

Recombinant Mouse CTNB1 Protein

For Research Use Only

1. Basic Product Information

Catalog No.: REP51550

Size: 10ug, 100ug

Protein Name: Catenin beta-1 (Beta-catenin)

Synonym: Ctnnb1, Catnb

UniProt ID: Q02248

UniProt Link: www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q02248/entry

Species Source: Mouse

Expression System: HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system Sequence

Length: 781 AA

Molecular Weight: 85 KD

Protein Tag: C-terminal His6

2. Amino Acid Sequence

MATQADLMELDMAMEPDRKAAVSHWQQQSYLDSGIHSGATTTAPSLSGKGNPEEEDVDTSQVLYE
WEQGFSQSFTQEQQVADIDGQYAMTRAQRVRAAMFPETLDEGMQIPSTQFDAAHPTNVQRLAEPSQ
MLKHAVVNLINYQDDAELATRAIPELTKLLNDEDQVVVNKAAMVMVHQLSKKEASRHAIMRSPQMVS
VRTMQNTNDVETARCTAGTLHNLSHHREGLLAIFKSGGIPALVKMLGSPVDSVLFYAITTLHNLLLHQ
EGAKMAVRLAGGLQKMVALLNKTNVKFLAITTDCLQILAYGNQESKLIILASGGPQALVNIMRTYTYEK
LLWTTSRVLKVLSSVCSSNKPAIVEAGGMQALGLHLTDPSQRLVQNCLWTLRNLSDAATKQEGMEGL
LGTLVQLLGSDDINVVTCAAGILSNLTCNNYKNKMMVCQVGGIEALVRTVLRAGDREDITEPAICALR
HLTSRHQEAEMAQNAVRLHYGLPVVVKLLHPPSHWPLIKATVGLIRNLALCPANHAPLREQGAIPRLV
QLLVRAHQDTQRRTSMGGTQQQFVEGV RMEEIVEGCTGALHILARDVHNRIVIRGLNTIPLFVQLLYS
PIENIQRVAAGVLC ELAQDKEAAEAIEAGATAPLTELLHSRNEG VATYAAAVLFRMS EDPKPDYKKR
LSVELTSSLFRTEPMAWNETADLGLDIGAQGEALGYRQDDPSYRSFHS GGYGQDALGMDPMMEHE
MGGHHPGADYPVDGLPDLGHAQDLMDGLPPGDSNQLAWFDTDL

3. Buffer Composition

Liquid format: PBS-based buffer containing 50% glycerol. Glycerol concentration can be customized upon customer request; please state special requirements when placing your order.

Lyophilized format: Buffer before lyophilization is PBS supplemented with 6% trehalose.

4. Storage Conditions

Upon receipt, store the product at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot the product for on-demand use to preserve protein activity and prevent denaturation and inactivation caused by repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

5. Product Description

This product is recombinant Catenin beta-1 (Beta-catenin) produced using the HEK293T eukaryotic cell expression system. It is suitable for in-vitro functional assays, protein-protein interaction studies, antibody preparation and other biomedical research applications.

Protein Function: Key downstream component of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway (PubMed:15132997). In the absence of Wnt, forms a complex with AXIN1, AXIN2, APC, CSNK1A1 and GSK3B that promotes phosphorylation on N-terminal Ser and Thr residues and ubiquitination of CTNNB1 via BTRC and its subsequent degradation by the proteasome. In the presence of Wnt ligand, CTNNB1 is not ubiquitinated and accumulates in the nucleus, where it acts as a coactivator for transcription factors of the TCF/LEF family, leading to activate Wnt responsive genes (By similarity). Also acts as a coactivator for other transcription factors, such as NR5A2 (By similarity). Promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition/mesenchymal to epithelial transition (EMT/MET) via driving transcription of CTNNB1/TCF-target genes (By similarity). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion, as component of an E-cadherin:catenin adhesion complex (PubMed:16325582, PubMed:18093941). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome cohesion. Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of insulin internalization. Blocks anoikis of malignant kidney and intestinal epithelial cells and promotes their anchorage-independent growth by down-regulating DAPK2. Disrupts PML function and PML-NB formation by inhibiting RANBP2-mediated sumoylation of PML (By similarity). Promotes neurogenesis by maintaining sympathetic neuroblasts within the cell cycle (PubMed:21325504). Involved in chondrocyte differentiation via interaction with SOX9: SOX9-binding competes with the binding sites of TCF/LEF within CTNNB1, thereby inhibiting the Wnt signaling (PubMed:15132997). Acts as a positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, via promoting the transcription of differentiation factors such as LEF1, BMP2 and BMP4 (PubMed:29148101). Activity is repressed in a MSX1-mediated manner at the bell stage of mesenchymal tooth germ formation which prevents premature differentiation of odontoblasts (PubMed:29148101).

Subcellular Localization: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, adherens junction . Cell junction . Cell membrane . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Synapse . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body . Note=Colocalized with RAPGEF2 and TJP1 at cell-cell contacts (By similarity). Cytoplasmic when it is un-stable (highly phosphorylated) or bound to CDH1. Translocates to the nucleus when it is stabilized (low level of phosphorylation). Interaction with GLIS2 and MUC1 promotes nuclear translocation. Interaction with EMD inhibits nuclear localization. The majority of CTNNB1 is localized to the cell membrane. In interphase, colocalizes with CROCC between CEP250 puncta at the proximal end of centrioles, and this localization is dependent on CROCC and CEP250. In mitosis, when NEK2 activity increases, it localizes to centrosomes at spindle poles independent of CROCC. Colocalizes with CDK5 in the cell-cell contacts and plasma membrane of undifferentiated and differentiated neuroblastoma cells. Interaction with FAM53B promotes translocation to the nucleus (By similarity). Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). Ca(2+)-mediated localization to the cell membrane in dental epithelial cells is inhibited via WNT3A (PubMed:27015268). Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (PubMed:27375112).

6. Notes



- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles to maintain protein stability and biological activity.
- Please specify special buffer-composition requirements at the time of order placement.
- For research use only. Not intended for clinical diagnosis, therapeutic use or commercial manufacturing.