

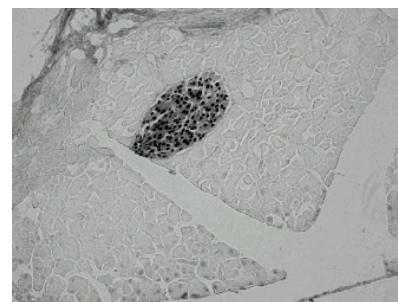
**Anti – PDX1**

Pdx1; Ipf1; IDX-1; IPF-1; Mody4; STF-1; pdx-1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KR059	25 $\mu$ g/100 $\mu$ l	—	¥49,000	IH	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of mouse PDX1 (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Not tested

Pancreas duodenum homeobox 1 (PDX1) is a transcription factor encoded by homeodomain gene. This protein promotes the transcription of the pancreatic genes such as insulin and somatostatin, so that it is indispensable for keeping normal function of pancreatic beta cell. As it is involved in secretion of insulin, PDX1 becomes therapeutic target against pancreatic diseases such as diabetes and cancer. This antibody specifically reacts with PDX1 in mouse pancreas and foregut (primordial pancreas). This antibody is useful for immunohistochemistry and could become good research tool for studying pancreatic function, embryology, and diabetes.



**Immunohistochemistry**  
Sample: Mouse embryo, Adult mouse

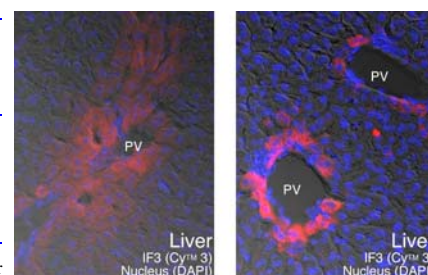
**Anti – Initiate Factor3**

Oosp1; AA536827

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KR070	25 $\mu$ g/100 $\mu$ l	—	¥49,000	IH	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of mouse Initiate Factor3 (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Not tested

Initiate Factor 3 (IF3) is a novel gene isolated from mouse oocyte. IF3 is a secretory protein and expressed in oocyte, ovary and liver by mRNA level. It became clear that IF3 regulated differentiation. This antibody was established from the purified serum immunized with partial peptide of mouse IF3. This antibody is useful for studying IF3 in liver and embryo.



Sample : Mouse Liver

Preparation of antibodies and instruction :

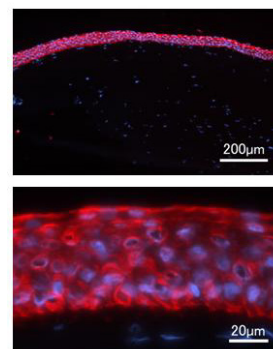
Dr. Mano H. at Department of Clinical Dietetics and Human Nutrition, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Josai University

**Anti – Keratin12**

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KR074	25 $\mu$ g/100 $\mu$ l	—	¥49,000	IH	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of rabbit Keratin12 (C terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Human, Mouse

Keratin is one of the major components of intermediate filament cytoskeleton of epithelial cells. Keratin 12 is known as a differentiation marker specific for ocular surface epithelia. This antibody was obtained from rabbit serum immunized with partial peptide of rabbit Keratin 12 and partially purified with affinity chromatography. This antibody cross-reacts with human and mouse Keratin 12.



Sample : Human Cornea

Preparation of antibodies and instruction :

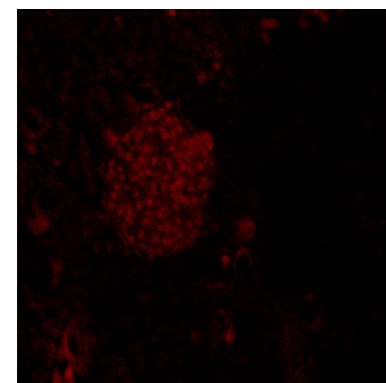
Dr. Tano Y., Dr. Nishida K. and Dr. Watanabe K. at Department of Ophthalmology, Osaka University Medical School

**Anti – Hlxb9**

Mnx1; HB9; MNR2; Hlxb9

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KR077	25 $\mu$ g/100 $\mu$ l	—	¥49,000	IH	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of mouse Hlxb9 (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Not tested



