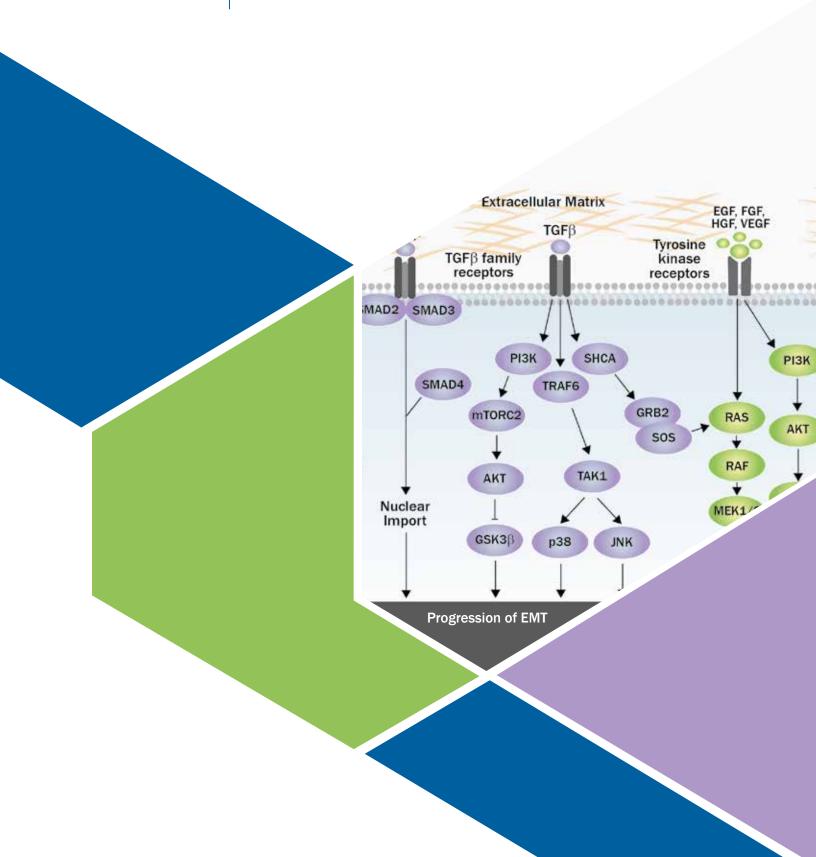


Antibodies for Epithelial-Mesenchyal Transition (EMT)



INTRODUCTION

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) refers to the trans-differentiation of stationary epithelial cells into motile mesenchymal cells. Major changes which occur during EMT are the down-regulation of epithelial proteins (such as E-Cadherin, TJP1/ZO-1 and Occludin), rearrangement of the cytoskeleton, loss of cell-cell adhesion and apical-basal polarity, and the acquisition of mesenchymal proteins (such as Vimentin, N-Cadherin and Fibronectin). Mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) is the reverse process of EMT. A coordination of EMT and MET signals is fundamental to a wide range of biological processes including primary/secondary epithelia generation during embryogenesis or organogenesis, wound healing, and to the pathophysiology of fibrosis and malignancies.

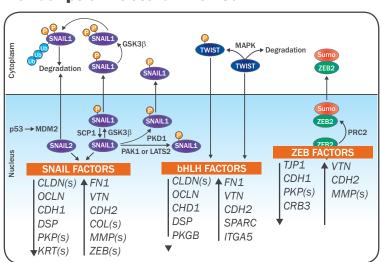
In transcriptional control of EMT, the mesenchymal phenotype is driven by the factors: SNAI1/Snail, ZEB and bHLH proteins (refer to graphics of transcription factors pathway on page 1). The activities of these transcription factors are regulated through their post-translational modification, subcellular localization, and stability. Specifically, GSK-3 beta and/or PKD1 (PKC mu) phosphorylates SNAI1 triggering its nuclear export and subsequent degradation via the ubiquitin (Ub)-proteasome pathway. SNAI1's nuclear retention and signaling activity are promoted through its phosphorylation by PAK1 or LATS2, or its de-phosphorylation by SCP1. SNAI2/Slug, a repressor of E-Cadherin/CDH1, gets degraded upon p53-mediated recruitment to the MDM2 complex. Transcriptional regulator TWIST's nuclear translocation/activity is controlled through its phosphorylation by MAPK p38, JNK and ERK. ZEB2, another inhibitor of E-Cadherin, gets sumoylated by PRC2 and this modification leads to its translocation into the cytoplasm which reduces its activity.

