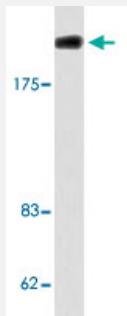


LAMA4 polyclonal antibody

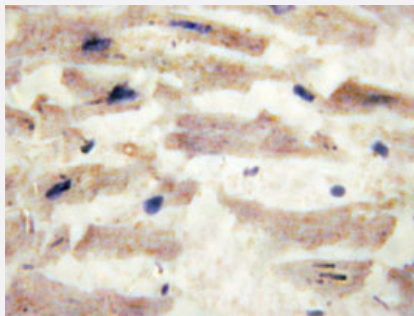
Catalog # PAB26919 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of COLO 205 cell lysate with LAMA4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26919).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue using LAMA4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26919).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of LAMA4.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human LAMA4.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	203
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Specificity	LAMA4 polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of LAMA4 protein.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of COLO 205 cell lysate with LAMA4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26919).

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue using LAMA4 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26919).

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — LAMA4

Entrez GeneID	3910
Protein Accession#	Q16363
Gene Name	LAMA4
Gene Alias	DKFZp686D23145, LAMA3, LAMA4*-1
Gene Description	laminin, alpha 4
Omim ID	600133
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

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 alpha chain isoform laminin, alpha 4. The domain structure of alpha 4 is similar to that of alpha 3, both of which resemble truncated versions of alpha 1 and alpha 2, in that approximately 1,200 residues at the N-terminus (domains IV, V and VI) have been lost. Laminin, alpha 4 contains the C-terminal G domain which distinguishes all alpha chains from the beta and gamma chains. The RNA analysis from adult and fetal tissues revealed developmental regulation of expression, however, the exact function of laminin, alpha 4 is not known. Tissue-specific utilization of alternative polyA-signal has been described in literature. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

OTTHUMP00000017039|OTTHUMP00000017043|laminin alpha 4 chain

Pathway

- [ECM-receptor interaction](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)

Disease

- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Tooth Abnormalities](#)