Lamin B1 (7C11) Mouse mAb (HRP)

CatalogNo: YM2111 Comparable Abs

Key Features

Host Species • Mouse	Reactivity • Human,Rat,Mouse	Applications • WB,IHC,IF,IP
MW • 66kD (Calculated)	Isotype • IgG	Conjugate • HRP

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator
Suggested starting dilutions are as follows:WB 1:2000-5000
IHC 1:50-300.

Storage

Storage*	Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	7C11

Immunogen Information

Specificity	Lamin B1 Monoclonal Antibody(7C11) HRP Conjugated, specially designed for your Western blot analysis.

Target Information

Gene name LMNB1

Protein Name Lamin-B1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4001;	P20700;
Mouse	16906;	P14733;
Rat	116685;	P70615;

Cellular Localization Nucleus lamina .

Tissue specificity Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Epithelium,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Ovarian carcinoma,Placenta,Uterus,

Function Disease:Defects in LMNB1 are the cause of leukodystrophy demyelinating autosomal dominant adult-onset (ADLD) [MIM:169500]. ADLD is a slowly progressive and fatal demyelinating leukodystrophy, presenting in the fourth or fifth decade of life. Clinically characterized by early autonomic abnormalities, pyramidal and cerebellar dysfunction, and symmetric demyelination of the CNS. It differs from multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating disorders in that neuropathology shows preservation of oligodendroglia in the presence of subtotal demyelination and lack of astrogliosis.,Function:Lamins are components of the nuclear lamina, a fibrous layer on the nucleoplasmic side of the inner nuclear membrane, which is thought to provide a framework for the nuclear envelope and may also interact with chromatin.,miscellaneous:The structural integrity of the lamina is strictly controlled by the cell cycle, as seen by the disintegration and formation of the nuclear envelope in prophase and telophase, respectively.,PTM:B-type lamins undergo a series of modifications, such as farnesylation and phosphorylation. Increased phosphorylation of the lamins occurs before envelope disintegration and probably plays a role in regulating lamin associations.,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subunit:Interacts with lamin-associated polypeptides IA, IB and 2.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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