Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-60043**

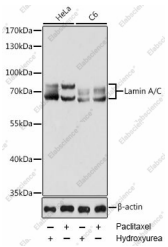
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human Lamin C (NP_005563.1)
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

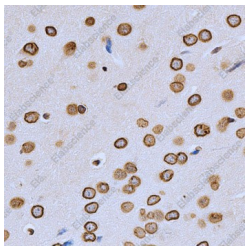
Data



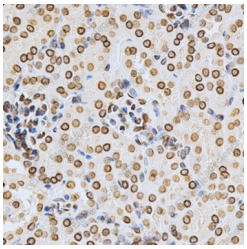
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. HeLa cells were treated by Hydroxyurea (4 mM) at 37°C for 20 hours or treated by Paclitaxel (100 nM/ml) at 37°C for 20 hours. C6 cells were treated by Hydroxyurea (4 mM) at 37°C for 20 hours or treated by Paclitaxel (100 nM) at 37°C for 20 hours.

Observed-MW:69 kDa/72 kDa

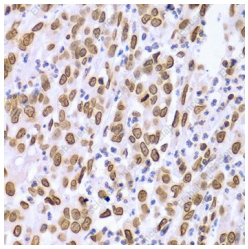
Calculated-MW:62-74 kDa



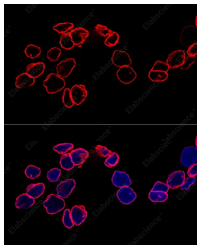
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



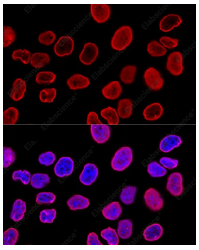
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



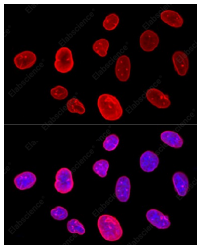
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



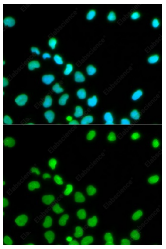
Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of A-431 cells using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of U-2 OS cells using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

The nuclear lamina consists of a two-dimensional matrix of proteins located next to the inner nuclear membrane. The lamin family of proteins make up the matrix and are highly conserved in evolution. During mitosis, the lamina matrix is reversibly disassembled as the lamin proteins are phosphorylated. Lamin proteins are thought to be involved in nuclear stability, chromatin structure and gene expression. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome.