

Mouse Anti-Multispecies Lamin B Clone ZL-5 mAb

Catalog No.	CML106	Quantity:	100 µg
Alternate Names:	LMNB1 , LMN , LMNB , LMN2 , Lamin-B1 , ADLD , MGC111419		
Description:	<p>Lamins are classified into A- and B- type isoforms. Specifically, four distinct lamin isoforms have been identified: A, B1, B2, and C. Lamin A and C are alternatively spliced products of a single gene, whereas lamin B1 and B2 are encoded by distinct genes. During mitosis, lamins are phosphorylated by p34cdc2 and solubilized prior to chromosome condensation and nuclear breakdown. A direct role for lamins in chromosome condensation is suggested by the fact that lamin B binds to specific DNA sequence motifs termed matrix attachment regions (MARs). MARs mediate the interaction of chromatin with the nuclear matrix. Some of the same processes that involve mitotic chromosome condensation and nuclear envelope breakdown are also activated during apoptosis. It appears that chromosome condensation during apoptosis is accompanied by degradation of lamin protein. Lamin degradation occurs prior to DNA fragmentation and this degradation is useful as an apoptotic marker.</p>		
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml		
Specificity:	Recognizes the 68 kDa Laminin B1 isoform. Reactivity with other laminin isoforms has not been detected.		
Host:	Mouse		
Immunogen:	Recombinant human Laminin B		
Isotype:	IgG1/k		
Clone:	ZL-5		
Formulation:	Liquid in PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA + 1.5 mM sodium azide + 50% glycerol. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Purification:	Protein G purification		
Reconstitution:	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.		
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat, and chicken		
Applications:	Western Blot ELISA Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence		
Application Notes:	<p>For Western Blot, use a working dilution of 0.5-2 µg/ml. For ELISA, use a working dilution of 0.2-1 µg/ml. For Immunoprecipitation, use a working dilution of 5 µg/ml. For Immunofluorescence, use a working dilution of 10-15 µg/ml. The optimal concentration should be determined by the user for each specific application.</p>		
Storage & Stability:	Store at -20°C or in working aliquots at -80°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.		

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