

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO13093

Specification

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	P13473
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3920

Other Names

Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2, LAMP-2, Lysosome-associated membrane protein 2, CD107 antigen-like family member B, LGP-96, CD107b, LAMP2

Calculated MW

45681 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50
FC 1:200

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. This protein shuttles between lysosomes, endosomes, and the plasma membrane.

Tissue Specificity

Isoform LAMP-2A is highly expressed in placenta, lung and liver, less in kidney and pancreas, low in brain and skeletal muscle. Isoform LAMP-2B is highly expressed in skeletal muscle, less in brain, placenta, lung, kidney and pancreas, very low in liver.

Protein Name

Lysosome-associated membrane glycoprotein 2 (Lamp2)

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human LAMP2a

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name LAMP2

Function

Lysosomal membrane glycoprotein which plays an important role in lysosome biogenesis, lysosomal pH regulation and autophagy (PubMed:[11082038](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11082038), PubMed:[18644871](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18644871), PubMed:[24880125](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24880125), PubMed:[27628032](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27628032), PubMed:[36586411](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36586411), PubMed:[37390818](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37390818), PubMed:[8662539](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8662539)). Acts as an important regulator of lysosomal lumen pH regulation by acting as a direct inhibitor of the proton channel TMEM175, facilitating lysosomal acidification for optimal hydrolase activity (PubMed:[37390818](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37390818)). Plays an important role in chaperone-mediated autophagy, a process that mediates lysosomal degradation of proteins in response to various stresses and as part of the normal turnover of proteins with a long biological half-life (PubMed:[11082038](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11082038), PubMed:[18644871](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18644871), PubMed:[24880125](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24880125), PubMed:[27628032](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27628032), PubMed:[36586411](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36586411), PubMed:[8662539](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8662539)). Functions by binding target proteins, such as GAPDH, NLRP3 and MLLT11, and targeting them for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:[11082038](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11082038), PubMed:[18644871](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18644871), PubMed:[24880125](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24880125), PubMed:[36586411](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36586411), PubMed:[8662539](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8662539)). In the chaperone-mediated autophagy, acts downstream of chaperones, such as HSPA8/HSC70, which recognize and bind substrate proteins and mediate their recruitment to lysosomes, where target proteins bind LAMP2 (PubMed:[36586411](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36586411)). Plays a role in lysosomal protein degradation in response to starvation (By similarity). Required for the fusion of autophagosomes with lysosomes during autophagy (PubMed:[27628032](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27628032)). Cells that lack LAMP2 express normal levels of VAMP8, but fail to accumulate STX17 on autophagosomes, which is the most likely explanation for the lack of fusion between autophagosomes and lysosomes (PubMed:[27628032](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27628032)). Required for normal degradation of the contents of autophagosomes (PubMed:[27628032](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27628032)). Required for efficient MHC class II-mediated presentation of exogenous antigens via its function in lysosomal protein degradation; antigenic peptides generated by proteases in the endosomal/lysosomal compartment are captured by nascent MHC II subunits (PubMed:[15894275](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15894275), PubMed:[15894275](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15894275)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20518820" target="_blank">20518820). Is not required for efficient MHC class II-mediated presentation of endogenous antigens (PubMed:20518820).

Cellular Location

Lysosome membrane {ECO:0000255|PROSITE- ProRule:PRU00740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11082038, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17897319, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18644871, ECO:0000269|PubMed:2912382}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17897319} Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17897319}. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00740, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17897319}. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P17047}. Note=This protein shuttles between lysosomes, endosomes, and the plasma membrane

Tissue Location

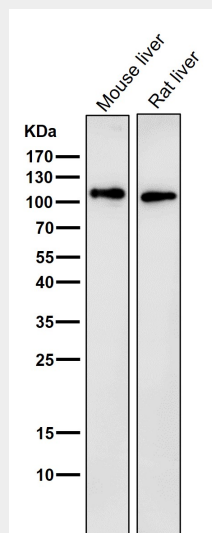
Isoform LAMP-2A is highly expressed in placenta, lung and liver, less in kidney and pancreas, low in brain and skeletal muscle (PubMed:26856698, PubMed:7488019). Isoform LAMP-2B is detected in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, small intestine, colon, skeletal muscle, brain, placenta, lung, kidney, ovary and pancreas and liver (PubMed:26856698, PubMed:7488019). Isoform LAMP-2C is detected in small intestine, colon, heart, brain, skeletal muscle, and at lower levels in kidney and placenta (PubMed:26856698).

Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

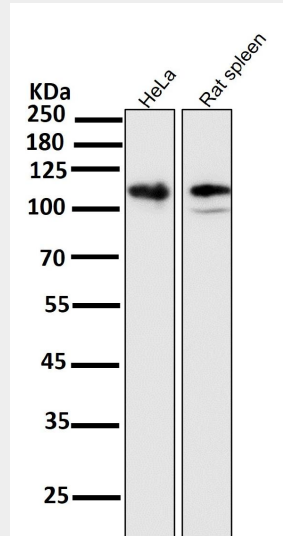
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

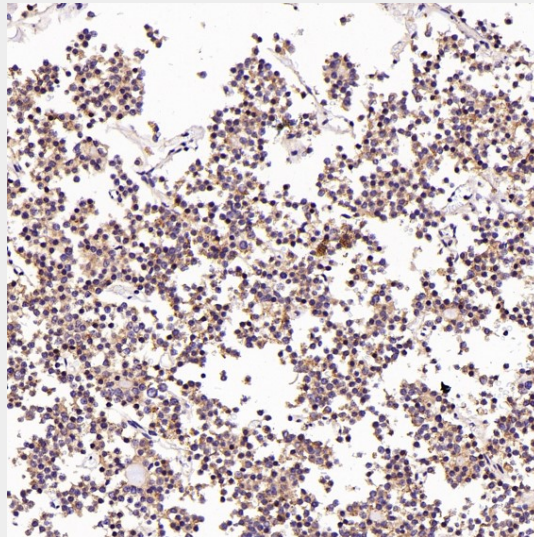
Anti-LAMP2a Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



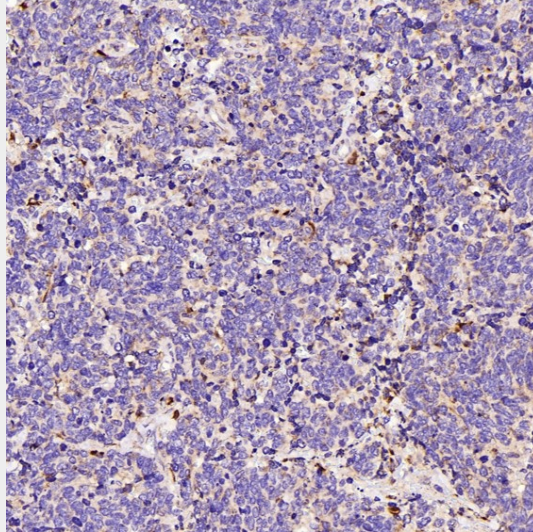
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:3K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



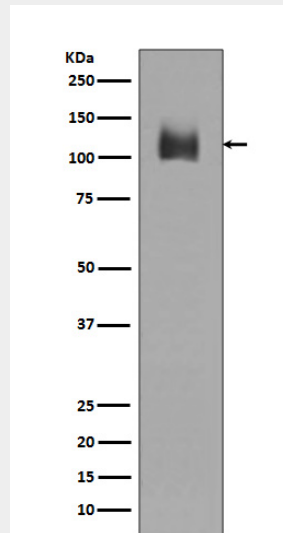
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:3K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



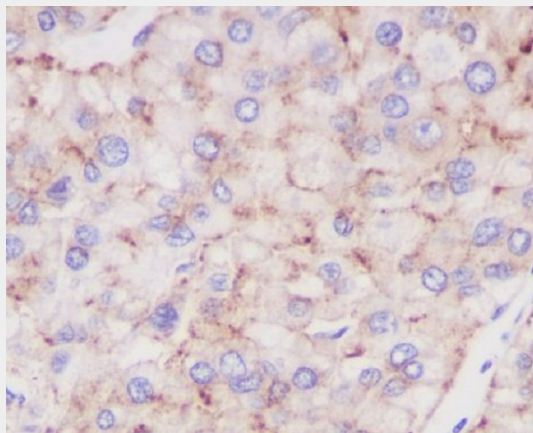
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human pituitary tumor, using the Antibody at 1:200 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human small cell lung cancer , using the Antibody at 1:600 dilution.



Western blot analysis of LAMP2 expression in JAR cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer, using LAMP2 Antibody.