

LMNA rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004000-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human LMNA peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human LMNA is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human LMNA peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — LMNA

Entrez GeneID	4000
GeneBank Accession#	LMNA
Gene Name	LMNA
Gene Alias	CDCD1, CDDC, CMD1A, CMT2B1, EMD2, FPL, FPLD, HGPS, IDC, LDP1, LFP, LGMD1B, LMN1, LMNC, PRO1
Gene Description	lamin A/C
Omim ID	115200 150330 151660 159001 176670 181350 248370 275210 277700 604929 605588 607920 608056
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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. Through alternate splicing, this gene encodes three type A lamin isoforms. 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. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	70 kDa lamin OTTHUMP00000015843 OTTHUMP00000015848

Pathway

- [Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy \(ARVC\)](#)
- [Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy \(HCM\)](#)

Disease

- [Aging](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)

- [Arrhythmia](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Atrial Fibrillation](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Disorders](#)
- [Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Death](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Heart Failure](#)
- [Hyperglycemia](#)
- [Hyperinsulinism](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)

- [Syndrome](#)
- [Ventricular Dysfunction](#)