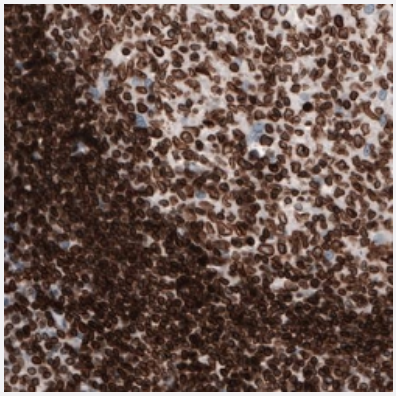
LMNB1 monoclonal antibody, clone CL3929

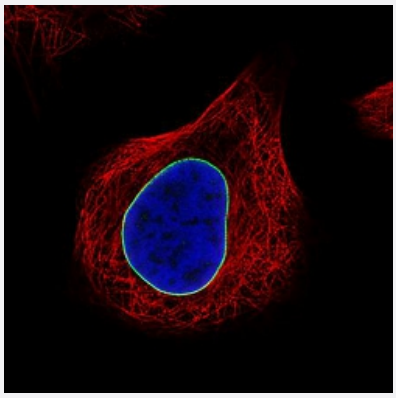
Catalog # MAB15697 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil shows strong nuclear membrane immunoreactivity in lymphoid cells.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence staining of U-251 cell with antibody shows specific staining of nuclear membrane in green. Microtubule-and nuclear probes are visualized in red and blue, respectively.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human LMNB1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human LMNB1.
Sequence	RTTRGKRKRVDVEESEASSSVSISHSASA
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:500-1:1000) Immunofluorescence (1-4 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescence staining of U-251 cell with antibody shows specific staining of nuclear membrane in green. Microtubule-and nuclear probes are visualized in red and blue, respectively.

Gene Info — LMNB1

Entrez GeneID	4001
Protein Accession#	P20700
Gene Name	LMNB1
Gene Alias	ADLD, LMN, LMN2, LMNB, MGC111419
Gene Description	lamin B1
Omim ID	150340 169500
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. This gene encodes one of the two B type proteins, B1. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	-

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Multiple Sclerosis