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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Laminin Alpha 2/Merosin [5H2]: MC0214

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Laminins are essential and abundant structural non-collagenous glycoproteins localizing to basement membranes. Basement membranes (cell-associated extracellular matrices (ECMs)) are polymers of laminins with stabilizing Type IV Collagen networks, Nidogen and several proteoglycans. Basement membranes are found under epithelial layers, around the endothelium of blood vessels, and surrounding muscle, peripheral nerve and fat cells. Formation of basement membranes influences cell proliferation, phenotype, migration, gene expression and tissue architecture. Each laminin is a heterotrimer of α, β and γ chain subunits that undergoes cell-secretion and incorporation into the ECM. Laminins can self-assemble and bind to other matrix macromolecules, and have unique and shared cell interactions mediated by integrins, dystroglycan and cognate laminin receptors. The human Laminin α-2 gene is necessary for sustenance of mature muscle cells. The Laminin α-2 gene is associated with congenita.

Specifications

Clone:	5H2
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Reactivity:	Human, monkey, rabbit
Localization:	Membrane, secreted
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C.
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB

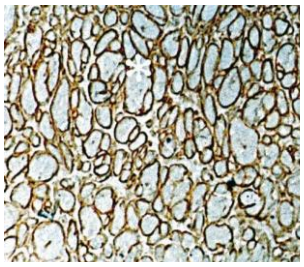
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Laminin Alpha 2/Merosin Concentrated	MC0214	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Tongue
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human myoblast transplantations in dystrophic mouse muscles stained with anti-laminin a2 using DAB

References:

1. Resistance exercise increases active MMP and β1-integrin protein expression in skeletal muscle. Ogasawara, R, et al. Physiological reports 2, 2014.
2. ISPD gene mutations are a common cause of congenital and limb-girdle muscular dystrophies. Cirak, S; et al. Brain. a journal of neurology 136 269-81, 2013.
3. Mutations in B3GALNT2 cause congenital muscular dystrophy and hypoglycosylation of α-dystroglycan. Stevens, E, et al. American journal of human genetics 92 354-65, 2013.

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