Sample: Mouse pancreatic islets of Langerhans

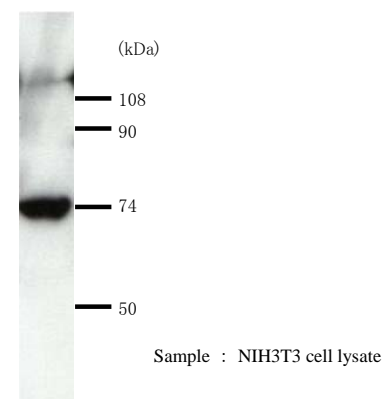
## Anti – Calpain6

CAPN6; CANPX; CAPNX; CalpM; DJ914P14.1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KR084	50 $\mu$ g/200 $\mu$ l	—	¥49,000	IH, WB	
<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human		
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody		
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human Calpain6 (C terminal)	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Not tested		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified				

Preparation of antibodies and instruction :

Kurihara H., Tonami K. Department of Physiological Chemistry and Metabolism Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo



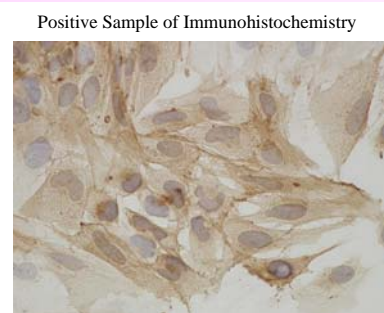
## Anti – MFH

Malignant fibrous histiocytoma

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KJ091	50 $\mu$ g/200 $\mu$ l	—	¥55,000	IH, WB	
<b>Host</b>	: Mouse	<b>Specificity</b>	: Rat		
<b>Isotype</b>	: IgG1	<b>Clonality</b>	: Monoclonal Antibody (A3)		
<b>Immunogen</b>	: MFH cell line (MT-8)	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Not tested		
<b>Purity</b>	: ProteinG Affinity Purified				

Drs. Yamate, J. at Laboratory of Veterinary Pathology,

Graduate School of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, Osaka Prefecture University



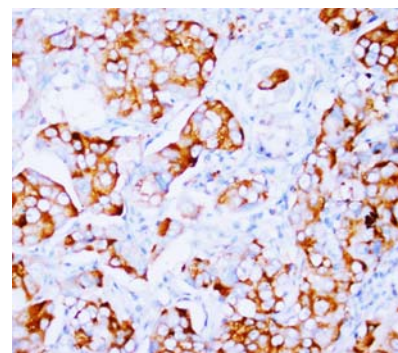
Rat MFH culture cell line (MT-9)

## Anti – FGF2

BFGF, FGFb, HBGF-2; FGF2: fibroblast growth factor 2 basic

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW173	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	IH, WB	
<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human		
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody		
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human FGF2 (N terminal)	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified				

FGF2 has been implicated in a multitude of physiologic and pathologic processes, including limb development, angiogenesis, wound healing, and tumor growth. FGF2 belongs to the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) exhibit widespread mitogenic and neurotrophic activities. Nine members of the family are currently known, and FGF-1 and FGF-2 are present in relatively high levels in CNS. FGF-2 is expressed by at low levels in many tissues and cell types and reaches high concentrations in brain and pituitary.



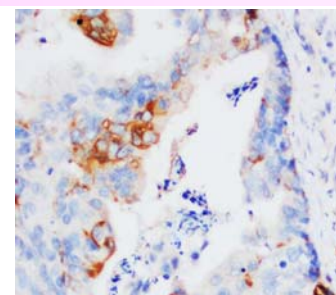
Mammary cancer using FGF2 antibody  
Staining FGF2 in cytoplasm  
DAB chromogenic reaction

Anti – GST  $\pi$ 

PI; DFN7; GST3; FAES3; GSTP1; glutathione S-transferase pi 1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW181	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	IH, WB	
<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human		
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody		
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human GSTpi (C terminal)	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified				

Glutathione S-transferases pi, also known as GST3, present in all tissues and cells, with the exception of red cells, in which only erythrocyte GST (GSTe) is observed. The GST-pi gene has 7 exons and 6 introns contained within approximately 2.8 kilobases. The GST-pi gene is mapped to chromosome 11. Placental glutathione-S-transferase-pi mRNA is abundantly expressed in human skin. GSTP does not contribute in vivo to the formation of glutathione conjugates of acetaminophen but plays a novel and unexpected role in the toxicity of this compound.