At the molecular level, EMT is regulated via multiple signaling pathways (refer to graphics of major signaling pathways on page 1). TGF-beta, the most studied EMT-signaling molecule, interacts with Type I/II receptors to activate SMAD2/3, resulting in the formation of the SMA2/3/4 complex. Upon nuclear translocation, this complex interacts with transcription factors responsible for controlling genes favoring the EMT phenotype. Additionally, TGF-beta impacts the induction of miRNAs which are known to down-regulate the expression of epithelial markers. TGF-beta induces PI3K-AKT, ERK-MAPK, p38-MAPK and JNK signaling for controlling EMT rogression. TGF-beta type 1 receptor phosphorylates SHCA which generates a docking site for GRB2 and SOS, activating RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK MAPK signaling. TGF beta receptor complex-TRAF6 interaction activates TAK1 which further induces p38 MAPK and JNK, and leads to EMT progression. Upon stimulation by growth factors (EGF, FGF, HGF and VEGF), receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) activate RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK MAPK signaling cascade. Activated ERK1/2-MAPK induces key transcription factors, as well as EMT promoting regulators of cell motility and invasion (RHO GTP-ases and S6K). Wnt signaling is known to drive EMT through GSK3 beta inhibition, beta-catenin stabilization and TCF-LEF mediated activation of the EMT program. RTKs or integrin induced AKT activation leads to increase in the expression of SNAI1 via inhibition of GSK-3 beta. GLI1 induces SNAI1 (Snail) expression in Hedgehog signaling, while SNAI2 (Slug) expression is up-regulated by the intracellular domain of Notch, which can lead to a decreased E-cadherin expression (a hallmark of EMT). IL6 and other inflammatory cytokines secreted by cancer cells promote EMT via STAT3-induced SNAI1/Snail expression. In hypoxic tumor microenvironment, HIF-1 alpha activates the expression of TWIST which ultimately induces EMT.

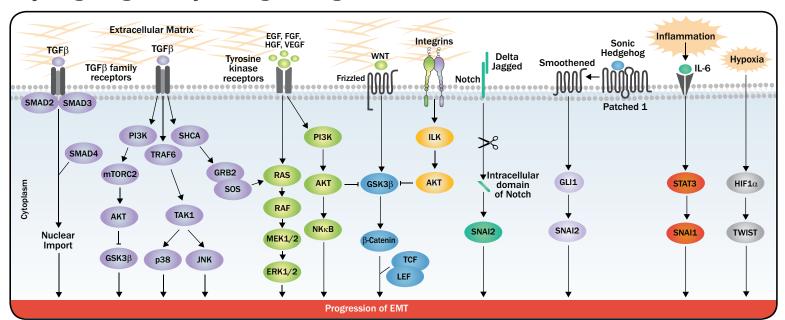
Epithelial and Mesenchymal Markers

Manufacture stands Michigan March **Epithelial Markers Mesenchymal Markers** E-cadherin Syndecan N-cadherin Snail MUC1 Vimentin Cytokeratin Slug TJP1/Z0-1 Desmoplakin Fibronectin ETS1 Laminin-1 COL4A1 OB-cadherin a-SMA a5b1 integrin Entactin collagen Twist

Transcription Factors Involved in EMT



Major Signaling Pathways Driving the Progression of EMT



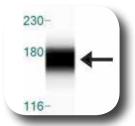
Novus Biologicals offers extensively validated high quality antibodies for various epithelial and mesenchymal markers, and for critical players of EMT signaling.

Epithelial Marker pan Cytokeratin Antibody NBP2-29429 (29 publications)



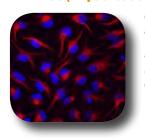
IHC-P analysis of formalin-fixed human colon carcinoma section using pan Cytokeratin antibody (clone AE1+AE3).

Mesenchymal Marker ZEB1 Antibody NBP1-05987 (24 publications)



Simple Western analysis of 0.5 mg/ml Jurkat lysate on 12-230 kDa separation system using ZEB1 Antibody.

Mesenchymal Marker Vimentin Antibody MAB2105 (12 publications)

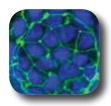


Confocal staining analysis of mixed neuron/glial cultures with NB300-223 (green) and GFAP antibody NB300-141 (red).

