

Lamin A/C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10349

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA | 74 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| WB(Western Blotting) | 1:500-2000 |
| IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) | 1:50-300 |
| IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry) | 1:50-300 |
| ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

Product Information

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Conjugate | Unconjugate |
| Specificity | Lamin A/C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Lamin A/C protein. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Format | Liquid |
| Formulation | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol |
| Shipping | Gel Pack |
| Storage | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| UniProt ID | P02545 |
| Entrez-Gene Id | 4000 |

Product Description

The protein encoded by this gene is part of the nuclear lamina, 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.

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