

Rabbit Anti-Cadherin-LI/CDH17 [E86]: RM0118, RM0118RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: LI-Cadherin (Liver-intestine cadherin), also known as Cadherin 17 (CDH17), is a member of the cadherin family. Cadherins are Ca²⁺- dependent transmembrane glycoproteins that mediate cell-cell adhesion and are important for the structural integrity of epithelia. LICadherin and the classical E-cadherin are the predominant two cadherins in the intestinal epithelium. LI-cadherin contains seven cadherin repeats and a short cytoplasmic domain that does not interact with catenins or the actin cytoskeleton. It is involved in intestinal peptide transport. In normal tissues, the CDH17 antibody labels epithelial cells in the gastrointestinal tract and pancreatic duct, but not in kidney, liver and other tissues. In tumors, CDH17 is also specifically expressed on adenocarcinoma of the digestive system including liver cancer. Less than 1% of non-GI tract tumors showed immunoreactivity with CDH17. CDH17 is thus considered to be a useful marker for tumors derived from the digestive system. It is a sensitive marker for the identification of gastric intestinal metaplasia and well differentiated adenocarcinomas.

Specifications:

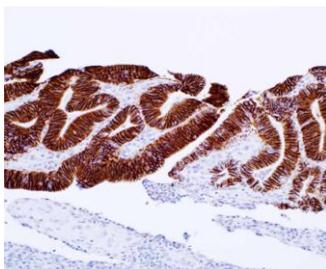
Clone: E86
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Localization: Membrane
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.5, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃).
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Cadherin-LI/CDH17 Concentrated	RM0118	1 ml
Cadherin-LI/CDH17 Prediluted	RM0118RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Colon, colon ca
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon carcinoma stained with anti-Cadherin-LI using DAB

References:

1. Baicalein attenuates monocrotaline-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension by inhibiting endothelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Shi R, et al. Life Sci 207:442-450, 2018.
2. Oral Mucosa Harbors a High Frequency of Endothelial Cells: A Novel Postnatal Cell Source for Angiogenic Regeneration. Zhou J, et al. Stem Cells Dev 26:91-101, 2017.

Doc. 100-RM0118

Rev. A

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