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Lamin B2 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6737b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q03252
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB19541
Calculated MW	69948
Antigen Region	476-504

Additional Information

Gene ID	84823
Other Names	Lamin-B2, LMNB2, LMN2
Target/Specificity	This Lamin B2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 476-504 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Lamin B2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Lamin B2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LMNB2
Synonyms	LMN2
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:33033404). 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:33033404). 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:33033404).

Cellular Location Nucleus lamina.

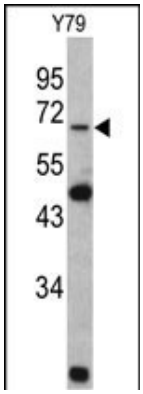
Background

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. Lamin B2 is one of the two B type proteins, B2.

References

Schumacher,J., FEBS Lett. 580 (26), 6211-6216 (2006)

Images



Western blot analysis of Lamin B2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6737b) in Y79 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). Lamin B2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Citations

- Concentration-dependent Effects of Nuclear Lamins on Nuclear Size in Xenopus and Mammalian Cells.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.