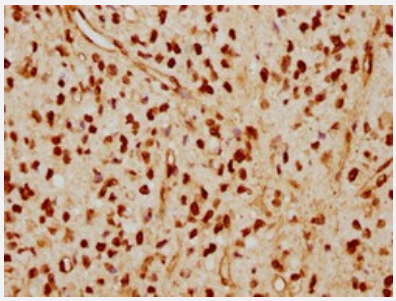
RecomAb™ Sm Size

LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4H7

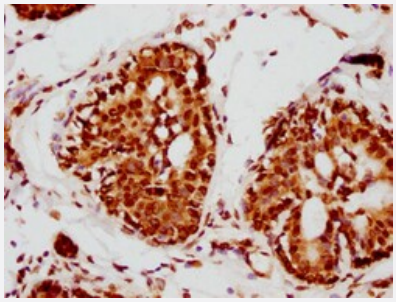
Catalog # RAB08226 Size 50 uL

Applications



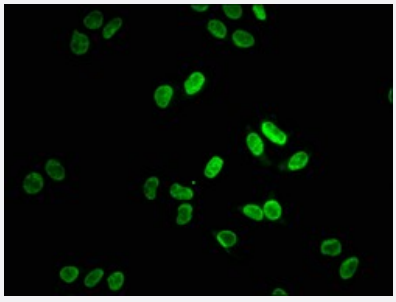
Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human glioma cancer with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:115).



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemical staining of human breast cancer with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:115).



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of Hela cells with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:38). The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-congugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Counter-stain DAPI was used (blue).

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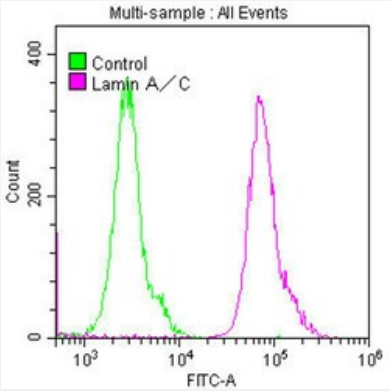
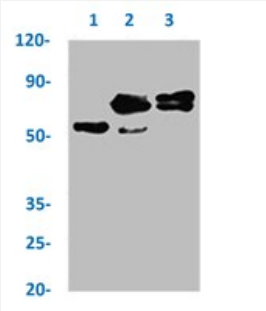


Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:50; purple line) and negative control (green line).



Immunoprecipitation

Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysate with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody.
Lane 1: rabbit control IgG,
Lane 2: RAB08226 precipitates and
Lane 3: Input (Hela whole cell lysate).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human LMNA.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human LMNA.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Flow Cytometry Immunofluorescence (1:20-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunoprecipitation (1:200-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

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Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °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

  Immunohistochemical staining of human glioma cancer with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:115).

- Immunohistochemistry

  Immunohistochemical staining of human breast cancer with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:115).

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescent staining of Hela cells with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:38). The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 488-congugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). Counter-stain DAPI was used (blue).

- Flow Cytometry

  Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody (diluated at 1:50; purple line) and negative control (green line).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Immunoprecipitation

  Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysate with LMNA recombinant monoclonal antibody.
  Lane 1: rabbit control IgG,
  Lane 2: RAB08226 precipitates and
  Lane 3: Input (Hela whole cell lysate).

Gene Info — LMNA

Entrez GeneID	4000
Protein Accession#	P02545
Gene Name	LMNA
Gene Alias	CDCD1, CDDC, CMD1A, CMT2B1, EMD2, FPL, FPLD, HGPS, IDC, LDP1, LFP, LGMD1B, LM N1, LMNC, PRO1
Gene Description	lamin A/C

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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

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- 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

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