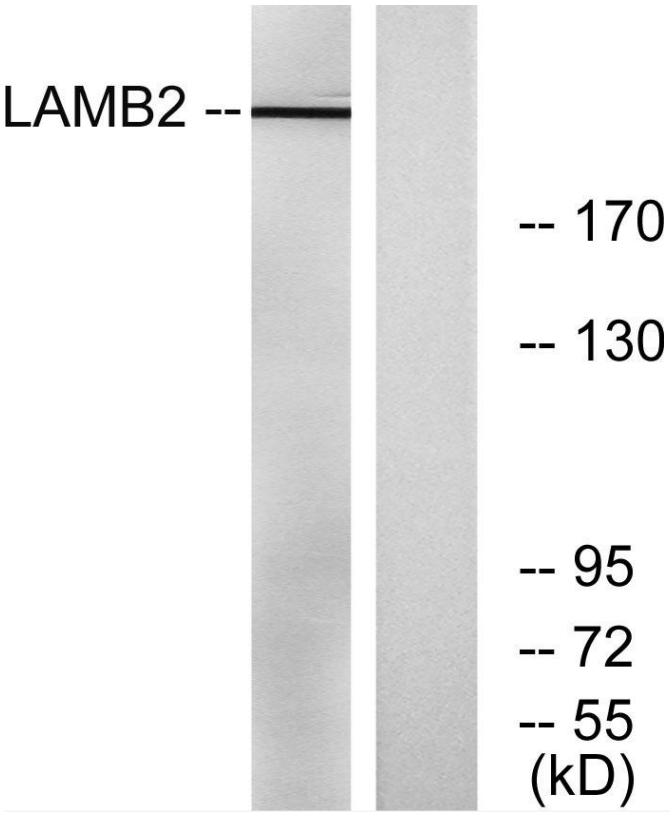
Laminin β-2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-17042
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	LAMB2
Protein Name	Laminin subunit beta-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human LAMB2. AA range:61-110
Specificity	Laminin β-2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Laminin β-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	LAMB2; LAMS; Laminin subunit beta-2; Laminin B1s chain; Laminin-11 subunit beta; Laminin-14 subunit beta; Laminin-15 subunit beta; Laminin-3 subunit beta; Laminin-4 subunit beta; Laminin-7 subunit beta; Laminin-9 subunit beta; S-laminin sub
Observed Band	210kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane. S-laminin is concentrated in the synaptic cleft of the neuromuscular junction.
Tissue Specificity	Liver,Placenta,Uterus,
Function	disease:Defects in LAMB2 are a cause of congenital nephrotic syndrome [MIM:609049]. Congenital nephrotic syndrome constitutes a heterogeneous group of conditions having in common the disruption of normal glomerular permselectivity. Congenital nephrotic syndrome due to LAMB2 mutations may be associated with ocular abnormalities.,disease:Defects in LAMB2 are the cause of Pierson syndrome [MIM:609049]; also known as microcoria-congenital nephrotic syndrome. Pierson syndrome is characterized by nephrotic syndrome with

	neonatal onset, diffuse mesangial sclerosis and eye abnormalities with microcoria as the leading clinical feature. Death usually occurs within the first weeks of life. Disease severity depends on the mutation type: nontruncating LAMB2 mutations may display variable phenotypes ranging from a milder variant of Pierson syndrome to isolated congenital nephrotic syndrome.,domain:Dom
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. Laminins, composed of 3 non identical chains: laminin alpha, beta and gamma (formerly A, B1, and B2, respectively), 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 func
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Laminin β -2 Monoclonal Antibody