Anti-Lamin A+C [LASS2D9]

Catalogue number: 153489
Sub-type:
Images:

Contributor

Inventor:
Institute: A*STAR Accelerate Technologies Pte Ltd
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-Lamin A+C [LASS2D9]

Alternate name: 7 kDa lamin antibody, Cardiomyopathy dilated 1A (autosomal dominant) antibody, CDCD1 antibody, CDDC antibody, CMD1A antibody, CMT2B1 antibody, EMD2 antibody, FPL antibody, FPLD antibody, FPLD2 antibody, HGPS antibody, IDC antibody, Lamin A antibody, Lamin A/C antibody, Lamin A/C like 1 antibody, Lamin antibody, Lamin C antibody, Lamin-A/C antibody, LDP1 antibody,

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: Lamins A and C are major components of the nuclear lamina, a thin protein meshwork located at the nuclear face of the nuclear envelope (NE). The lamina provides structural integrity to the NE and is involved in many other aspects of nuclear biology including transcription and chromatin organization. Lamins A and C arise from the LMNA gene by alternative splicing and majority of adult tissues express at least one of the isoform. The LMNA gene has been extensively studies due to its association with variety of human diseases. Mutations in LMNA have been linked 12 distinct disorders, including Emery-Dreifus muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Dunnigan-type partial lipodystrophy and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG3 kappa
Reactivity: Human ; Mouse
Selectivity:
Host:

Mouse
Immunogen:
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls: Hela, 293T, C2C12, fibroblasts
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Lamin A and Lamin C

Target alternate names:

Target background: Lamins A and C are major components of the nuclear lamina, a thin protein meshwork located at the nuclear face of the nuclear envelope (NE). The lamina provides structural integrity to the NE and is involved in many other aspects of nuclear biology including transcription and chromatin organization. Lamins A and C arise from the LMNA gene by alternative splicing and majority of adult tissues express at least one of the isoform. The LMNA gene has been extensively studies due to its association with variety of human diseases. Mutations in LMNA have been linked 12 distinct disorders, including Emery-Dreifus muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Dunnigan-type partial lipodystrophy and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IHC ; IF ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 1mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide
Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Roux et al. 2012. A promiscuous biotin ligase fusion protein identifies proximal and interacting proteins in mammalian cells J Cell Biol. 196(6):801-10. PMID: 22412018. ; Choi-Rhee et al. 2004. Protein Sci. 13(11):3043-50. PMID: 15459338. ; Goodchild et al. 2004. Mislocalization to the nuclear envelope: an effect of the dystonia-causing torsinA mutation. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 101(3):847-52. PMID: 14711988. ; Streaker et al. 2003. Coupling of protein assembly and DNA binding: biotin repressor dimerization precedes biotin operator binding. J Mol Biol. 325(5):937-48. PMID: 12527300. ; Kwon et al. 2000. Multiple disordered loops function in corepressor-induced dimerization of the biotin repressor. J Mol Biol. 304(5):821-33. PMID: 11124029.