

## LMNB1 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-18237

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

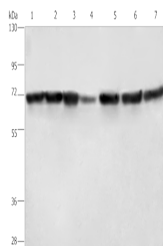
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human LMNB1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

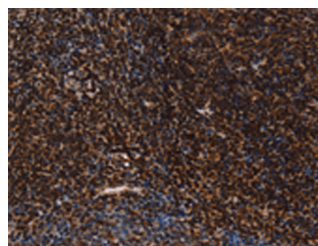
<b>WB</b>	1:1000-1:5000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:300

### Data

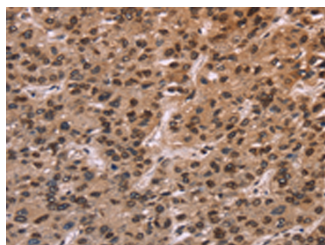


Western blot analysis of HeLa cells HT29 cells human fetal liver tissue Human testis tissue 231 cells K562 cells human bladder transitional cell carcinoma tissue using LMNB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:750

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 67 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using LMNB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using LMNB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

### For Research Use Only

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage**                      Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

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. This gene encodes one of the two B type proteins, B1. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants and a duplication of this gene is associated with autosomal dominant adult-onset leukodystrophy (ADLD).

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