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Anti-LAMP1 Antibody

Our Anti-LAMP1 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects human LAMP1 an
Catalog # AN1434

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC
Primary Accession	P11279
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	5H6
Calculated MW	44882

Additional Information

Gene ID	3916
Other Names	CD107 antigen like family member A antibody, CD107 antigen-like family member A antibody, CD107a antibody, CD107a antigen antibody, LAMP 1 antibody, LAMP-1 antibody, LAMP1 antibody, LAMP1_HUMAN antibody, LAMPA antibody, LGP120 antibody, lgpA antibody, Lysosomal membrane glycoprotein 120KD antibody, Lysosomal Associated Membrane Protein 1 antibody, Lysosome associated membrane glycoprotein 1 antibody, Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 1 antibody, Lysosome-associated membrane protein 1 antibody, OTTHUMP00000040663 antibody
Target/Specificity	Lysosomal Associated Membrane Protein1 (LAMP1) is a protein that is localized primarily in lysosomes but may also be present on late endosomes and the plasma membrane. LAMP1 antibodies are therefore widely used as lysosome markers. It has recently been suggested that lysosomes are activated in microglia in the progression of multiple system atrophy (MSA) and thus play a key role in its pathology (Makioka et al., 2012).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A
Format	Protein G Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-LAMP1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Lysosomal Associated Membrane Protein1 (LAMP1) is a protein that is localized primarily in lysosomes but may also be present on late endosomes and the plasma membrane. LAMP1 antibodies are therefore widely used as lysosome markers. It has recently been suggested that lysosomes are activated in microglia in the progression of multiple system atrophy (MSA) and thus play a key role in its pathology (Makioka et al., 2012).