



Laminin-R Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17046
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	RPSA
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Laminin-R. AA range:166-215
Specificity	Laminin-R Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Laminin-R 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	CLM;LIS5;Laminin beta 1;Laminin-R;RPSA;40S ribosomal protein SA;LAMBR;LAMR1;37 kDa laminin receptor precursor;37LRP;37/67 kDa laminin receptor;LRP/LR;67 kDa laminin receptor;67LR;Colon carcinoma laminin-binding protein;Laminin receptor 1;LamR;Laminin-binding pr
Observed Band	43kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	43kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane. Cytoplasm. Nucleus . 67LR is found at the surface of the plasma membrane, with its C-terminal laminin-binding domain accessible to extracellular ligands. 37LRP is found at the cell surface, in the cytoplasm and in the nucleus (By similarity). Colocalizes with PPP1R16B in the cell membrane. .
Tissue Specificity	B-cell lymphoma,Blood,Bone marrow,Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Cervix,Fetal brain corte
Function	function:Required for the assembly and/or stability of the 40S ribosomal subunit. Required for the processing of the 20S rRNA-precursor to mature 18S rRNA in a late step of the maturation of 40S ribosomal subunits. Also functions as a cell surface receptor for laminin. Plays a role in cell adhesion to the basement membrane and in the consequent activation of signaling transduction pathways. May play a role in cell fate determination and tissue morphogenesis. Also acts



as a receptor for several other ligands, including the pathogenic prion protein, viruses, and bacteria. It is thought that in vertebrates 37/67 kDa laminin receptor acquired a dual function during evolution. It developed from the ribosomal protein SA, playing an essential role in the protein biosynthesis lacking any laminin binding activity, to a cell surface receptor with laminin binding activity.

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. Many of the effects of laminin are mediated through interactions with cell surface receptors. These receptors include members of the integrin family, as well as non-integrin laminin-binding proteins. This gene encodes a high-affinity, non-integrin family, laminin receptor 1. This receptor has been variously called 67 kD laminin receptor, 37 kD laminin receptor precursor (37LRP) and p40 ribosome-associated protein. The amino acid sequence of laminin receptor 1 is highly conserved through evolution, suggesting a key biological function. It has been observed that the level of the laminin receptor transcript is higher in

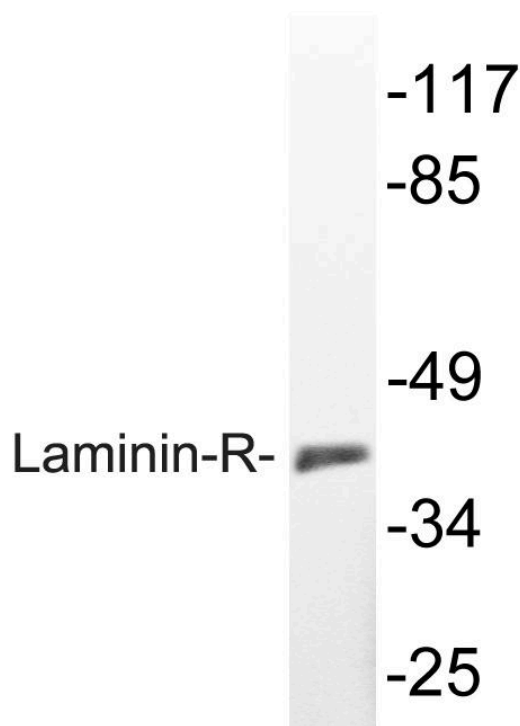
matters needing attention

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-R Monoclonal Antibody