

## LMNA

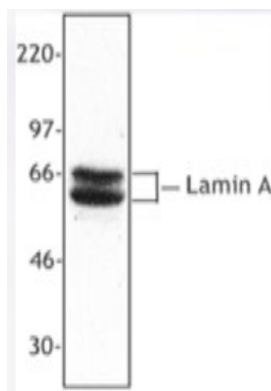
### Rabbit Anti-Human Lamin A/C Clone Poly6135 pAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CSI14559 CSI14560	<b>Quantity:</b>	50 µl 200 µl
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	CDCD1, CDDC, CMD1A, CMT2B1, EMD2, FPL, FPLD, HGPS, IDC, LDP1, LFP, LGMD1B, LMN1, LMNC, PRO1, LMNA <70 kD lamin, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32, LMN1, Lamin A>		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Lamin A is a member of the intermediate filament family that contains a farnesyl binding domain and forms dimers. Three isoforms of Lamin A have been reported designated A, AD10, C, with molecular weights of approximately 70 kD, 66 kD, and 61 kD, respectively. Lamin A is localized to the nucleoplasmic side of inner nuclear membrane. Lamin A is thought to function as a fibrous component of the nuclear lamina, providing a framework for the nuclear envelope, and possibly interacting with chromatin. Expression of lamin A is strictly under cell cycle control as seen by disintegration/formation of nuclear envelope in prophase/telophase. Lamin A is modified by phosphorylation, methylation, and farnesylation; phosphorylation regulates disassembly. Lamin A forms a homodimer with Lamin C and has also been shown to interact with the LAPs 1A-1C, emerin, Narf, hsMOK2, PKC, SREBP1a, and SREBP 1c. The Poly6135 antibody recognizes the C-terminal region of human and mouse Lamin A and has been shown to be useful for Western blotting and immunofluorescence staining.</p>		
<b>Structure:</b>	Intermediate filament family, farnesyl binding domain, dimer. Isoforms A, AD10, C, approximately 70 kD, 66 kD, and 61 kD, respectively.		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	4000		
<b>Distribution:</b>	Nucleoplasmic side of inner nuclear membrane.		
<b>Function:</b>	Fibrous component of nuclear lamina, provides framework for nuclear envelope, may interact with chromatin.		
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit		
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Recombinant (partial), C-terminal		
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG		
<b>Clone:</b>	Poly6135		
<b>Regulation:</b>	Strictly under cell cycle control as seen by disintegration/formation of nuclear envelope in prophase/telophase. Phosphorylation regulates disassembly/		
<b>Formulation:</b>	This antibody is provided in phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. <b>Precaution:</b> Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		



- Purification:** The antibody was purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
- Modification:** Phosphorylation, Methylation, Farnesylation
- Reactivity:** Human, weakly cross-reactive with Mouse
- Applications:** WB, IF
- Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by Western blotting. Western blotting, suggested working dilution(s): Use 10 µl per 5 ml antibody dilution buffer for each mini-gel. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
- Storage & Stability:** Upon receipt, store frozen at -20° C.
- Interaction:** Homodimeric with Lamin C, interacts with LAPs 1A-1C, emerin, Narf, hsMOK2, PKC, SREBP1a and SREBP 1c.

Hela cell nuclear extracts were resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-lamin A. Proteins were visualized using a donkey anti-rabbit secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and a chemiluminescence system.



**NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**

