

ARG62531 anti-Laminin B1 antibody [LT3]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rat Monoclonal antibody [LT3] recognizes Laminin B1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Hm, Pig
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	LT3
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Laminin B1
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Murine EHS laminin preparation.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Laminin-1 subunit beta; CLM; Laminin-8 subunit beta; Laminin-10 subunit beta; Laminin B1 chain; Laminin-12 subunit beta; LIS5; Laminin-2 subunit beta; Laminin-6 subunit beta; Laminin subunit beta-1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	1:400
	IHC-P	1:400
	IP	1:400
	WB	1:200
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	LS174T cells. Normal colon or colon carcinoma.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified Antibody
Buffer	1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 16777 Mouse GeneID: 3912 Human Swiss-port # P02469 Mouse Swiss-port # P07942 Human
Gene Symbol	Lamb1
Gene Full Name	laminin B1
Background	<p>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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]</p>
Function	<p>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 the cerebral cortex (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	198 kDa