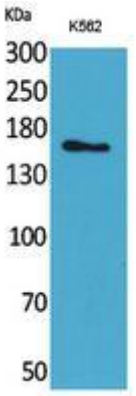
Laminin γ-2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17088
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	LAMC2
Protein Name	Laminin subunit gamma-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human LAMC2. AA range:1021-1070
Specificity	Laminin γ-2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Laminin γ-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
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 subunitLadsin 140 kDa subunit; Laminin B2t chain; Laminin-5 subunit gamma; Large adhesive scatter factor 140 kDa subunit; Nicein subunit gamma
Observed Band	135kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Major component.
Tissue Specificity	The large variant is expressed only in specific epithelial cells of embryonic and neonatal tissues. In 17-week old embryo the small variant is found in cerebral cortex, lung, and distal tubes of kidney, but not in epithelia except for distal tubuli.
Function	disease:Defects in LAMC2 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa junctional Herlitz type (H-JEB) [MIM:226700]; also known as junctional epidermolysis bullosa Herlitz-Pearson type. JEB defines a group of blistering skin diseases characterized by tissue separation which occurs within the dermo-epidermal basement membrane. H-JEB is a severe, infantile and lethal form. Death occurs usually within the first six months of life. Occasionally, children survive to teens. H-JEB is marked by bullous lesions at birth and extensive denudation of skin and mucous membranes that may be hemorrhagic.,domain:Domain IV is

	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
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 func
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Laminin γ -2 Monoclonal Antibody