

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Lamin B1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	LMNB1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	LMNB1; LMN2; LMNB; Lamin-B1
<b>Gene ID</b>	4001.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P20700.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human LMNB1. AA range:391-440

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	70kD

## Background

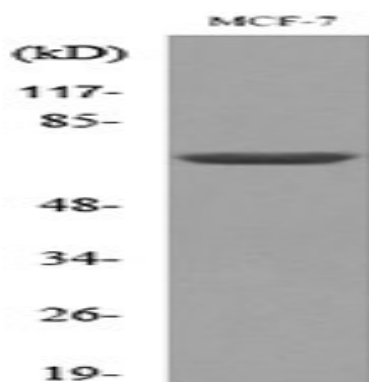
**Product Name: Lamin B1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab13193**



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],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.,PTM: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.,

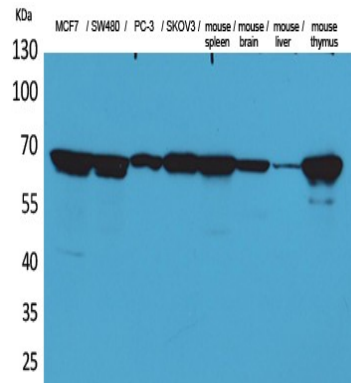
## Research Area

## Image Data

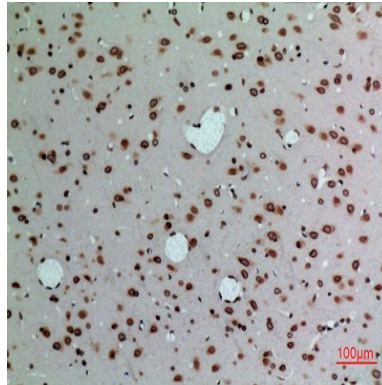


Western blot analysis of lysate from MCF7 cells, using LMNB1 Antibody.

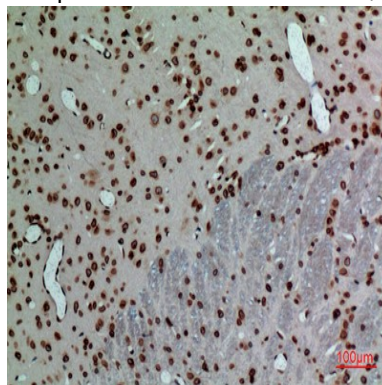
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Western Blot analysis of MCF7, SW480, PC-3, SKOV3, mouse spleen, mouse brain, mouse liver, mouse thymus cells using Lamin B1 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Invent biotech, MN, USA) .

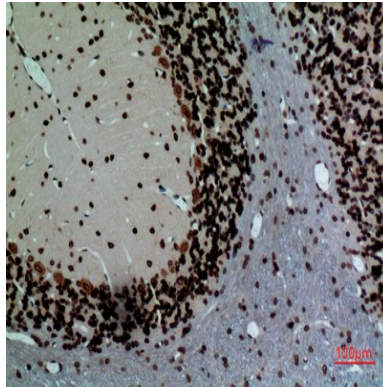


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

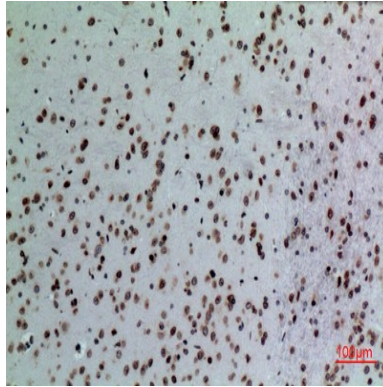


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

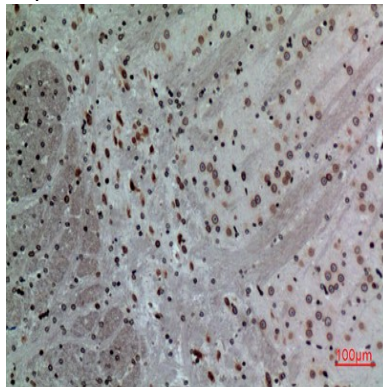
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

## **Note**

For research use only.