Anti-Laminin alpha-1 antibody

Description	Laminin alpha-1 is a protein encoded by the LAMA1 gene which is approximately 337 kDa. Laminin alpha-1 is secreted into the extracellular space. It is involved in the integrin pathway, ERK signalling and MET promotes cell motility. It is thought to mediate binding to cells via a high affinity receptor resulting in migration and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components. Laminin alpha-1 is expressed in the gall bladder, intestine, lung, liver and pancreas. Mutations in the LAMA1 gene may result in Poretti-Boltshauser syndrome. STJ93888 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Laminin alpha-1 protein.

Model	STJ93888
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Laminin alpha-1
Immunogen Region	2470-2550 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	284217
Gene Symbol	LAMA1
Dilution range	IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Laminin alpha-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Laminin alpha-1 protein.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Laminin subunit alpha-1 Laminin A chain Laminin-1 subunit alpha Laminin-3 subunit alpha S-laminin subunit alpha S-LAM alpha
Molecular Weight	337.158 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6481OMIM:150320
Alternative Names	Laminin subunit alpha-1 Laminin A chain Laminin-1 subunit alpha Laminin-3 subunit alpha S-laminin subunit alpha S-LAM alpha
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The alpha-helical domains I and II are thought to interact with other laminin chains to form a coiled coil structure.; Domains VI, IV and G are globular.
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. Major component.
Post-translational Modifications	Tyrosine phosphorylated by PKDCC/VLK.