

**Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone A5 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11743**

### Specification

#### **Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11047</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">3915</a> , <a href="#">609663</a> , <a href="#">Q5VYE7</a> , <a href="#">Q6NVY8</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rat / IgG2a, kappa
Calculated MW	210kDa KDa

#### **Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

##### Gene ID 3915

##### Other Names

Laminin subunit gamma-1, Laminin B2 chain, Laminin-1 subunit gamma, Laminin-10 subunit gamma, Laminin-11 subunit gamma, Laminin-2 subunit gamma, Laminin-3 subunit gamma, Laminin-4 subunit gamma, Laminin-6 subunit gamma, Laminin-7 subunit gamma, Laminin-8 subunit gamma, Laminin-9 subunit gamma, S-laminin subunit gamma, S-LAM gamma, LAMC1, LAMB2

##### Application Note

<span class = "dilution\_IHC">IHC~~1:100~500</span><br /><span class = "dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br /><span class = "dilution\_FC">FC~~1:10~50</span>

##### Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

##### Precautions

Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

Name LAMC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28397838, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6492}

##### Function

Binding to cells via a high affinity receptor, laminin is thought to mediate the attachment, migration and organization of cells into tissues during embryonic development by interacting with other extracellular matrix components. As a subunit of laminin-1 (also known as laminin-111 or EHS laminin), it is involved in the stimulation of agrin-induced receptor clustering through a MuSK-independent pathway.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix, basement membrane

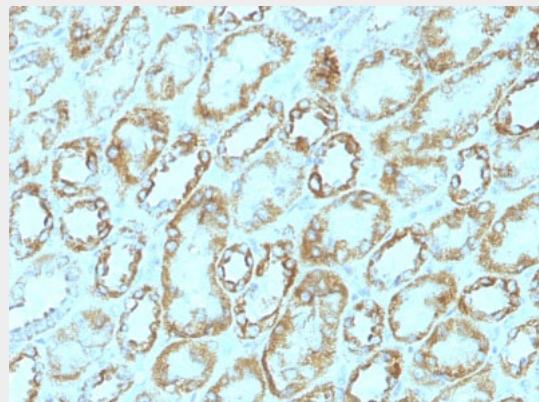
**Tissue Location**

Found in the basement membranes (major component).

**Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Renal Cell Carcinoma stained with Laminin Monoclonal Antibody (A5).

**Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Laminins are large hetero-trimeric, non-collagenous glycoproteins composed of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  chains. This MAb reacts with laminin B2/1 chain of  $\sim 210$ kDa and does not cross-react with other basement membrane components or fibronectin. Its specificity was established by immunoprecipitation and immunofluorescence of human skeletal muscle and kidney with laminin chain-specific MAbs. Epithelial sheets *in vivo* are separated from the mesenchymal elements of the stroma by a thin layer of a specialized type of extracellular matrix termed the basement membrane (BM). This structure consists of individual components, some of which are ubiquitous in BMs and some are not. The ubiquitous ones comprise laminin (LN), entactin/nidogen (EN), collagen type IV (CIV), and large heparan sulfate proteoglycan (HSPG), which interact specifically with each other to form a continuous and regular BM. Alterations of BM integrity, from local discontinuities up to complete loss, are described in many types of human and animal epithelial neoplasms. This MAb stains uniformly all human and murine basement membranes.

**Laminin, gamma 1 (LAMC1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Ljubimov AV et. al., Int J Cancer, 1992; 50:562-566. | Ljubimov AV et. al. Lab Investigation, 1995; 72:461-473. | Folkvord et. al., J Histochem Cytochem, 1989; 37:105-113