Human endometrial carcinoma using  
GST  $\pi$  antibody

**Anti – NCAM1**

Cd56; Ncam; N-CAM; NCAM-C; MGC124601; Ncam1; neural cell adhesion molecule 1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW196	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of rat CD56 (C terminal end)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Reaction</b>	: Human, mouse

NCAM is a membrane-bound glycoprotein that plays a role in cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesion through both its homophilic and heterophilic binding activity. The neural cell adhesion molecule appears on early embryonic cells and is important in the formation of cell collectives and their boundaries at sites of morphogenesis. Later in development it is found on various differentiated tissues and is a major CAM mediating adhesion among neurons and between neurons and muscle. NCAM gene is mapped to 11q23. The neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) can influence a number of diverse intercellular events, including junctional communication, the association of axons with pathways and targets, and signals that alter levels of neurotransmitter enzymes.

**Anti – NGF  $\beta$** 

Beta-NGF, HSN5, NGFB; NGF; nerve growth factor (beta polypeptide)

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW197	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	IC, IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human NGF $\beta$ (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

Nerve growth factor is a polypeptide involved in the regulation of growth and differentiation of sympathetic and certain sensory neurons. The nucleotide sequence of human and mouse beta-NGF are very similar. The beta-subunits of nerve growth factor (NGFB) have been assigned to mouse chromosome 3 and human chromosome 1p22. The human gene for the beta subunit of nerve growth factor is located on the proximal short arm of chromosome 1. A mutation in the nerve growth factor beta gene (NGFB) causes loss of pain perception.

**Anti – NOGO-A**

ASY, NOGO, NOGOC, NSP, NSP-CL, Nbla10545, Nogo-B, Nogo-C, RTN-X; RTN4; reticulon 4

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW201	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	IC, IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human NOGO-A (C terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

Human neurite outgrowth inhibitor (NOGO) cDNAs encodes 3 splice variants: NOGOA, NOGOB and NOGOC. The longest cDNA, designated NOGOA, has an open reading frame of 1192 amino acids. It is a potent inhibitor of neurite growth and an IN-1 antigen produced by oligodendrocytes, and may allow the generation of new reagents to enhance CNS regeneration and plasticity. Nogo-A, a member of the Reticulon family, is expressed by oligodendrocytes and associates primarily with the endoplasmic reticulum. The acidic amino terminus of Nogo-A is detected at the cytosolic face of cellular membranes and may contribute to inhibition of axon regeneration at sites of oligodendrocyte injury. A multivalent form of the N terminus of Nogo-A affects the morphology of both neurons and other cell types.

**Anti – NSE**

NSE; ENO2; enolase 2 (gamma, neuronal)

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW202	100 $\mu$ g	—	¥51,000	IC, IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: —	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human NSE (C terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

NSE (neuron specific enolase) also known as Enolase 2(ENO2), is found in elevated concentrations in plasma in certain neoplasias. The enolases catalyze the interconversion of 2-phosphoglycerate to phosphoenolpyruvate in the glycolytic pathway. ENO2 gene contains 12 exons distributed over 9,213 nucleotides. Human neurone-specific enolase is mapped to chromosome 12p13.

**Anti – NT3**

NT3; HDNF; NGF2; NGF-2; MGC129711; NTF3; neurotrophin 3

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW203	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: –	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human neurotrophin-3 (Middle region)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

Neurotrophin-3 is a member of a family of neurotrophic factors, that is closely related to both nerve growth factor and brain derived neurotrophic factor. These proteins are involved in the maintenance of the adult nervous system and affect development of neurons in the embryo when it is expressed in human placenta. NT3 deficient mice generated by gene targeting display severe movement defects of the limbs.

