

Rabbit PLN Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PLN antibody

Anti-PLN Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256313	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Cynomolgus	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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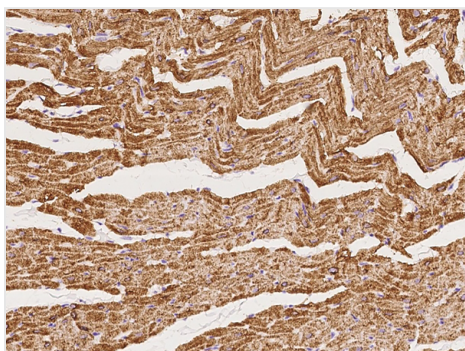
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PLN; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PLN Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PLN Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; phospholamban; Anti-CMD1P Antibody; Anti-CMH18 Antibody; Anti-PLB Antibody; Anti-RP3-509L4.2 Antibody; anti-PLN antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

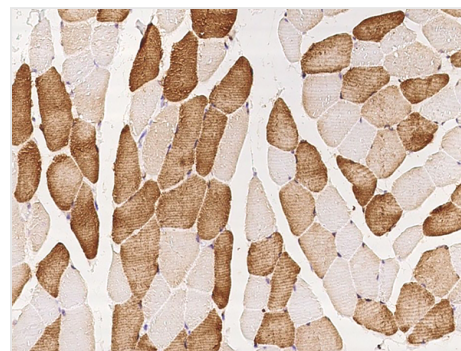
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Cynomolgus
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PLN
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PLN antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PLN fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PLN fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining PLN in cynomolgus heart with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining PLN in human skeletal muscle with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PLN antibody	Phospholamban (PLN) is an important Ca2+ modulator at the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) of striated muscles. It physically interacts and inhibits sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca2+ ATPase (SERCA2) function, whereas a protein kinase A (PKA)-dependent phosphorylation at its serine 16 reverses the inhibition. Pathogenic variants in the human phospholamban coding gene (PLN) causes hereditary dilated cardiomyopathy with heart failure in an autosomal dominant mode. Pathogenic mutations in the phospholamban (PLN) gene may give rise to inherited cardiomyopathies due to its role in calcium homeostasis. Several PLN mutations have been identified, with the R14del mutation being the most prevalent cardiomyopathy-related mutation in the Netherlands. It is present in patients identified with arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy as well as dilated cardiomyopathy.
References	Truszkowska GT, et al. (2015) A study in polish patients with cardiomyopathy emphasizes pathogenicity of phospholamban (pln) mutations at amino acid position 9 and low penetrance of heterozygous null pln mutations. BMC Med Genet 16 21.Teng AC, et al. (2015) Metformin increases degradation of phospholamban via autophagy in cardiomyocytes. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 112 (23): 7165-7170.Hof IE, et al. (2019) Prevalence and cardiac phenotype of patients with a phospholamban mutation. Neth Heart J 27 (2): 64-69.Hakem Zadeh F, et al. (2019) Akap6 and phospholamban colocalize and interact in hek-293t cells and primary murine cardiomyocytes. Physiol Rep 7 (14): e14144.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/pln-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256313>