

LAMR1/RPSA Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 14533-1-AP

Featured Product

14 Publications

Basic Information

Catalog Number:

14533-1-AP

Concentration:

300 ug/ml

Source:

Rabbit

Isotype:

IgG

Immunogen Catalog Number:

AG6033

GenBank Accession Number:

BC050688

GeneID (NCBI):

3921

UNIPROT ID:

P08865

Full Name:

ribosomal protein SA

Calculated MW:

33 kDa

Observed MW:

40 kDa

Purification Method:

Antigen affinity purification

Recommended Dilutions:

WB: 1:1000-1:4000

IHC: 1:200-1:800

IF/ICC: 1:200-1:800

FC (Intra): 0.20 ug per 10⁶ cells in a 100 µl suspension

Applications

Tested Applications:

WB, IHC, IF/ICC, FC (Intra), ELISA

Cited Applications:

WB, IHC, IF

Species Specificity:

human, mouse, rat

Cited Species:

human, mouse, pig

Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0

Positive Controls:

WB: COLO 320 cells, mouse liver tissue, mouse colon tissue, HeLa cells, NIH/3T3 cells, PC-12 cells

IHC: human stomach tissue, mouse brain tissue

IF/ICC: HepG2 cells,

FC (Intra): HeLa cells,

Background Information

The ribosomal protein SA (RPSA), previously named 67 kD laminin receptor(67LR), 37 kD laminin receptor precursor (37LRP) and p40 ribosome-associated protein, is a multifunctional protein, that plays a role in a number of pathological processes, such as cancer and prion diseases. It is overexpressed in various cancer cell lines, and the level of the laminin receptor transcript is higher in colon carcinoma tissue and lung cancer cell line than their normal counterparts. This antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against full length RPSA of human origin. This antibody is specific to RPSA (LAMR1). 67LR derives from homo- or hetero- dimerization of a 37 kDa cytosolic precursor (37LRP), most probably by fatty acid acylation. 37LRP is mostly found in the cytosol and nucleus [10] where it is involved in translational processes and maintenance of nuclear structures, respectively. 67LR is localized at the cell surface and it not only serves as a receptor for LM but also acts as a receptor for elastin, carbohydrates and the cellular prion protein.

Notable Publications

Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Turlo Kirsten A KA	23887637	Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol	WB
Lingli Sun	35302141	Food Funct	WB,IHC
Roberta Cagnetta	30008298	Neuron	IF

Storage

Storage:

Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

Storage Buffer:

PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH7.3

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

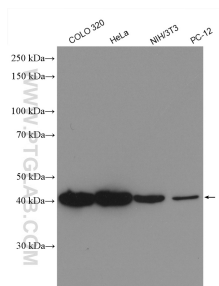
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

T: 4006900926

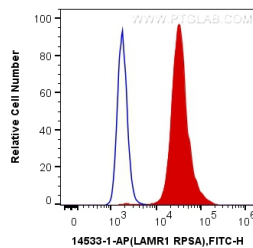
E: Proteintech-CN@ptglab.comW: ptgcn.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

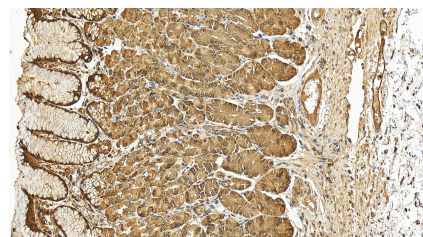
Selected Validation Data



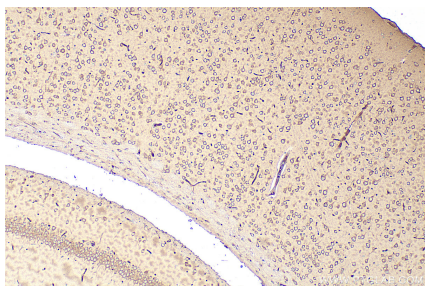
Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 14533-1-AP (LAMR1/RPSA antibody) at dilution of 1:2000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



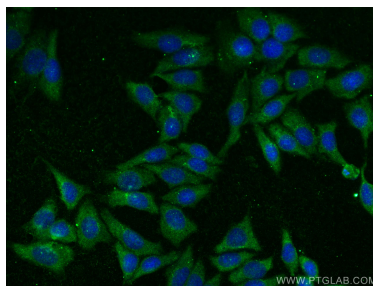
1X10⁶ HeLa cells were intracellularly stained with 0.2 ug Anti-Human LAMR1/RPSA (14533-1-AP) and CoraLite® 488-Conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) at dilution 1:1000 (red), or 0.2 ug Control Antibody. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Perm Buffer (PF00011-C).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach tissue slide using 14533-1-AP (LAMR1/RPSA antibody) at dilution of 1:400 (under 20x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue slide using 14533-1-AP (LAMR1/RPSA antibody) at dilution of 1:400 (under 10x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).



Immunofluorescent analysis of (-20°C Ethanol) fixed HepG2 cells using LAMR1/RPSA antibody (14533-1-AP) at dilution of 1:400 and CoraLite® 488-Conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).