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LPP Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1148a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q93052
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Hamster, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	8B3A11
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	65746
Description	LIM domain containing preferred translocation partner in lipoma. The Zyxin family of proteins contains five members, Ajuba, LIMD1, LPP,TRIP6 and Zyxin. LPP (LIM-containing lipoma-preferred partner), a LIM domain-containing scaffolding protein contains three LIM domains at its carboxyterminus, which are preceded by a proline-rich pre-LIM region containing a number of protein interaction domains. LPP, an 80 kDa protein, localizes to sites of cell adhesion, such as focal adhesions and cell-cell contacts,and shuttles to the nucleus where it has transcriptional activation capacity.The human LPP gene maps to chromosomal location 3q28, and preferentiallytranslocates to the HMGIC gene in a subclass of human benign mesenchymal tumors known as lipomas.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human LPP expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4026
Other Names	Lipoma-preferred partner, LIM domain-containing preferred translocation partner in lipoma, LPP
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/500 - 1/2000 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
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	LPP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LPP
Function	May play a structural role at sites of cell adhesion in maintaining cell shape and motility. In addition to these structural functions, it may also be implicated in signaling events and activation of gene transcription. May be involved in signal transduction from cell adhesion sites to the nucleus allowing successful integration of signals arising from soluble factors and cell-cell adhesion sites. Also suggested to serve as a scaffold protein upon which distinct protein complexes are assembled in the cytoplasm and in the nucleus.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell junction. Cell membrane. Note=Found in the nucleus, in the cytoplasm and at cell adhesion sites Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus. It has been found in sites of cell adhesion such as cell-to-cell contact and focal adhesion which are membrane attachment sites of cells to the extracellular matrix. Mainly nuclear when fused with HMGA2/HMGIC and KMT2A/MLL1
Tissue Location	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues but no or very low expression in brain and peripheral leukocytes

References

1. BMC Cell Biol. 2005 Jan 13;6(1):1 2. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2005 Sep;4(9):1240-50. Epub 2005 Jun 11. 3. Cancer Genet Cytogenet. 2005 Nov;163(1):68-70.

Images

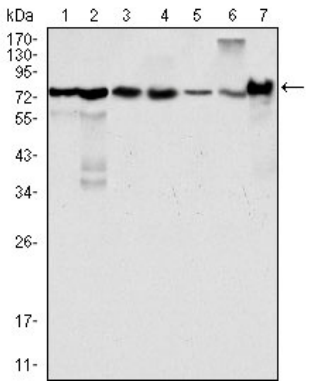


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using LPP mouse mAb against Hela (1), NIH/3T3 (2), COS (3), Caki (4), MCF-7 (5), HepG2 (6) and SMMC-7721 (7) cell lysate.

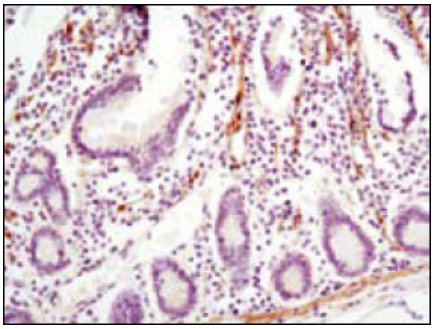
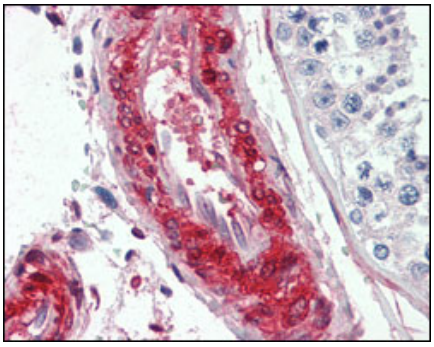


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestine using LPP mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human vessels tissues using LPP mouse mAb.



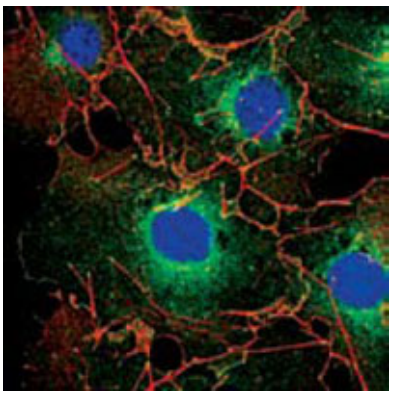


Figure 4: Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of COS cells using LPP mouse mAb (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled using DY-554 phalloidin. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

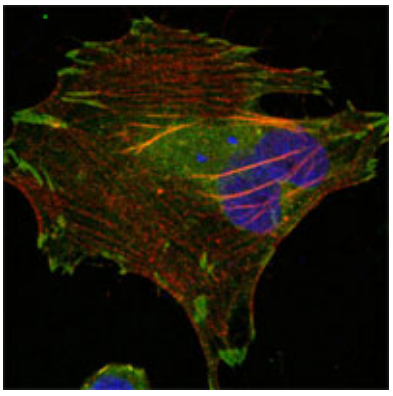


Figure 5: Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using LPP mouse mAb (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled using DY-554 phalloidin. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.