Epithelial Phenotype Markers

| Target | Catalog# | Host/Clonality | Species | Applications | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Claudin-1 | NBP1-67515 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P | |
| COL4A1 | NB120-6586 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv, Ma | WB, ELISA, IHC-P, IP | |
| pan Cytokeratin | NBP2-29429 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv, Ca, Ch, Pm, Rb | WB, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P | |
| Cytokeratin 1 | NB100-2756 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P | |
| Cytokeratin 18 | NBP2-29461 | Mu/Mono | Hu | SW, WB, ELISA, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP | |
| Desmocollin-1 | NBP1-88099 | Rb/Poly | Hu | SW, WB, IHC-P | |
| Desmoglein 3 | NBP1-78984 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP | |
| Desmoplakin | NBP1-49879 | Gt/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P, PEP-ELISA | |
| E-Cadherin | NBP2-19051 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Pm | WB, ELISA, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-P | |
| Laminin | NB300-144 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Rb, Sh | WB, Func, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P | |
| MUC-1 | NB120-22711 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P | |
| Nidogen-1 | NBP2-16341 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P | |
| Occludin | NBP1-77037 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P | |
| Syndecan-1 | NB100-64980 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, Flow, Func, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P | |
| TJP1/ZO1 | NBP1-85046 | Rb/Poly | Hu | ICC/IF, IHC-P | |
| | | | | | |

E-Cadherin Antibody NBP2-19051 (3 publications)



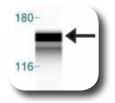
Confocal staining analysis of human colon cancer sphereroids using E-Cadherin antibody (clone 7H12) with DyLight 488 labelled secondary and DAPI counterstaining.

MUC-1 Antibody NB120-22711 (11 publications)



IHC-P analysis of human breast cancer xenograft tissue using MUC-1 antibody with HRP-DAB detection and hematoxylin counterstaining.

N-Cadherin Antibody NBP1-48309 (20 Publications)

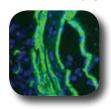


Simple Western analysis of 1.0 mg/ml of HeLa lysate with N-Cadherin antibody using 12-230 kDa separation system.

Mesenchymal Phenotype Markers

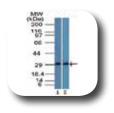
| Target | Catalog# | Host/Clonality | Species | Applications |
|---------------|------------|----------------|--|--|
| alpha SMA | NB600-531 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| alpha SMA | NBP2-33006 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Po, Bv, Ca, Ch, Fe, Gt, FP, Mk, Rb, Sh | WB, SW, ELISA, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP |
| Fibronectin | NBP1-91258 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| N Cadherin | NBP1-48309 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| N-Cadherin | NB200-592 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Am, Av, Bv, Ca, Ch, Fi, Rb, Xp | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| OB-Cadherin | NBP1-00963 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB |
| S100A4 | NBP2-36430 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| Slug | NBP2-27182 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Ca, Eq | WB, IHC-P |
| Snail | NBP2-27184 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Ca, Eq | WB, ICC/IF |
| Snail | NBP2-27293 | Rb/Poly | Hu | SW, IHC-P |
| Snail (pS246) | NBP1-51411 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, IHC-P |
| Vimentin | NB300-223 | Ck/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| Vimentin | NBP1-92687 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Ma | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC |

alpha-Smooth Muscle Actin Antibody NBP2-33006 (6 publications)



IHC analysis of a fozen section of human small intestine tissue using alpha -SMA antibody.

Snail Antibody NBP2-27184



WB analysis of lysates from (1) murine D3 and (2) human MCF7 cell lines using Snail antibody.

Other Important Targets from EMT Signaling

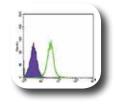
| Target | Catalog# | Host/Clonality | Species | Applications |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| AKT1 | NB100-56631 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, ICC/IF |
| AKT1/2 (p er473) | NB100-56749 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB |
| beta-Catenin | NBP1-54467 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Ch, Pm | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| beta-Catenin (pS33, pS37) | NB300-272 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB |
| COX-2 | NB100-689 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | SW, WB, IHC-P |
| Dicer | NB200-591 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | WB, IHC-P |
| Ets-1 | NB100-56620 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB |
| FBXL14 | NBP2-33296 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| FoxC1 | NBP2-24834 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Pm | WB, IHC-P |
| FoxC2 | NB100-1269 | Gt/Poly | Hu, Mu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, PEP-ELISA |
| GLI-1 | NBP2-24662 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Pm | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| Goosecoid | NBP2-37366 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ELISA, Flow, IHC-P |
| GSK-3 beta | NBP1-47470 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Pm | SW, WB, ELISA, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| GSK-3 beta (pS9) | AF1590 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, Flow |
| HDAC1 | NB100-56340 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | SW, WB, IHC-P |
| HDAC2 | NBP2-03980 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| HIF-1 alpha | NB100-131 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv, Ca | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP |
| ID2 | NBP2-27194 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Rt, Bv, Ch, Eq, Ha, Pm | WB, ICC/IF |
| ILK | NBP2-37448 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Pm | WB, ELISA, Flow, IHC-P |
| ITGA5 | NB100-78108 | Mu/Mono | Hu | ELISA, Flow, IHC-Fr, IP |
| ITGB3 | NB100-2680 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Rt | Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IP |
| KAP1 | NB500-158 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, PLA |
| KLF8 | NBP2-27418 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Pm | WB |
| LEF1 | NB100-41374 | Gt/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, PEP-ELISA |
| MDM2 | NB100-2736 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Rt | WB, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP |
| MMP-2 | NB200-193 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Ch | WB, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| MMP-2 | NB200-114 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP |
| MMP-3 | NB100-91878 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, IHC-P |
| MMP-7 | NBP1-99123 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | IHC-P |
| MMP-9 | NBP2-13173 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Rt | WB, ELISA, IHC-P |
| Nanog | NBP2-24941 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Gt, Pm | WB, ICC/IF |
| Notch-1 | NB100-78486 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| Notch-1 | NBP1-78292 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | SW, WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| p38 | NB100-56665 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P |
| p38 (pTh180/Ty182] | NB500-138 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P |
| PALS1 | NB300-952 | Gt/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P, PEP-ELISA |

