

**Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP53431**

**Specification**

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**Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Application       | WB, ICC                             |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P20700</a>              |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_005573</a>           |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Monkey                |
| Host              | Mouse                               |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                          |
| Isotype           | IgG2b                               |
| Immunogen         | Recombinant human Lamin B1 protein. |
| Purification      | Affinity purified                   |
| Calculated MW     | 68 KDa                              |

**Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4001

**Other Names**

ADLD; lamin B1; Lamin-B1; LMN; LMN2; LMNB; Lmnb1; LMNB1\_HUMAN; MGC111419; OTTHUMP00000159218.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:500

**Format**

Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** LMNB1

**Synonyms** LMN2, LMNB

**Function**

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:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28716252>>, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32910914>>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28716252" target="\_blank">28716252</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32910914" target="\_blank">32910914</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28716252" target="\_blank">28716252</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32910914" target="\_blank">32910914</a>).

### Cellular Location

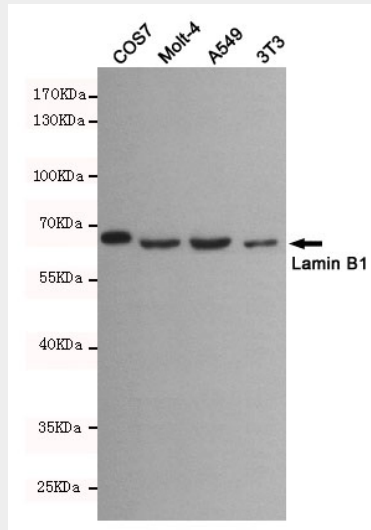
Nucleus lamina

### Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Protocols

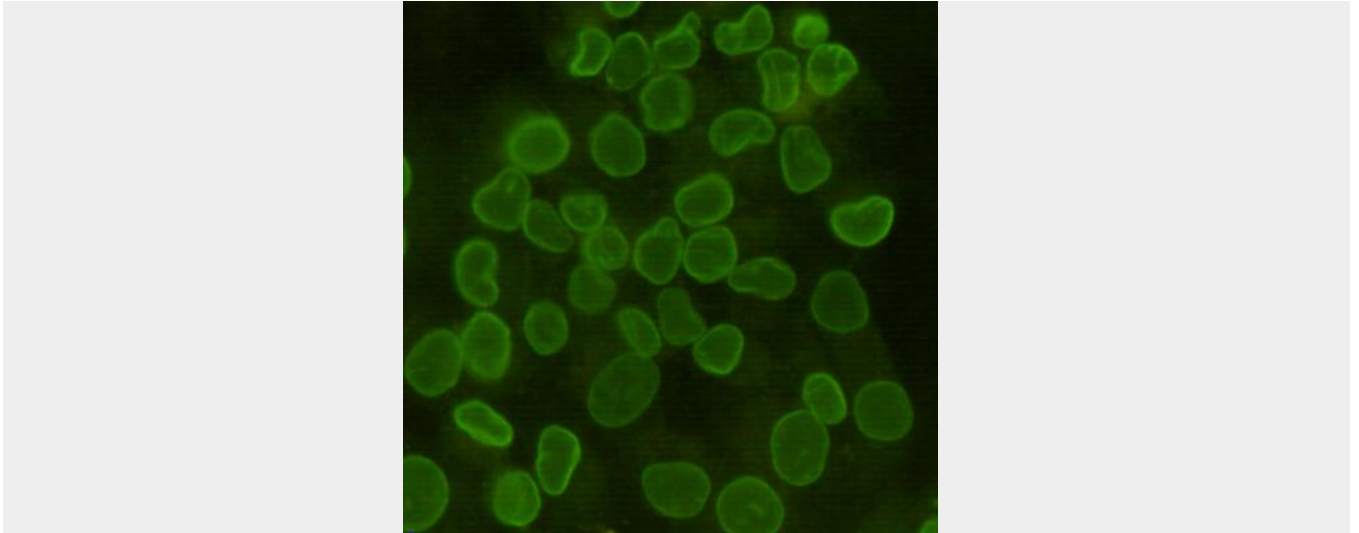
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Images



Western blot detection of Lamin B1 in COS7, Molt-4, A549 and 3T3 cell lysates using Lamin B1 mouse mAb(dilution 1:500).Predicted band size:68kDa.Observed band size:68kDa.



Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and using anti-Lamin B1 mouse mAb (dilution 1:100).

#### **Anti-Lamin B1 Antibody - Background**

Lamins are components of the nuclear lamina, a fibrous layer on the nucleoplasmic side of the inner nuclear membrane, which is thought to provide a framework for the nuclear envelope and may also interact with chromatin.