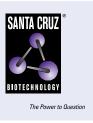
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# β-catenin (12F7): sc-59737



#### BACKGROUND

The catenins,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ , are proteins which bind to the highly conserved, intracellular cytoplasmic tail of E-cadherin. Together, the catenin/cadherin complexes play an important role mediating cellular adhesion.  $\alpha$ -catenin was initially described as an E-cadherin-associated protein, and has since been shown to associate with other members of the cadherin family, such as N-cadherin and P-cadherin.  $\beta$ -catenin associates with the cytoplasmic portion of E-cadherin, which is necessary for the function of E-cadherin as an adhesion molecule.  $\beta$ -catenin has also been found in complexes with the tumor suppressor protein APC.  $\gamma$ -catenin, also known as plakoglobin, binds with  $\alpha$ -catenin and N-cadherin. It has been shown that the transmembrane phosphatase PTP $\mu$  associates with catenin/cadherin complexes and may regulate complex signaling.

### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CTNNB1 (human) mapping to 3p22.1; Ctnnb1 (mouse) mapping to 9 F4.

# SOURCE

 $\beta\text{-}catenin$  (12F7) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a recombinant  $\beta\text{-}catenin$  of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG\_1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

β-catenin (12F7) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-59737 AC), 500 μg/ 0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-59737 HRP), 200 μg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-59737 PE), fluorescein (sc-59737 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-59737 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-59737 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-59737 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-59737 AF647), 200 μg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-59737 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-59737 AF790), 200 μg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

## **APPLICATIONS**

 $\beta$ -catenin (12F7) is recommended for detection of  $\beta$ -catenin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for  $\beta$ -catenin siRNA (h): sc-29209,  $\beta$ -catenin siRNA (m): sc-29210,  $\beta$ -catenin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29209-SH,  $\beta$ -catenin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29210-SH,  $\beta$ -catenin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29209-V and  $\beta$ -catenin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29210-V.

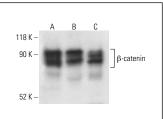
Molecular Weight of  $\beta$ -catenin: 92 kDa.

Positive Controls: U-2 OS cell lysate: sc-2295, C6 whole cell lysate: sc-364373 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

#### STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## DATA



β-catenin (12F7): sc-59737. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing membrane

localization (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin

fixed, paraffin-embedded human rectum tissue show-

ing membrane and cytoplasmic staining of glandular

 $\beta\text{-}catenin$  (12F7) HRP: sc-59737 HRP. Direct western blot analysis of  $\beta\text{-}catenin$  expression in C6 (A), U-2 OS (B) and MCF7 (C) whole cell lysates.

#### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

 Song, J.S., et al. 2009. Differentiation and regenerative capacities of human odontoma-derived mesenchymal cells. Differentiation 77: 29-37.

cells (B).

- Zhou, Z.P., et al. 2018. Silencing GOLPH3 gene expression reverses resistance to cisplatin in HT29 colon cancer cells via multiple signaling pathways. Int. J. Oncol. 53: 1183-1192.
- Bocchicchio, S., et al. 2019. Convergence of Wnt and Notch signaling controls ovarian cancer cell survival. J. Cell. Physiol. 234: 22130-22143.
- Yang, B., et al. 2020. MicroRNA-200a promotes esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cell proliferation, migration and invasion through extensive target genes. Mol. Med. Rep. 21: 2073-2084.
- 5. Meng, Y., et al. 2021. Nicotinamide promotes cardiomyocyte derivation and survival through kinase inhibition in human pluripotent stem cells. Cell Death Dis. 12: 1119.
- Semlali, A., et al. 2022. Rapamycin inhibits oral cancer cell growth by promoting oxidative stress and suppressing ERK1/2, NFκB and β-catenin pathways. Front. Oncol. 12: 873447.
- 7. Semlali, A., et al. 2023. Synergistic effect of anethole and platinum drug cisplatin against oral cancer cell growth and migration by inhibiting MAPKase,  $\beta$ -catenin, and NF $\kappa$ B pathways. Pharmaceuticals 16: 700.
- Shen, S., et al. 2024. CasRx-based Wnt activation promotes alveolar regeneration while ameliorating pulmonary fibrosis in a mouse model of lung injury. Mol. Ther. 32: 3974-3989.
- 9. Özar, T., et al. 2025. HN1 is a novel dedifferentiation factor involved in regulating the cell cycle and microtubules in SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells. J. Cell. Biochem. 126: e30569.

## **RESEARCH USE**

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