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Laminin 2 alpha Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP59038

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P24043
Reactivity	Pig, Human, Mouse, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	343905
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Laminin 2 alpha
Epitope Specificity	2051-2200/3122
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Note=Major component.
SIMILARITY	Contains 17 laminin EGF-like domains.Contains 5 laminin G-like domains.Contains 2 laminin IV type A domains.Contains 1 laminin N-terminal domain.
SUBUNIT	Laminin is a complex glycoprotein, consisting of three different polypeptide chains (alpha, beta, gamma), which are bound to each other by disulfide bonds into a cross-shaped molecule comprising one long and three short arms with globules at each end. Alpha-2 is a subunit of laminin-2 (laminin-211 or merosin), laminin-4 (laminin-221 or S-merosin) and laminin-12 (laminin-213). Interacts with FBLN1, FBLN2 and NID2.
DISEASE	Defects in LAMA2 are the cause of merosin-deficient congenital muscular dystrophy type 1A (MDC1A) [MIM:607855]. MDC1A is characterized by difficulty walking, hypotonia, proximal weakness, hyporeflexia, and white matter hypodensity on MRI.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Laminin, an extracellular protein, is a major component of the basement membrane. It is thought to mediate the attachment, migration, and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components. It is composed of three subunits, alpha, beta, and gamma, which are bound to each other by disulfide bonds into a cross-shaped molecule. This gene encodes the alpha 2 chain, which constitutes one of the subunits of laminin 2 (merosin) and laminin 4 (s-merosin). Mutations in this gene have been identified as the cause of congenital merosin-deficient muscular dystrophy. Two transcript variants encoding different proteins have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Additional Information

Gene ID	3908
Other Names	Laminin subunit alpha-2, Laminin M chain, Laminin-12 subunit alpha, Laminin-2 subunit alpha, Laminin-4 subunit alpha, Merosin heavy chain, LAMA2, LAMM
Target/Specificity	Placenta, striated muscle, peripheral nerve, cardiac muscle, pancreas, lung, spleen, kidney, adrenal gland, skin, testis, meninges, choroid plexus, and some other regions of the brain; not in liver, thymus and bone.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

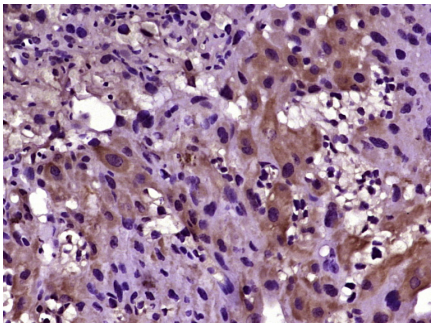
Name	LAMA2
Synonyms	LAMM
Function	Binding to cells via a high affinity receptor, laminin is thought to mediate the attachment, migration and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components.
Cellular Location	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Note=Major component
Tissue Location	Placenta, striated muscle, peripheral nerve, cardiac muscle, pancreas, lung, spleen, kidney, adrenal gland, skin, testis, meninges, choroid plexus, and some other regions of the brain; not in liver, thymus and bone

Background

Laminin, an extracellular protein, is a major component of the basement membrane. It is thought to mediate the attachment, migration, and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components. It is composed of three subunits, alpha, beta, and gamma, which are bound to each other by disulfide bonds into a cross-shaped molecule. This gene encodes the alpha 2 chain, which constitutes one of the subunits of laminin 2 (merosin) and laminin 4 (s-merosin). Mutations in this gene have been identified as the cause of congenital merosin-deficient muscular dystrophy. Two transcript variants encoding different proteins have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Images

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse placenta tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Laminin 2 alpha) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP59038) at 1:400 overnight at



4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.