

Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody

Our Anti-Lamin A/C primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects human Lamin A/C.
Catalog # AN1433

Specification**Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P02545
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	74139

Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **4000**

Other Names

70 kDa lamin antibody, Cardiomyopathy dilated 1A (autosomal dominant) antibody, CDCD1 antibody, CDDC antibody, CMD1A antibody, CMT2B1 antibody, EMD2 antibody, FPL antibody, FPLD antibody, FPLD2 antibody, HGPS antibody, IDC antibody, Lamin A antibody, Lamin A/C antibody, Lamin A/C like 1 antibody, Lamin antibody, Lamin C antibody, Lamin-A/C antibody, LDP1 antibody, LFP antibody, LGMD1B antibody, Limb girdle muscular dystrophy 1B (autosomal dominant) antibody, LMN 1 antibody, LMN A antibody, LMN C antibody, LMN1 antibody, LMNA antibody, LMNA_HUMAN antibody, LMNC antibody, LMNL1 antibody, Prelamin A/C antibody, PRO1 antibody, Renal carcinoma antigen NY REN 32 antibody, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32 antibody, Renal carcinoma antigen NYREN32 antibody

Target/Specificity

Lamins A and C are nuclear structural proteins that are part of the intermediate filament family and coded for by the same gene (LMNA). Lamins A and C are nearly identical except for their carboxy termini (McKeon et al., 1986). Mutations in the gene encoding lamins A/C have been shown to cause a variety of diseases including autosomal dominant Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy (Bonne et al., 1995), autosomal dominant limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (Muchir et al., 2000) and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder type 2 (De Sandre-Giavonni et al., 2002).

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Format

Protein G Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

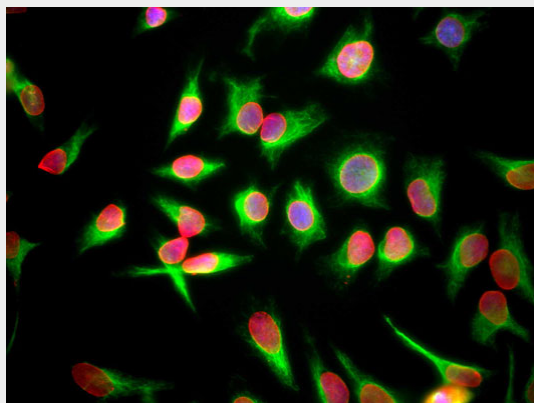
Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody - Protocols

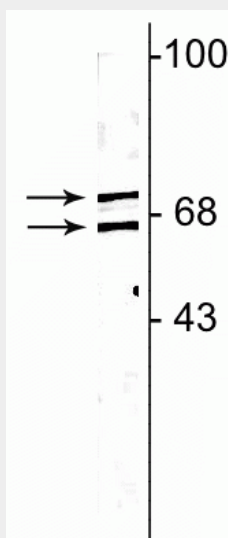
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

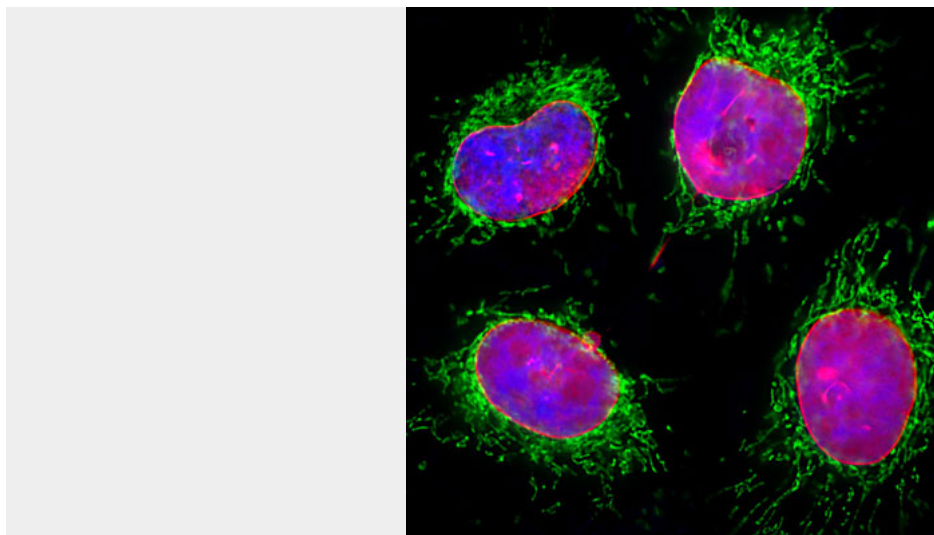
Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody - Images



Immunostaining of HeLa cells showing strong nuclear lamina staining with anti-Lamin A/C (cat. 1027-LAM, red, 1:1000) and anti-Vimentin (cat. 2105-VIM, green, 1:500).



Western blot of HeLa cell lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~64 kDa and ~74 kDa lamin A/C proteins.



Immunostaining of HeLa cells showing strong nuclear lamina staining with anti-Lamin A/C (cat. 1027-LAM, red, 1:2000) and anti-HSP60(green). The blue is Hoechst staining to reveal nuclear DNA.

Anti-Lamin A/C Antibody - Background

Lamins A and C are nuclear structural proteins that are part of the intermediate filament family and coded for by the same gene (LMNA). Lamins A and C are nearly identical except for their carboxy termini (McKeon et al., 1986). Mutations in the gene encoding lamins A/C have been shown to cause a variety of diseases including autosomal dominant Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy (Bonne et al., 1995), autosomal dominant limb-girdle muscular dystrophy (Muchir et al., 2000) and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder type 2 (De Sandre-Giavonni et al., 2002).