

Mouse anti-Human LAMB1 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-LAMB1 antibody

LAMB1 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA322667	Mouse	Human	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

LAMB1; Monoclonal Antibody; LAMB1 Antibody; CLM; Cutis laxa with marfanoid phenotype; LAM B1; LAMB 1; LAMB1_HUMAN; Laminin B1; Laminin B1 chain; Laminin beta 1 chain; Laminin beta 1 chain precursor; Laminin beta1; Laminin subunit beta 1; Laminin subunit beta-1; Laminin-1 subunit beta; Laminin-10 subunit beta; Laminin-12 subunit beta; Laminin-2 subunit beta; Laminin-6 subunit beta; Laminin-8 subunit beta; LIS5; MGC142015; anti-LAMB1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Specificity	LAMB1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total LAMB1
Purity/Purification	Affinity-Chromatography
Form/Format	Phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1786
Applicable Applications for anti-LAMB1 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human LAMB1 expressed in E. Coli
Subcellular Location	Secreted > Extracellular Space > Extracellular Matrix > Basement Membrane.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

BF0229 staining HepG2 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary Ab was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary Ab.



WB (Western Blot)

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using LAMB1 mouse mAb against truncated LAMB1-His recombinant protein (1).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-LAMB1 antibody	Description: 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 are composed of 3 non identical chains: laminin alpha, beta and gamma (formerly A, B1, and B2, respectively) and they form 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 beta chain isoform laminin, beta 1. The beta 1 chain has 7 structurally distinct domains which it shares with other beta chain isomers. The C-terminal helical region containing domains I and II are separated by domain alpha, domains III and V contain several EGF-like repeats, and domains IV and VI have a globular conformation. Laminin, beta 1 is expressed in most tissues that produce basement membranes, and is one of the 3 chains constituting laminin 1, the first laminin isolated from Engelbreth-Holm-Swarm (EHS) tumor. A sequence in the beta 1 chain that is involved in cell attachment, chemotaxis, and binding to the laminin receptor was identified and shown to have the capacity to inhibit metastasis. 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. Involved in the organization of the laminar architecture of cerebral cortex. It is probably required for the integrity of the basement membrane/glia limitans that serves as an anchor point for the endfeet of radial glial cells and as a physical barrier to migrating neurons. Radial glial cells play a central role in cerebral cortical development, where they act both as the proliferative unit of the cerebral cortex and a scaffold for neurons migrating toward the pial surface. Subunit Structure: Laminin is a complex glycoprotein, consisting of three different polypeptide chains (alpha, beta, gamma), which are bound to each other by disulfide bonds into a cross-shaped molecule comprising one long and three short arms with globules at each end. Beta-1 is a subunit of laminin-1 (laminin-111 or EHS laminin), laminin-2 (laminin-211 or merosin), laminin-6 (laminin-311 or K-laminin), laminin-8 (laminin-411), laminin-10 (laminin-511) and laminin-12 (laminin-213). Similarity: The alpha-helical domains I and II are thought to interact with other laminin chains to form a coiled coil structure. Domains VI and IV are globular.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	167614504
NCBI GeneID	3912
NCBI Accession #	NP_002282.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002291.2
UniProt Accession #	P07942; Q14D91
Molecular Weight	Observed: 198 kDa Predicted: 199 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	laminin subunit beta-1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	laminin subunit beta 1
NCBI Official Symbol	LAMB1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CLM; LIS5
NCBI Protein Information	laminin subunit beta-1
UniProt Protein Name	Laminin subunit beta-1
UniProt Gene Name	LAMB1

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.

