

Lamin B1 (7C11) Mouse mAb (FITC)

CatalogNo: YM2110 Comparable Abs C

Key Features

Host Species Reactivity Applications
• Mouse • Human, Mouse, Rat • WB, IHC, IF, IP

Isotype Conjugate
• IgG • FITC

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator Suggested starting dilutions are:IF 1:250-1:2000 Flow Cyt 1:250-1:2000

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. Store in dark.

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) FITC conjugated specially designed for your WB or

IHC analysis.

Target Information

Gene name LMNB1

Protein Name Lamin-B1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<u>4001</u> ;	<u>P20700;</u>
Mouse	<u>16906;</u>	<u>P14733;</u>
Rat	<u>116685</u> ;	<u>P70615;</u>

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.,

I Validation Data

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com Support: tech@immunoway.com

Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185

Website: http://www.immunoway.com

Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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