

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Citrullinated β -Catenin (human, recombinant)

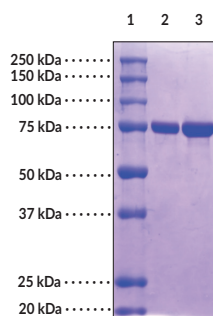
Item No. 29921

Overview and Properties

Synonyms:	Catenin β -1, CTNNB1, Catenin (Cadherin-Associated Protein), β 1, 88kDa, EVR7, MRD19, NEDSDV
Source:	Recombinant N-terminal His-tagged human β -catenin expressed in <i>E. coli</i> , citrullinated by PAD2
Amino Acids:	138-781
Uniprot No.:	P35222
Molecular Weight:	72 kDa
Storage:	-80°C (as supplied)
Stability:	\geq 1 year
Purity:	<i>batch specific</i> (\geq 95% estimated by SDS-PAGE)
Supplied in:	50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, with 1 mM DTT, 1 mM EDTA, and 5% glycerol
Protein Concentration:	<i>batch specific</i> mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

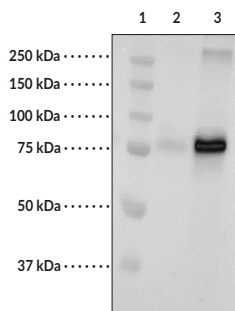
Images



Lane 1: MW Markers
Lane 2: Citrullinated β -Catenin (2 μ g)
Lane 3: Citrullinated β -Catenin (4 μ g)

Figure 1: SDS-PAGE Analysis of Citrullinated β -Catenin

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.



Lane 1: MW Markers
Lane 2: Non-citrullinated β -Catenin (100 ng)
Lane 3: Citrullinated β -Catenin (100 ng)

Figure 2: Analysis of β -Catenin Citrullination
 β -Catenin and citrullinated β -catenin were reacted with Cayman's Citrulline-specific Probe-biotin (Item No. 17450) and detected using Streptavidin:HRP (Item No. 16747).

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
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Description

β -Catenin is a transcriptional coactivator that is encoded by the *CTNNB1* gene in humans.^{1,2} It is a 781-amino acid protein comprised of an N-terminal domain containing glycogen synthase kinase 3 β (GSK3 β) phosphorylation sites, a C-terminal transactivation domain, and a central domain spanning amino acid residues 138-664.^{3,4} The central domain consists of 12 armadillo repeats and is required for binding to cadherins, TCF/LEF transcription factors, and adenomatous polyposis coli (APC). β -Catenin has roles in cell adhesion, canonical Wnt signaling, regulation of stem cells, embryonic development, and adult tissue homeostasis, among others.^{1,3} In the absence of Wnt, a complex consisting of axin, APC, GSK3 β , and casein kinase 1 (CK1), binds to and phosphorylates β -catenin, targeting it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation.¹ In the presence of Wnt, phosphorylation of β -catenin is inhibited, allowing β -catenin to translocate into the nucleus, where it interacts with TCF/LEF to activate expression of Wnt target genes. Activating mutations in *CTNNB1* that stabilize β -catenin have been associated with a variety of cancers, including hepatocellular and adrenocortical carcinomas, colorectal cancer, and pilomatricomas.⁴⁻⁷ Citrullination of β -catenin by protein arginine deiminase 2 (PAD2) induces proteasomal degradation of β -catenin thus preventing Wnt signaling.⁸ PAD2 citrullination of β -catenin induced by the antiparasitic agent nitazoxanide (Item No. 13692) reduces the levels of β -catenin in tumor tissue from *Apc^{min/+}* mice, a model of intestinal adenomatous polyposis, and decreases the number of adenomas.

References

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3. Xing, Y., Takemaru, K.-I., Liu, J., *et al.* Crystal structure of a full-length β -catenin. *Structure* **16(3)**, 478-487 (2008).
4. Akiyama, T. Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* **11(4)**, 273-282 (2000).
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