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LRRC32 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57069

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q14392
Predicted	Human, Rhesus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	71979
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LRRC32
Epitope Specificity	231-330/662
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane.
SIMILARITY	Contains 20 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats. Contains 1 LRRCT domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	LRRC32 is a 662 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that contains 22 LRR repeats and is thought to be involved in platelet-endothelium interactions, as well as in the development of rare, benign hibernomas. The gene encoding LRRC32 maps to human chromosome 11, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are associated with defects in genes that maps to chromosome 11.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2615
Other Names	Transforming growth factor beta activator LRRC32, Garpin, Glycoprotein A repetitions predominant, GARP, Leucine-rich repeat-containing protein 32, LRRC32 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19651619, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4161}
Target/Specificity	Preferentially expressed in regulatory T-cells (T(regs)).
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	LRRC32 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:19651619, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4161}
Function	Key regulator of transforming growth factor beta (TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3) that controls TGF-beta activation by maintaining it in a latent state during storage in extracellular space (PubMed:19651619, PubMed:19750484, PubMed:22278742). Associates specifically via disulfide bonds with the Latency-associated peptide (LAP), which is the regulatory chain of TGF-beta, and regulates integrin-dependent activation of TGF-beta (PubMed:22278742). Able to outcompete LTBP1 for binding to LAP regulatory chain of TGF-beta (PubMed:22278742). Controls activation of TGF-beta-1 (TGFB1) on the surface of activated regulatory T-cells (Tregs) (PubMed:19651619, PubMed:19750484). Required for epithelial fusion during palate development by regulating activation of TGF-beta-3 (TGFB3) (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell surface
Tissue Location	Preferentially expressed in regulatory T-cells (Tregs).

Background

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