

Product name:	Catenin-γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN08006
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100μL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Catenin-gamma. AA range:696-745
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	82kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

This gene encodes a major cytoplasmic protein which is the only known constituent common to submembranous plaques of both desmosomes and intermediate junctions. This protein forms distinct complexes with cadherins and desmosomal cadherins and is a member of the catenin family since it contains a distinct repeating amino acid motif called the armadillo repeat. Mutation in this gene has been associated with Naxos disease. Alternative splicing occurs in this gene; however, not all transcripts have been fully described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in JUP are the cause of familial arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia type 12 (ARVD12) [MIM:611528]; also called arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy type 12 (ARVC12). ARVD is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by partial degeneration of the myocardium of the right ventricle, electrical instability, and sudden death. It is clinically defined by electrocardiographic and angiographic criteria; pathologic findings, replacement of ventricular myocardium with fatty and fibrous elements, preferentially involve the right ventricular free wall.,disease:Defects in JUP are the cause of Naxos disease (NXD) [MIM:601214]. NXD is an autosomal recessive disorder combining diffuse non-epidermolytic palmoplantar keratoderma with arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia/cardiomyopathy and woolly hair.,function:Common junctional plaque protein. The membrane-associated plaques are architectural elements in an important strategic position to influence the arrangement and function of both the cytoskeleton and the cells within the tissue. The presence of plakoglobin in both the desmosomes and in the intermediate junctions suggests that it plays a central role in the structure and function of submembranous plaques.,sequence caution:Translation N-terminally shortened.,similarity:Belongs to the beta-catenin family.,similarity:Contains 9 ARM repeats.,subcellular location:Cytoplasmic in a soluble and membrane-associated form.,subunit:Homodimer. Interacts with MUC1.,