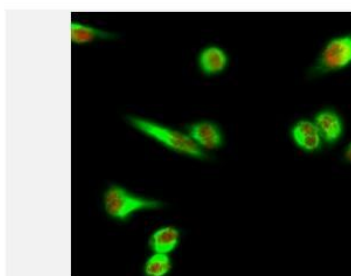


## Lamin A/C pAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IDS0140
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB; IHC-p; IF/ICC; ELISA
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Prelamin-A/C; LMNA
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.07% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:300; IF: 1:50-1:200; ELISA: 1:20000
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	-
<b>MW</b>	~ 64, 73 kDa
<b>Background</b>	The nuclear lamina consists of 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. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012].
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	P02545

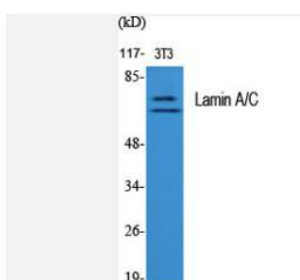
### Products Images:



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). Galectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody (6G2) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-colon tissue. 1, Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Lamin A/C Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000