

#4270 Store at -20°C

Non-phospho-β-Catenin (Ser33/37/Thr41) Antibody

100 μl
 (10 western blots)



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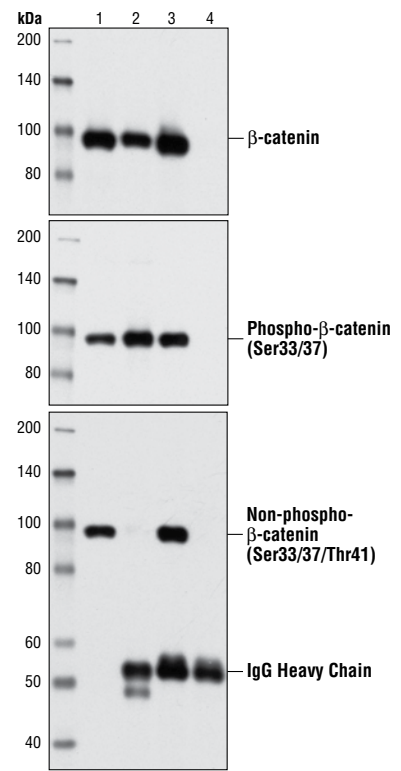
This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk, (C, X, Z)	92 kDa	Rabbit**

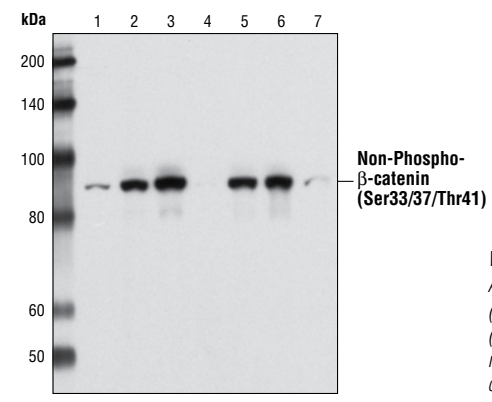
Background: β-catenin is a key downstream effector in the Wnt signaling pathway (1). It is implicated in two major biological processes in vertebrates: early embryonic development (2) and tumorigenesis (3). CK1 phosphorylates β-catenin on Ser45. This phosphorylation event primes β-catenin for subsequent phosphorylation by GSK-3 (4-6). GSK-3β destabilizes β-catenin by phosphorylating it at Ser33, Ser37 and Thr41 (7). Mutations in these phosphorylation sites, which result in the stabilization of β-catenin protein levels, have been found in many tumor cell lines (8).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Non-phospho-β-catenin (Ser33/37/Thr41) Antibody detects endogenous levels of β-catenin when residues Ser33, Ser37 and Thr41 are not phosphorylated.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (blue carrier-coupled) corresponding to a region surrounding residue Ser37 of human β-catenin. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of SW480 cells treated with Calyculin A #9902 and immunoprecipitated using Phospho-β-Catenin (Ser33/37) Antibody #2009 (Lane 2), β-Catenin Antibody (Amino-terminal Antigen) #9581 (Lane 3) and an unrelated rabbit IgG as negative control (Lane 4). The immunoprecipitates along with the input lysate (Lane 1) were subject to western analysis using β-Catenin (6B3) Rabbit mAb #9582 (upper), Phospho-β-Catenin (Ser33/37) Antibody #2009 (middle), and Non-phospho-β-catenin (Ser33/37/Thr41) Antibody (lower).



Western blot analysis of total SW480 cell lysates using Non-phospho-β-Catenin (Ser33/37/Thr41) Antibody in the presence of a non-phospho-β-catenin peptide (Lane 4) and various peptides phosphorylated at different positions, including phospho-β-catenin (Ser33) peptide (Lane 1), phospho-β-catenin (Ser33/37) peptide (Lane 2), phospho-β-catenin (Ser33/37/Thr41) peptide (Lane 3), phospho-β-catenin (Ser37) peptide (Lane 5), phospho-β-catenin (Ser37/Thr41) peptide (Lane 6), and phospho-β-catenin (Thr41) peptide (Lane 7).

Entrez-Gene ID #1499
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P35222

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**
****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
 Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Cadigan, K.M. and Nusse, R. (1997) *Genes Dev.* 11, 3286-3305.
- (2) Wodarz, A. and Nusse, R. (1998) *Annu. Rev. Cell. Dev. Biol.* 14, 59-88.
- (3) Polakis, P. (1999) *Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev.* 9, 15-21.
- (4) Amit, S. et al. (2002) *Genes Dev.* 16, 1066-1076.
- (5) Lin, C. et al. (2002) *Cell* 108, 837-847.
- (6) Yanagawa, S. et al. (2002) *EMBO J.* 21, 1733-1742.
- (7) Yost, C. et al. (1996) *Genes Dev.* 10, 1443-1454.
- (8) Morin, P.J. (1997) *Science* 275, 1787-1790.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.