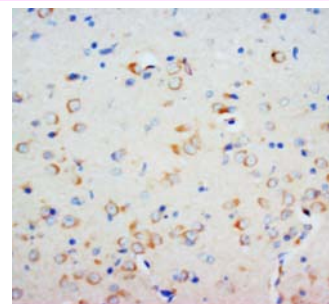
**Anti – SHH**

HHG1, HLP3, HPE3, MCOPCB5, SMMCI, TPT, TPTPS; SHH; sonic hedgehog homolog

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW213	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IC, IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: –	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human SHH (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

The mouse, chicken, and zebrafish Shh homologs are highly conserved. SHH expression was not detected in adult tissues examined; however, it was expressed in fetal intestine, liver, lung, and kidney. SHH gene is mapped to 7q. SHH mutations are not a frequent cause of isolated oral clefts.



Rat brain tissue using SHH antibody  
Staining SHH in cytoplasm  
DAB chromogenic reaction

**Anti – Smad2/3**

JV18, MADH2, MADR2, hMAD-2, hSMAD2; SMAD2; JV15-2, MADH3; SMAD3

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW214	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥55,000	IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: –	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human Smad2/3 (N terminal)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

SMAD proteins transmit signals from transmembrane serine/threonine kinase receptors to the nucleus. Transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta stimulation leads to phosphorylation and activation of Smad2 and Smad3, which form complexes with Smad4 that accumulate in the nucleus and regulate transcription of target genes. Smad2 and Smad3 share highly homology. SMAD2/SMAD3 signal transduction appeared to be important in the regulation of muscle-specific genes. SMAD proteins transmit signals from transmembrane serine/threonine kinase receptors to the nucleus. Smad2 is a 58 kDa member of a family of proteins involved in cell proliferation, differentiation and development. Smad3 is a 50 kDa member of a family of proteins that act as key mediators of TGF beta superfamily signaling in cell proliferation, differentiation and development.



Rat skeletal muscle using SMAD2/3 antibody

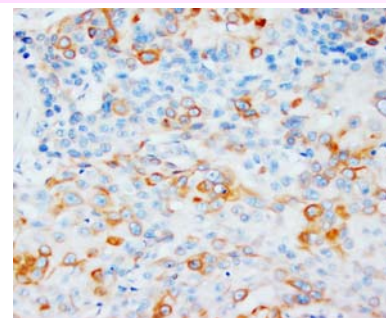
**Anti – VEGF**

RP1-261G23.1, MVCD1, VEGF, VEGF-A, VPF; VEGFA; vascular endothelial growth factor A

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW221	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

<b>Host</b>	: Rabbit	<b>Specificity</b>	: Human
<b>Isotype</b>	: –	<b>Clonality</b>	: Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen</b>	: Partial peptide of human VEGF (N terminal end)		
<b>Purity</b>	: Antigen Affinity Purified	<b>Cross Reactivity</b>	: Mouse, rat, rabbit

VEGF, a homodimeric glycoprotein of relative molecular mass 45,000, is the only mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells. It may be a major regulator of tumor angiogenesis in vivo. Vascular endothelial growth factor is a mitogen primarily for vascular endothelial cells. It is, however, structurally related to platelet-derived growth factor. VEGF shares homology with the PDGF A chain and B chain, including conservation of all 8 cysteines found in PDGFA and PDGFB. VEGF gene contains 8 exons. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) induces remodeling and enhances TH2-mediated sensitization and inflammation in the lung. VEGF regulates haematopoietic stem cell survival by an internal autocrine loop mechanism. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) stimulates neurogenesis in vitro and in vivo.



Human esophagus squamous carcinoma  
using VEGF antibody  
Staining VEGF in cytoplasm,  
DAB chromogenic reaction

**Anti – hGH**

GH; GHN; GH-N; hGH-N; GH1; growth hormone 1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW297	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : Human  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (GH-15)  
**Immunogen** : Recombinant hGH  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : –

Growth Hormone (GH) is mapped to 17q22-q24. Human growth hormone has a molecular mass of 22,005 and contains 191 amino acid residues with 2 disulfide bridges. It binds two receptor molecules and thereby induces signal transduction through receptor dimerization. At high concentrations, GH acts as an antagonist because of a large difference in affinities at the respective binding sites.

**Anti – Glucagon**

GLP1; GLP2; GRPP; GCG; glucagon

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW298	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : –  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (IMD-7)  
**Immunogen** : –  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Human, rat

Glucagon is a member of a multigene family that includes secretin. Glucagon is a 29-amino acid pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. The human glucagon gene is approximately 9.4 kb long and contains 6 exons and 5 introns, and assigned to 2q36-2q37.

