

Laminin Gamma-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP04946
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human LAMC2. AA range:1021-1070
Mol wt	130976
Species reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, IHC-p, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Laminin gamma-2 Antibody
Synonyms	LAMC2; LAMB2T; LAMNB2; Laminin subunit gamma-2; Cell-scattering factor 140 kDa subunit; CSF 140 kDa subunit; Epiligrin subunit gamma; Kalinin subunit gamma; Kalinin/nicein/epiligrin 100 kDa subunitLad

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

Background

Laminins, a family of extracellular matrix glycoproteins, are the major noncollagenous constituent of basement membranes. They have been implicated in a wide variety of biological processes including cell adhesion, differentiation, migration, signaling, neurite outgrowth and metastasis. Laminins, composed of 3 non identical chains: laminin alpha, beta and gamma (formerly A, B1, and B2, respectively), have a cruciform structure consisting of 3 short arms, each formed by a different chain, and a long arm composed of all 3 chains. Each laminin chain is a multidomain protein encoded by a distinct gene. Several isoforms of each chain have been described. Different alpha, beta and gamma chain isomers combine to give rise to different heterotrimeric laminin isoforms which are designated by Arabic numerals in the order of their discovery, i. E. alpha1beta1gamma1 heterotrimer is laminin 1. The biological functions of the different chains and trimer molecules are largely unknown, but some of the chains have been shown to differ with respect to their tissue distribution, presumably reflecting diverse functions in vivo. This gene encodes the gamma chain isoform laminin, gamma 2. The gamma 2 chain, formerly thought to be a truncated version of beta chain (B2t), is highly homologous to the gamma 1 chain; however, it lacks domain VI, and domains V, IV and III are shorter. It is expressed in several fetal tissues but differently from gamma 1, and is specifically localized to epithelial cells in skin, lung and kidney. The gamma 2 chain together with alpha 3 and beta 3 chains constitute laminin 5 (earlier known as kalinin), which is an integral part of the anchoring filaments that connect epithelial cells to the underlying basement membrane. The epithelium-specific expression of the gamma 2 chain implied its role as an epithelium attachment molecule, and mutations in this gene have been associated with junctional epidermolysis bullosa, a skin disease characterized by blisters due to disruption of the epidermal-dermal junction. Two transcript variants resulting from alternative splicing of the 3' terminal exon, and encoding different isoforms of gamma 2 chain, have been described. The two variants are differentially expressed in embryonic tissues, however, the biological significance of the two forms is not known. Transcript variants utilizing alternative polyA_signal have also been noted in literature.

Recommended Dilution

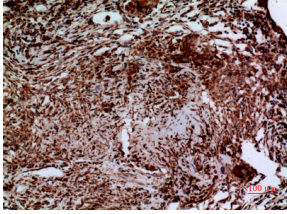
WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC-p: 1: 100 - 1: 300

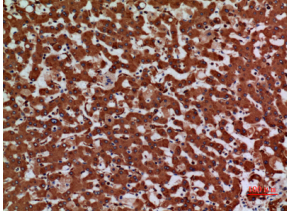
ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

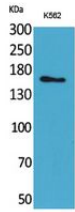
Images



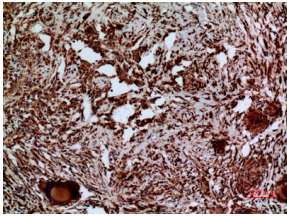
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



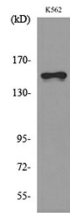
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using Laminin γ -2 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lung, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cells, using LAMC2 Antibody.

Storage

-20°C for one year

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