

RPSA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-14216

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

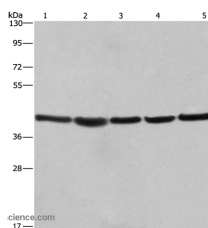
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human RPSA
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

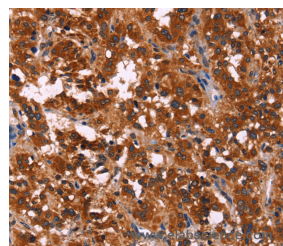
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300

Data

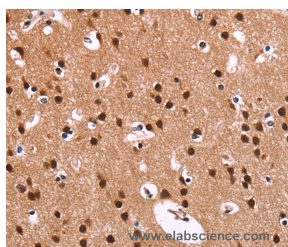


Western Blot analysis of A549, NIH/3T3 and 293T cell and Human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue and hela cell using RPSA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:433.3

Calculated Mw:33kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer using RPSA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain using RPSA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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 colon carcinoma tissue and lung cancer cell line than their normal counterparts. Also, there is a correlation between the upregulation of this polypeptide in cancer cells and their invasive and metastatic phenotype. Multiple copies of this gene exist, however, most of them are pseudogenes thought to have arisen from retropositional events. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene

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