beta-Catenin Antibody NBP1-54467 (6 publications)



IHC analysis of mouse intestine section using beta-Catenin antibody with DAB detection and hematoxylin counterstaining.

GSK3 beta Antibody NBP1-47470 (2 Publications)



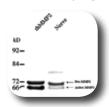
Flow analysis of Hela cells using GSK3 beta antibody (green) and a negative control (purple).

HIF-1 alpha Antibody (ESEE122) NB100-131 (56 publications)



Confocal staining analysis of RAW264.7 cells using HIF-1 alpha antibody (clone ESEE122).

MMP-2 Antibody NB200-193 (35 publications)



WB analysis of recombinant pro/ active Human MMP-2 protein (left lane) and Rat's nerve lysate (right lane) using MMP-2 antibody.

KAP1 Antibody NB500-158 (16 publications)

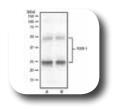


IHC-P analysis of a human prostate carcinoma tissue section using KAP1 antibody.

Other Important Targets from EMT Signaling Cont'd.

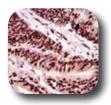
| | Target | Catalog# | Host/Clonality | Species | Applications |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | PATJ | NB100-1354 | Gt/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-P, PEP-ELI- SA |
| | PDK-1 | NB100-2383 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, ICC/IF |
| | Smad4 | NBP2-24951 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Pm | WB |
| | SNAI3 | NBP2-20433 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, ICC/IF |
| | SPARC | NBP1-80971 | Rb/Poly | Hu | WB, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| | STAT3 | NBP2-22471 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Pm | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| | SUM02 | NB100-56444 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | WB, IHC-P |
| | TAZ/WWTR1 | NB110-58359 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, SW, ChIP, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| | TGF-beta 1 | NBP2-22114 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB, ELISA, Flow, IHC-P |
| | TGF-beta (pan) | NBP2-45137 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv, Ca, Ha, Mk | IHC-P |
| | TGF-beta RI | MAB5871 | Rt/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB |
| | TGF-beta RII | NB100-91994 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P |
| | TIMP-1 | NB100-74551 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| | TIMP-2 | NB100-92000 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt | WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| | TRAF-6 | NB100-56436 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv | WB, IHC-P, IP |
| | Twist-1 | NBP2-37364 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Mu | WB, ELISA, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| | Twist-2 | | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ELISA, IHC-P, |
| | Vitronectin | NBP1-42299 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ELISA, IHC-Fr |
| | Wnt-5a | NBP2-24752 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu, Rt, Bv, Pm | WB, IHC-P |
| | YAP1 | NB110-58358 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | SW, WB, ChIP, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| | YAP1 | NBP2-22117 | Mu/Mono | Hu | WB, ELISA, Flow, IHC-P |
| | ZEB1 | NBP1-05987 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | SW, WB, GS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP |
| | ZEB1 | NBP2-23484 | Mu/Mono | Hu, Rt | WB, Flow, ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| | ZEB2 | NBP1-82991 | Rb/Poly | Hu, Mu | ICC/IF, IHC-P |
| | | | | | |

TGF-beta 1 Antibody NBP2-22114 (2 publications)



WB analysis of (A) human stomach and (B) small intestine tissue lysates with TGF beta 1 antibody.

Twist-1 Antibody NBP2-37364



IHC-P analysis of a human colon cancer tissue using TWIST1 antibody with HRP-DAB detection.