**Anti – Insulin**

ILPR; IRDN; INS; insulin

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW303	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : –  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (ISL-8J)  
**Immunogen** : –  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Human, mouse, rat

Insulin, synthesized by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans, consists of 2 dissimilar polypeptide chains, A and B, which are linked by 2 disulfide bonds. The insulin gene contains 3 exons and 2 introns; exon 2 encodes the signal peptide, the B chain, and part of the C peptide, while exon 3 encodes the remainder of the C peptide and the A chain. Localization of the human insulin gene to the distal end of the short arm of chromosome 11. Harper et al. (1981) and Harper and Saunders (1981) assigned the insulin gene to 11p15.5 by in situ hybridization

**Anti – NCAM**

Cd56; Ncam; N-CAM; NCAM-C; MGC124601; Ncam1; neural cell adhesion molecule 1

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW319	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IC, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : Human  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (IML-43)  
**Immunogen** : Growth cone enriched plasma membrane fraction from E17rat forebrain  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Rat

The neural cell adhesion molecule appears on early embryonic cells and is important in the formation of cell collectives and their boundaries at sites of morphogenesis. Later in development it is found on various differentiated tissues and is a major CAM mediating adhesion among neurons and between neurons and muscle. NCAM shares many features with immunoglobulins and is considered a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. NCAM gene is mapped to 11q23.1.

**Anti – Smad4**

JIP; DPC4; MADH4; SMAD4; SMAD family member 4

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW340	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : Human  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (IMD-89)  
**Immunogen** : Recombinant human Smad4 (DPC4)  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : –

SMAD4 plays a pivotal role in signal transduction of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily cytokines by mediating transcriptional activation of target genes. Smad4 signalling in T cells is required for suppression of gastrointestinal cancer. Mutational inactivation of SMAD4 causes TGF-beta unresponsiveness and gave a basis for understanding the physiologic role of this gene in tumorigenesis. Mutations in DPC4 (SMAD4) cause juvenile polyposis syndrome, but only account for a minority of cases.

**Anti – Troponin T**

TNNT1; TNNT2; TNNT3; troponin T

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW349	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : Rabbit  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (TT-98)  
**Immunogen** : Troponin T from rabbit skeletal muscle  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Human, mouse, rat, chicken

The troponin complex is located on the thin filament of striated muscle and is composed of 3 component polypeptides: troponin I, troponin T and troponin C. Three troponin T genes have been described on the basis of molecular cloning in humans and other vertebrates. These are expressed in a tissue-specific manner and encode the troponin T isoforms expressed in slow skeletal muscle (TNNT1), cardiac muscle (TNNT2), and fast skeletal muscle (TNNT3). TNNT1, TNNT2, TNNT3 are located on 19q13.4, 1q32, 11p15.5 respectively.

**Anti – Vimentin**

FLJ36605; VIM; vimentin

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW353	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : –  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (VMT-24)  
**Immunogen** : Pig eye lens vimentin  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Human, mouse, rat

The VIM gene was one of many that Gieser and Swaroop (1992) recovered from a subtracted cDNA library for retinal pigment epithelium. Vimentin gene express in human lymphocytes and in Burkitt's lymphoma cells. Vimentin is secreted by activated macrophages. The gene encoding human vimentin is located on the short arm of chromosome 10.

**Anti –  $\beta$ -Catenin**

CTNNB1; CHBCAT; catenin (cadherin-associated protein) beta 1 88kDa

Cat No.	Size	Conjugation	Price	Application	Note
KW360	100 $\mu$ g	–	¥51,000	IH, WB	

**Host** : Mouse **Specificity** : Chicken  
**Isotype** : IgG1 **Clonality** : Monoclonal Antibody (IMD-110)  
**Immunogen** : Recombinant chicken  $\beta$ -catenin  
**Purity** : Goat anti-mIgG affinity chromatography **Cross Reactivity** : Human, rat

Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete. CTNNB1 is mapped to 3p22-p21.3. Beta-catenin has functions as both an adhesion and a signaling molecule. Beta-catenin controls hair follicle morphogenesis and stem cell differentiation in the skin.



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