

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated]
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5702

Specification

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P13473
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - 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, CD107b, LAMP2, Knockout

Dilution

WB~~1:8000

Target/Specificity

This LAMP2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with LAMP2 recombinant protein.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Protein Information

Name LAMP2

Function

Lysosomal membrane glycoprotein which plays an important role in lysosome biogenesis, lysosomal pH regulation and autophagy (PubMed:11082038, PubMed:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18644871> target="_blank">18644871, PubMed:24880125, PubMed:27628032, PubMed:36586411, PubMed:37390818, PubMed: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). 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, PubMed:18644871, PubMed:24880125, PubMed:27628032, PubMed:36586411, PubMed:8662539). Functions by binding target proteins, such as GAPDH, NLRP3 and MLLT11, and targeting them for lysosomal degradation (PubMed:11082038, PubMed:18644871, PubMed:24880125, PubMed:36586411, PubMed: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). 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). 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). Required for normal degradation of the contents of autophagosomes (PubMed: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, PubMed: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

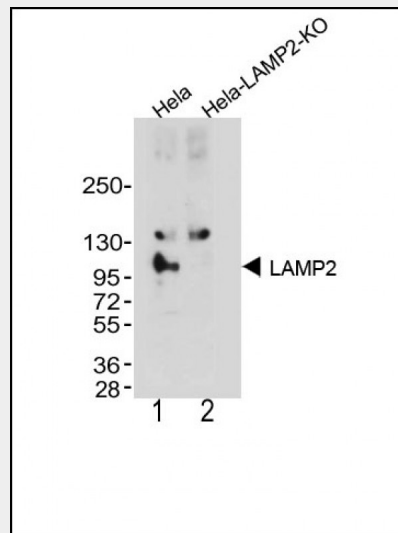
in brain and skeletal muscle (PubMed:26856698, PubMed:7488019). Isoform LAMP-2B is detected in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, small intestine, colon, skeletal muscle, brain, placenta, lung, kidney, ovary and pancreas and liver (PubMed:26856698, PubMed:7488019). Isoform LAMP-2C is detected in small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

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Protocols

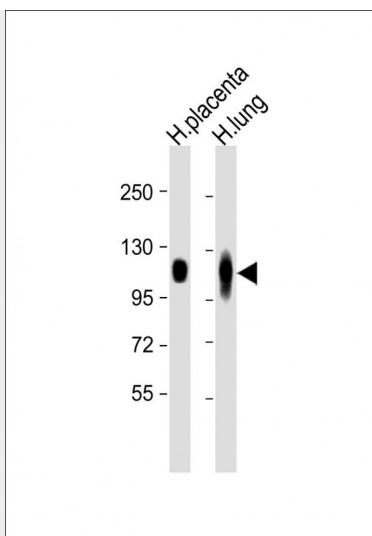
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Images



All lanes : Anti-LAMP2 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution (upper) Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: HeLa-LAMP2-Knockout Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 110 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-LAMP2 Antibody at 1:8000 dilution Lane 1: H. placenta whole lysate Lane 2: H. lung whole lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 45 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - Background

LAMP2 is a member of a family of membrane glycoproteins. This glycoprotein provides selectins with carbohydrate ligands. It may play a role in tumor cell metastasis. It may also function in the protection, maintenance, and adhesion of the lysosome.

LAMP2 Antibody [Knockout Validated] - References

- Sarafian,V.S., Acta. Biol. Hung. 57 (3), 315-322 (2006)
Liu,T., J. Proteome Res. 4 (6), 2070-2080 (2005)
Mane,S.M., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 268 (1), 360-378 (1989)
Fukuda,M., J. Biol. Chem. 263 (35), 18920-18928 (1988)