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Lamin A Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AP52832

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P02545
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	74139

Additional Information

Gene ID	4000
Other Names	70 kDa lamin ; CDCD1 ; CDDC ; CMD1A ; CMT2B1 ; EMD2 ; FPL ; FPLD ; HGPS ; IDC ; LAMIN A ; lamin A/C ; LAMIN C ; Lamin-A/C ; LDP1 ; LFP ; LGMD1B ; LMN 1 ; LMN A ; LMN C ; LMN1 ; LMNA ; LMNA_HUMAN ; LMNC ; NY REN 32 antigen ; PRO1 ; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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.

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. Lamin A and C are present in equal amounts in the lamina of mammals. Plays an important role in nuclear assembly, chromatin organization, nuclear membrane and telomere dynamics. Required for normal development of peripheral nervous system and skeletal muscle and for muscle satellite cell proliferation. Required for osteoblastogenesis and bone formation. Also prevents fat infiltration of muscle and bone marrow, helping to maintain the volume and strength of skeletal muscle and bone.

References

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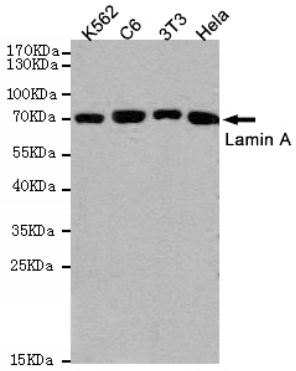
Fisher D.Z.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:6450-6454(1986).
Sylvius N.,et al.J. Med. Genet. 42:639-647(2005).
Csoka A.B.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



Western blot detection of Lamin A in K562,C6,3T3 and Hela cell lysates using Lamin A mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:74KDa.Observed band size:74KDa.

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