Product Name: Laminin α-2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab13197
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	

Antigen Information

Gene Name	LAMA2
Alternative Names	LAMA2; LAMM; Laminin subunit alpha-2; Laminin M chain; Laminin-12 subunit alpha; Laminin-2 subunit alpha; Laminin-4 subunit alpha; Merosin heavy chain
Gene ID	3908.0
SwissProt ID	P24043
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human LAMA2. AA range:2011-2060

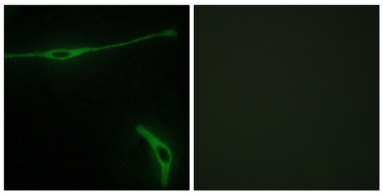
Background

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],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.,domain:Domains VI, IV and G are globular.,domain:The alpha-helical domains I and II are thought to interact with other laminin chains to form a coiled coil structure.,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.,similarity:Contains 1 laminin N-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 17 laminin EGF-like domains.,similarity:Contains 2 laminin IV type A domains.,similarity:Contains 5 laminin G-like domains.,subcellular location:Major component.,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 (merosin) and laminin-4 (S-merosin).,tissue 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.,

Research Area

Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;Pathways in cancer;Small cell lung cancer;Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC);Dilated cardiomyopathy;Viral myocarditis;

Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using LAMA2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.