

Mouse Lamin B1 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-LMNB1 antibody

Mouse anti Lamin B1

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA77472	Mouse	Bovine, Canine, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep, Zebrafish	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

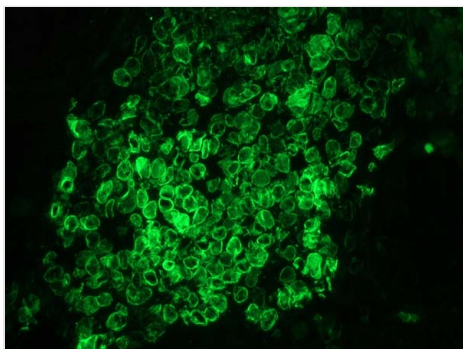
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Lamin B1; Monoclonal Antibody; Mouse anti Lamin B1; anti-LMNB1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

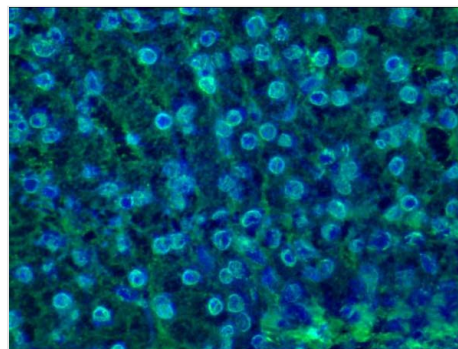
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Bovine, Canine, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep, Zebrafish
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	119D5-F1
Specificity	119D5-F1 reacts with an epitope located C-terminal of residue 231 in lamin B1.
Form/Format	Each vial contains 100 ul 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-LMNB1 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Source Note	119D5-F1 is a Mouse monoclonal IgG1/k antibody derived by fusion of P3/X63.Ag8.653 Mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a BALB/c Mouse immunized with purified Rat liver lamins.
Preparation and Storage	The antibody is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C. For prolonged storage prepare appropriate aliquots and store at or below -20°C. Prior to use, an aliquot is thawed slowly in the dark at ambient temperature, spun down again and used to prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance or the concentration of the product.

IMAGES



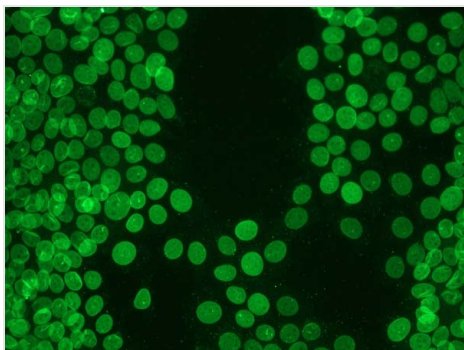
IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 3. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections of human kidney showing nuclear lamina staining in epithelial and connective tissue cells.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Figure 2. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections of swine liver showing nuclear lamina staining in hepatocytes.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Figure 1. Immunohistochemistry of MCF-7 cell culture showing nuclear lamina staining.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-LMNB1 antibody	Nuclear lamins form a network of intermediate-type filaments at the nucleoplasmic site of the nuclear membrane. Two main subtypes of nuclear lamins can be distinguished, i.e. A-type lamins and B-type lamins. The A-type lamins comprise a set of three proteins arising from the same gene by alternative splicing, i.e. lamin A, lamin C and lamin A/B, while the B-type lamins include two proteins arising from two distinct genes, i.e. lamin B1 and lamin B2. Lamins play a crucial role in the maintenance of nuclear structure, gene regulation and signalling from cytoplasm to nucleus. Mutations in lamins have been associated with a number of pathologies; the so-called laminopathies.
Product Categories/Family for anti-LMNB1 antibody	Nuclear proteins; Cytoskeleton
References	Weaver, V. M., Carson, C. E., Walker, P. R., Chaly, N., Lach, B., Raymond, Y., Brown, D. L., and Sikorska, M. (1996). Degradation of nuclear matrix and DNA cleavage in apoptotic thymocytes, J Cell Sci 109, 45-56. Pugh, G. E., Coates, P. J., Lane, E. B., Raymond, Y., and Quinlan, R. A. (1997). Distinct nuclear assembly pathways for lamins A and C lead to their increase during quiescence in Swiss 3T3 cells, J Cell Sci 110, 2483-93. Broers, J. L., Machiels, B. M., Kuipers, H. J., Smedts, F., van den Kieboom, R., Raymond, Y., and Ramaekers, F. C. (1997). A- and B-type lamins are differentially expressed in normal Human tissues, Histochem Cell Biol 107, 505-17. Machiels, B. M., Broers, J. L., Raymond, Y., de Ley, L., Kuipers, H. J., Caberg, N. E., and Ramaekers, F. C. (1995). Abnormal A-type lamin organization in a Human lung carcinoma cell line, Eur J Cell Biol 67, 328-35. Machiels, B. M., Ramaekers, F. C., Kuipers, H. J., Groenewoud, J. S., Oosterhuis, J. W., and Looijenga, L. H. (1997). Nuclear lamin expression in normal testis and testicular germ cell tumours of adolescents and adults, J Pathol 182, 197-204. Jansen, M. P., Machiels, B. M., Hopman, A. H., Broers, J. L., Bot, F. J., Arends, J. W., Ramaekers, F. C., and Schouten, H. C. (1997). Comparison of A and B-type lamin expression in reactive lymph nodes and nodular sclerosing Hodgkin's disease, Histopathology 31, 304-12. Neri, L. M., Raymond, Y., Giordano, A., Capitani, S., and Martelli, A. M. (1999). Lamin A is part of the internal nucleoskeleton of Human erythroleukemia cells, J Cell Physiol 178, 284-95. Broers, J. L., Bronnenberg, N. M., Kuipers, H. J., Schutte, B., Hutchison, C. J., and Ramaekers, F. C. (2002). Partial cleavage of A-type lamins concurs with their total disintegration from the nuclear lamina during apoptosis. Eur J Cell Biol 81, 677-691.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	576840
NCBI GeneID	4001
UniProt Accession #	P20700; Q3SYN7; Q96EI6; B2R6J6; Q6DC98
NCBI Official Full Name	lamin B1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	lamin B1
NCBI Official Symbol	LMNB1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	LMN; ADLD; LMN2; LMNB; MGC111419
NCBI Protein Information	lamin-B1; OTTHUMP00000159218
UniProt Protein Name	Lamin-B1

UniProt Gene Name	LMNB1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	LMN2; LMNB
UniProt Entry Name	LMNB1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/lamin-b1-antibody-clone-119d5-f1-immunocytochemistry-western-blot-immunocytochemistry-flow-cytometry-elisa/77472>