



Mouse Monoclonal Antibody **Lamin B1** conjugated to Sepharose Beads

CatalogNo: **ANT8163-M**

Size 200ul

Storage Store at 4 °C for frequent use

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation.

Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) Rabbit mAb

Formulation: Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg ANaN3.

Host Species

- Rabbit
- Human, Mouse, Rat,

Reactivity

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

Applications

MW

- 68kD (Calculated)
- IgG, Kappa
- 68kD (Observed)

Isotype

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IP

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ANT0086R

Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

Target Information

Gene name LMNB1

Protein Name Lamin-B1

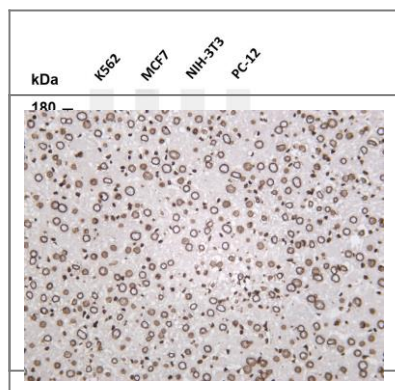
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4001 ;	P20700 ;
Mouse	16906 ;	P14733 ;
Rat	116685 ;	P70615 ;

Cellular Nucleus
Localization

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.,ANTM: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.,

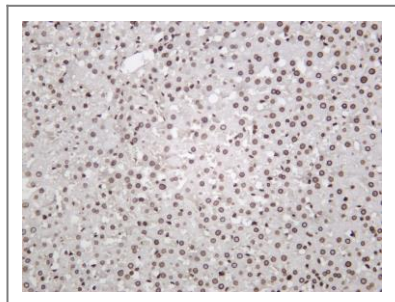
Validation Data



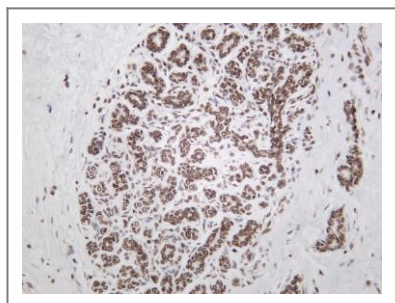
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) antibody. The HRPconjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: K562 Lane 2: MCF7 Lane 3: NIH-3T3 Lane 4: PC-12

Predicted band size: 66kDa Observed band size: 68kDa

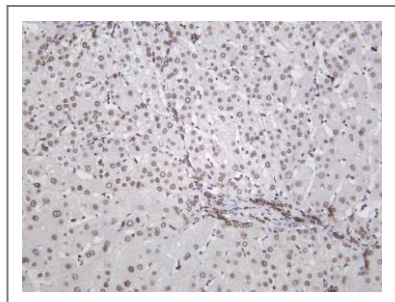
Mouse liver was stained with Anti-Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) rabbit antibody



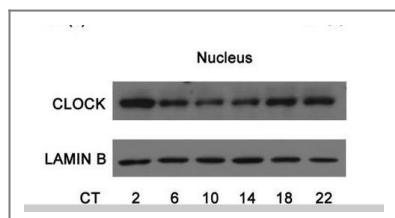
Rat liver was stained with Anti-Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) rabbit antibody



Human breast carcinoma was stained with Anti-Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) rabbit antibody



Human liver was stained with Anti-Lamin B1 (ANT0086R) rabbit antibody



Gao, Qian, et al. "A novel role of microRNA 17-5p in the modulation of circadian rhythm." Scientific reports 6 (2016): 30070.