

EB1 (133-202): sc-4343 WB

BACKGROUND

EB1 (end-binding protein 1), also known as microtubule-associated protein RP/EB family member 1 (MAPRE1) or APC-binding protein EB1, may influence tumorigenesis of colorectal cancers and proliferative control of normal cells. EB1 belongs to the intermediate/early gene family, involved in the signal transduction cascade downstream of the T cell receptor (TRC). Colorectal cancer is caused by the pathologic transformation of normal colonic epithelium to an adenomatous polyp, which can become an invasive cancer. APC (adenomatous polyposis coli) is a tumor suppressor gene, the mutation of which is one of the earliest events in colorectal carcinogenesis. A majority of the mutations result in the loss of the carboxy terminus of APC. EB1 has been shown to bind to the carboxy terminal region of APC, which implicates EB1 in APC suppression of colonic cancer. EB1 overexpression may play a role in the development of human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma by affecting APC function and activating the β -catenin/TCF pathway.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

EB1 (133-202) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 35 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 133-202 of EB1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

EB1 (133-202) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by column chromatography; supplied as 10 μ g in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer.

APPLICATIONS

EB1 (133-202) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-15347.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.