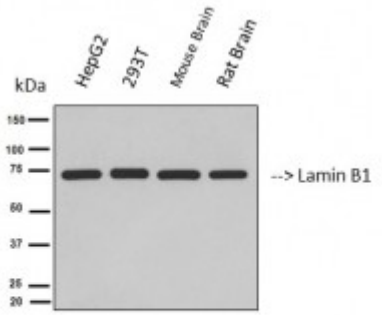
Anti-Lamin B1 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1)HepG2 cell, 2)293T cell, 3)mouse brain tissue, 4)rat brain tissue using Lamin B1 Antibody (STJ96938), diluted at 1:5000.

Description	Lamin B1 is a protein encoded by the LMNB1 gene which is approximately 66,4 kDa. Lamin B1 is localised to the nuclear inner membrane. It is involved in the apoptosis and survival caspase cascade , mitotic cell cycle, granzyme pathway and CDK-mediated phosphorylatin. It is one of the two B-type lamin proteins and is a component of the nuclear lamina. It is thought to provide a framework for the nuclear envelope and may also interact with chromatin. Lamin B1 is expressed in the liver, nervous system, eye, heart and intestine. Mutations in the LMNB1 gene result in autosomal dominant, adult-onset leukodystrophy. STJ96938 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Lamin B1 protein.

Model	STJ96938
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IP, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein
Gene ID	4001
Gene Symbol	LMNB1
Dilution range	WB 1:2000-5000IP 1:200
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Lamin B1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Clone ID	7C11
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Lamin-B1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6637OMIM:150340
Alternative Names	Lamin-B1
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.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus inner membrane. Lipid-anchor. Nucleoplasmic side.
Post-translational Modifications	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.