

## DESCRIPTION

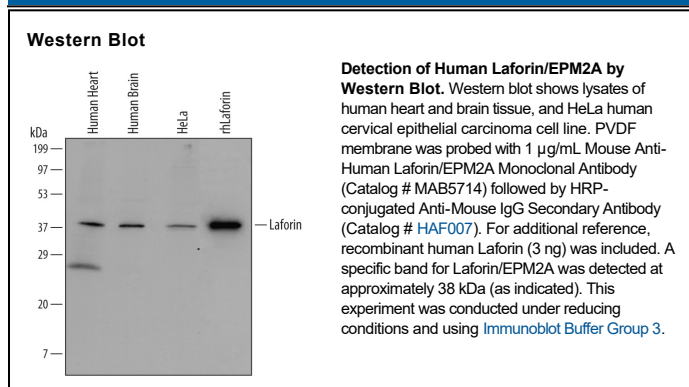
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Laforin/EPM2A in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 523435
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Laforin/EPM2A Met1-Leu331 Accession # AAH70047
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Laforin, also known as Lafora PTPase and EPM2A, is a 38 kDa member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase family. Human Laforin is 331 aa in length and contains one carbohydrate binding type-20 (CBM20) domain (aa 1-124) and one tyrosine-protein phosphatase domain (aa 243-311). Multiple splicing variants produce four isoforms of human Laforin, which is most highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas and brain. It functions as a dual specificity protein phosphatase and may be involved in the control of glycogen metabolism. Mutations in Laforin cause progressive myoclonic epilepsy type 2, also known as Lafora disease.