YAP1 Antibody NB110-58358 (10 publications)



Simple Western analysis of 0.1 mg/ml HeLa lysate on 12-230kDa separation system using YAP1 antibody.

ZEB2 Antibody NBP1-82991 (7 publications)



Confocal staining analysis of human cell line U-2 OS using ZEB2 antibody.

Species Key: Am (Amphibian) Av (Avian), Bv (Bovine), Ca (Canine), Ch (Chicken), Eq (Equine), Fe (Feline), Fi (Fish), Gp (Guinea Pig), Gt (Goat), Ha (Hamster), Hu (Human), Ma (Mammals), Mu (Mouse), Pm (Non-human Primates), Po (Porcine), Rb (Rabbit), Rt (Rat), Sh (Sheep), Xp (Xenopus)

Applications Key: ChIP (Chromatin Immunoprecipitation), GS (Gel Super Shift Assay), ELISA (ELISA Capture and/or Detection), Flow (Flow Cytometry), Func (Functional), ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence), IHC-Fr (Immunohistochemistry-Frozen), IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin), IP (Immunoprecipitation), MiAr (Microarray), PEP-ELISA (Peptide ELISA), PLA (Proximity Ligation Assay), SW (Simple Western), WB (Western blot)

Programs

Novus offers several programs on Publications, Reviews, Innovator's Reward, New Lab, Travel Grant and more.



Learn more: www.novusbio.com/programs

100% Guarantee

High Quality & Your Satisfaction are our passion. If a product fails, we offer technical help, replacements or 100% refunds.

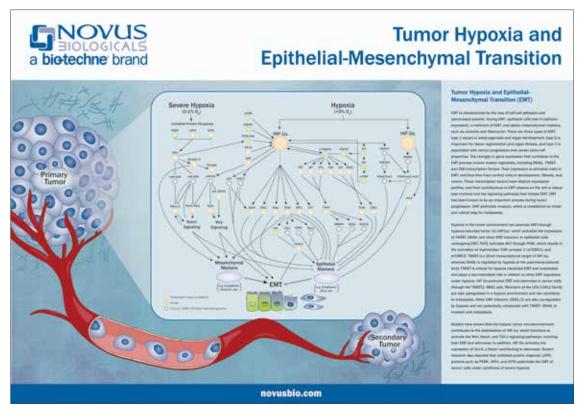


Learn more: www.novusbio.com/guarantee

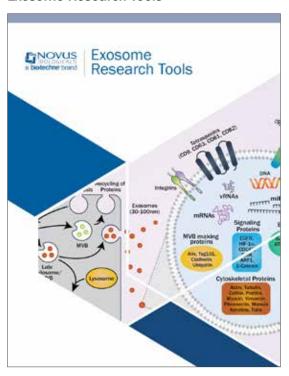
Related Literature

Request print copies of the literature pieces mentioned below at www.novusbio.com/mailing-list

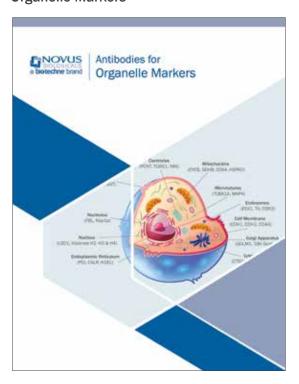
Tumor Hypoxia and EMT Poster



Exosome Research Tools



Organelle Markers



R&D Systems develops and manufactures high-quality proteins and serves as a world leader in immunoassays. R&D Systems also produces quality antibodies, antibody arrays, stem cell and cell culture products, and cell selection and detection products, serving the life science and diagnostics industry. rndsystems.com

Novus Biologicals licenses, manufactures, and markets antibodies to over 20,000 unique targets to support a wide array of research areas. Novus is built on honesty, collaboration and strong relationships and continues to provide quality tools that accelerate research. Every product is backed by our 100% guarantee. novusbio.com

Tocris Bioscience is the leading supplier of high performance tools for life science research. The Tocris range of small molecules and peptides includes novel and exclusive receptor ligands, ion channel modulators, enzyme inhibitors, caged compounds, fluorescent probes, and screening libraries. tocris.com

ProteinSimple develops and commercializes proprietary systems and consumables for protein analysis that ultimately help reveal new insights into the true nature of proteins. Making protein analysis more quantifiable and affordable, their comprehensive portfolio of tools includes Simple Western™ and Simple Plex™ platforms that quantify protein expression and iCE and MFI® systems that probe the structure and purity of protein-based therapeutics. proteinsimple.com















