

# Lamin A/C (phospho Ser392) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6125

For research use only

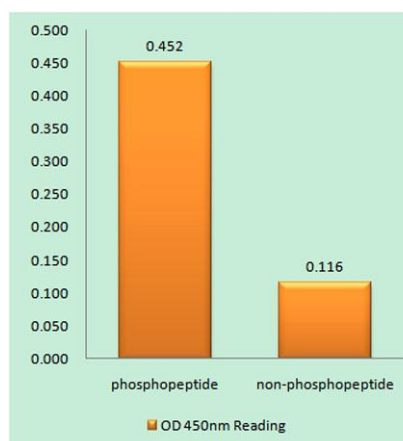
## Overview

Product Name	Lamin A/C (phospho Ser392) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Lamin A/C around the phosphorylation site of Ser392. AA range:361-410
Specificity	Phospho-Lamin A/C (S392) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Lamin A/C protein only when phosphorylated at S392.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Prelamin-A/C
Gene Name	LMNA
Cellular localization	Nucleus . Nucleus envelope . Nucleus lamina. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix . Farnesylation of prelamin-A/C facilitates nuclear envelope targeting and subsequent cleavage by ZMPSTE24/FACE1 to remove the farnesyl group produces mature lamin-A/C, which can then be inserted into the nuclear lamina. EMD is required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin-A/C.; [Isoform C]: Nucleus speckle .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml





<b>Observed band</b>	74kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	4000
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P02545
<b>Alternative Names</b>	LMNA; LMN1; Prelamin-A/C
<b>Background</b>	lamin A/C(LMNA) Homo sapiens The nuclear lamina consists of a two-dimensional matrix of proteins located next to the inner nuclear membrane. The lamin family of proteins make up the matrix and are highly conserved in evolution. During mitosis, the lamina matrix is reversibly disassembled as the lamin proteins are phosphorylated. Lamin proteins are thought to be involved in nuclear stability, chromatin structure and gene expression. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012],

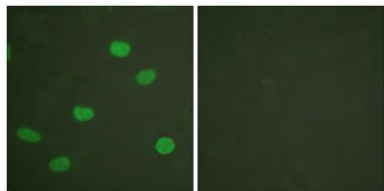


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Lamin A/C (Phospho-Ser392) Antibody

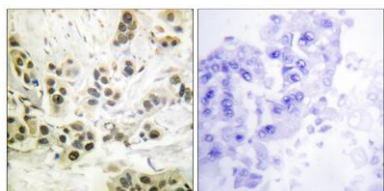




Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Lamin A/C (Phospho-Ser392) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Lamin A/C (Phospho-Ser392) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using Lamin A/C (Phospho-Ser392) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

