

## Lamin B1 Monoclonal Antibody(7C11), FITC Conjugated

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM2110
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP
<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>Specificity :</b>	Lamin B1 Monoclonal Antibody(7C11) FITC conjugated specially designed for your WB or IHC analysis.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are IF (1:250 - 1:2000), FCM (1:250 - 1:2000)
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	Stable for one year at -15°C to -25°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezi

**Background :** 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],

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**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

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**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus lamina .

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**Expression :** Brain,Cajal-Retzius cell,Epithelium,Eye,Fetal brain cortex,Ovarian carcinoma,Placenta,Uterus,

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## Products Images