Product Informatiion Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Lamin A/C (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1103-M

Lot No. 08F01

Ig type: rabbit IgG1

Size: 100µg/Vial

Specificity

Human,mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human Lamin A/C, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN_3.

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 magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

BACKGROUND

Lamins are structural protein components of the nuclear lamina, a protein network underlying the inner nuclear membrane that determines nuclear shape and size. There are three types of lamins, A,B and C. The lamin A/C (LMNA) gene contains 12 exons. Alternative splicing within exon 10 gives rise to two different mRNAs that code for pre-lamin A and lamin C. Lamin A/C mapped to 1q21.2-q21.3 and mutations in this gene cause a variety of human diseases including Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. Lamin A/C deficiency is thus associated with both defective nuclear mechanics and impaired mechanically activated gene transcription.

REFERENCE

1. Lin, F.; Worman, H. J. : Structural organization of the human gene encoding nuclear lamin A and nuclear lamin C. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 16321-16326, 1993.
2. Wydner, K. L.; McNeil, J. A.; Lin, F.; Worman, H. J.; Lawrence, J. B. : Chromosomal assignment of human nuclear envelope protein genes LMNA, LMNB1, and LBR by fluorescence in situ hybridization. *Genomics* 32: 474-478, 1996.
3. Lammerding, J.; Schulze, P. C.; Takahashi, T.; Kozlov, S.; Sullivan, T.; Kamm, R. D.; Stewart, C. L.; Lee, R. T. : Lamin A/C deficiency causes defective nuclear mechanics and mechanotransduction. *J. Clin. Invest.* 113: 370-378, 2004.

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