

Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13959**Specification****Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC |
| Primary Accession | P02545 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Format | Liquid |

Description

Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4000

Other Names

Prelamin-A/C, Lamin-A/C, 70 kDa lamin, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32, LMNA, LMN1

Calculated MW

74139 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:3000-1:10000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:50
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus lamina. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Farnesylation of prelamin-A/C facilitates nuclear envelope targeting and subsequent cleavage by ZMPSTE24/FACE1 to remove the farnesyl group produces mature lamin- A/C, which can then be inserted into the nuclear lamina. EMD is required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin-A/C.

Tissue Specificity

In the arteries, prelamin-A/C accumulation is not observed in young healthy vessels but is prevalent in medial vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) from aged individuals and in atherosclerotic lesions, where it often colocalizes with senescent and degenerate VSMCs. Prelamin-A/C expression increases with age and disease. In normal aging, the accumulation of prelamin-A/C is caused in part by the down-regulation of ZMPSTE24/FACE1 in response to oxidative stress..

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Lamin A/C

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name LMNA

Synonyms LMN1

Function

[Lamin-A/C]: Lamins are intermediate filament proteins that assemble into a filamentous meshwork, and which constitute the major components of the nuclear lamina, a fibrous layer on the nucleoplasmic side of the inner nuclear membrane (PubMed: 10080180, PubMed: 10580070, PubMed: 10587585, PubMed: 10814726, PubMed: 11799477, PubMed: 12075506, PubMed: 12927431, PubMed: 15317753, PubMed: 18551513, PubMed: 18611980, PubMed: 2188730, PubMed: 22431096, PubMed: 2344612, PubMed: 23666920, PubMed: 24741066, PubMed: 31434876, PubMed: 31548606, PubMed: 37788673, PubMed: 37832547). Lamins provide a framework for the nuclear envelope, bridging the nuclear envelope and chromatin, thereby playing an important role in nuclear assembly, chromatin organization, nuclear membrane and telomere dynamics (PubMed: 10080180, PubMed: 10580070, PubMed: 10587585, PubMed: 10814726, PubMed: 11799477, PubMed: 12075506, PubMed: 12927431, PubMed: 15317753, PubMed: 18551513, PubMed: 18611980, PubMed: 22431096, PubMed: 23666920, PubMed: 24741066, PubMed: 31548606, PubMed: 37788673, PubMed: 37832547). Lamin A and C also regulate matrix stiffness by conferring

nuclear mechanical properties (PubMed:23990565, PubMed:25127216). The structural integrity of the lamina is strictly controlled by the cell cycle, as seen by the disintegration and formation of the nuclear envelope in prophase and telophase, respectively (PubMed:2188730, PubMed:2344612). Lamin A and C are present in equal amounts in the lamina of mammals (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10580070, PubMed:10587585, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:12075506, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:22431096, PubMed:23666920, PubMed:31548606). Also involved in DNA repair: recruited by DNA repair proteins XRCC4 and IFFO1 to the DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) to prevent chromosome translocation by immobilizing broken DNA ends (PubMed:31548606). Required for normal development of peripheral nervous system and skeletal muscle and for muscle satellite cell proliferation (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:22431096). Required for osteoblastogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:12075506, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18611980). Also prevents fat infiltration of muscle and bone marrow, helping to maintain the volume and strength of skeletal muscle and bone (PubMed:10587585). Required for cardiac homeostasis (PubMed:10580070, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:23666920).

Cellular Location

Nucleus lamina. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix. Note=Farnesylation of prelamin-A/C facilitates nuclear envelope targeting and subsequent cleavage by ZMPSTE24/FACE1 to remove the farnesyl group produces mature lamin-A/C, which can then be inserted into the nuclear lamina (PubMed:15317753) EMD is required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin- A/C (PubMed:19323649). Also localizes to the micronuclear envelope in response to response to genome instability (PubMed:37788673)

Tissue Location

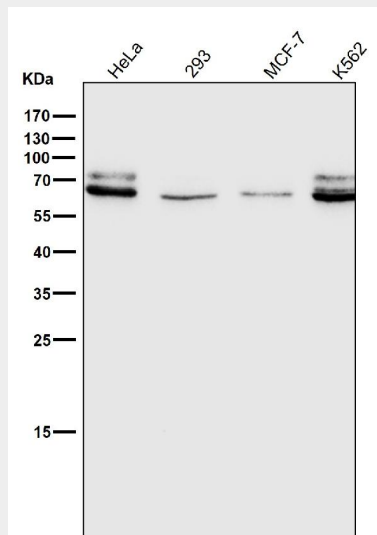
In the arteries, prelamin-A/C accumulation is not observed in young healthy vessels but is prevalent in medial vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) from aged individuals and in atherosclerotic lesions, where it often colocalizes with senescent and degenerate VSMCs. Prelamin-A/C expression increases with age and disease. In normal aging, the accumulation of prelamin-A/C is caused in part by the down-regulation of ZMPSTE24/FACE1 in response to oxidative stress.

Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

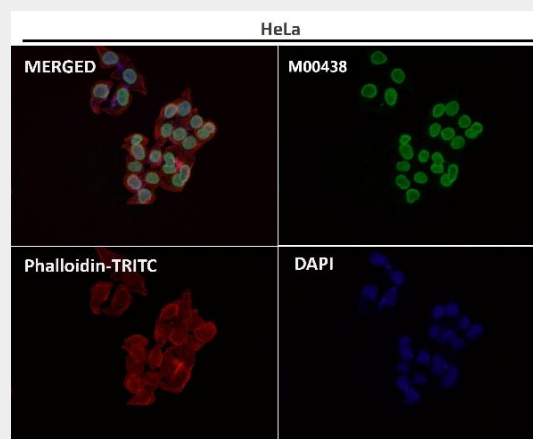
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

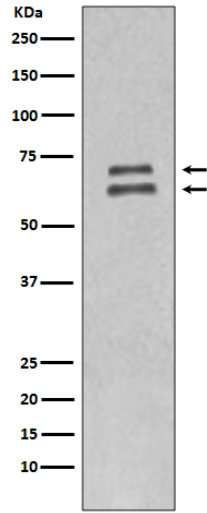
Anti-Lamin A/C LMNA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



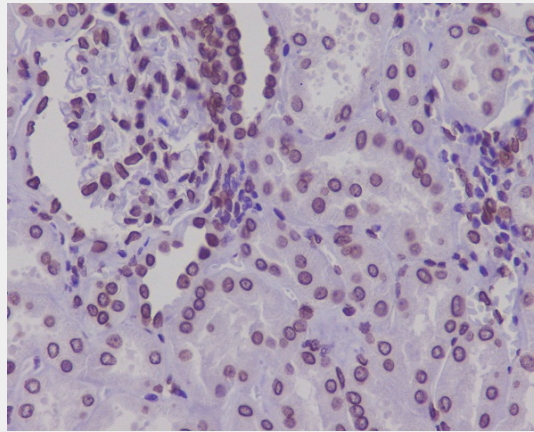
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:500 dilution.



Western blot analysis of Lamin A/C expression in HeLa whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney, using Lamin A/C Antibody.