

Product datasheet for **DM202**

Laminin (alpha chains) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 4C7]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	4C7
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Sections: Use at 1/5-1/20 dilution in an ABC method for 30-60 minutes at RT (Proteolytic treatment is recommended). Also suitable for Frozen Sections. The staining with this antibody is sensitive to fixation of paraffin tissues and use of proteolytic enzymatic treatment. Recommended Positive Control: Skin.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	The A chain of human laminin
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with the terminal globular domain of the A chain. Cellular Localization: Basement membrane.
Formulation:	State: Supernatant State: Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant containing Sodium Azide as preservative
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Laminin, the most abundant structural and biologically active component in basement membranes, is a complex extracellular glycoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 900 kDa. It plays an important role in many aspects of the cell biology. Laminin is composed of one A chain (400 kDa) one B1 chain (215 kDa) and one B2 chain (205 kDa) all held together by disulfide bonds. The molecule has a cross like form with globular units near the ends of each chain, the sites where it is bound to Collagen IV, heparan sulfate, proteoglycan as well as to the surface of epithelial cells. Laminins from various species have common antigenic determinants. Laminin is only found in significant quantities in basement membranes, the thin extracellular matrices that surround epithelial tissue, nerve, fat cells and smooth, striated and cardiac muscle. It has been found to modulate cell differentiation, cell shaping and also cell movement because it appears to be an important cell substrate adhesion protein. Variations in the expression of this protein have been observed in embryogenesis, organogenesis, post traumatic healing and cancer. The greatest interest in laminin has been provoked by the discovery of its ability to promote neurite regeneration.