

## Lamin B1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5180
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Lamin B1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Apoptosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	LMNB1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Lamin-B1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4001
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P20700
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	16906
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P14733
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	116685
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P70615
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human LMNB1. AA range:391-440
<b>Specificity :</b>	Lamin B1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Lamin B1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	70kD
<b>Background :</b>	lamin B1(LMNB1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one of the two B-type lamin proteins and is a component of the nuclear lamina. A duplication of this gene is associated with autosomal dominant adult-onset leukodystrophy (ADLD). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015],
<b>Function :</b>	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
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nucleus lamina .
<b>Expression :</b>	Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Epithelium,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Ovarian carcinoma,Placenta,Uterus,
<b>Sort :</b>	2
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

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