10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Emerin Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75398

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P50402
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	28994

Additional Information

Gene ID	2010
Other Names	EMD
Dilution	WB~~1:500-1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:20-1:50
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

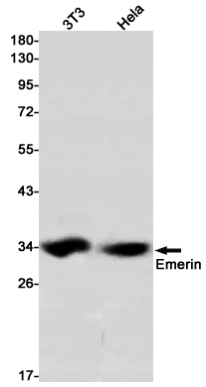
Name	EMD (HGNC:3331)
Function	Stabilizes and promotes the formation of a nuclear actin cortical network. Stimulates actin polymerization in vitro by binding and stabilizing the pointed end of growing filaments (PubMed:15328537). Inhibits beta-catenin activity by preventing its accumulation in the nucleus. Acts by influencing the nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin through a CRM1-dependent export pathway (PubMed:16858403). Links centrosomes to the nuclear envelope via a microtubule association (PubMed:17785515). Required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin-A/C (PubMed:19323649). Together with NEMP1, contributes to nuclear envelope stiffness in germ cells (PubMed:32923640). EMD and BAF are cooperative cofactors of HIV-1 infection. Association of EMD with the viral DNA requires the presence of BAF and viral integrase. The association of viral DNA with chromatin requires the presence of BAF and EMD.
Cellular Location	Nucleus inner membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Nucleoplasmic

	side. Nucleus outer membrane. Note=Colocalized with BANF1 at the central region of the assembling nuclear rim, near spindle-attachment sites. The accumulation of different intermediates of prelamin-A/C (non-farnesylated or carboxymethylated farnesylated prelamin-A/C) in fibroblasts modify its localization in the nucleus
Tissue Location	Skeletal muscle, heart, colon, testis, ovary and pancreas

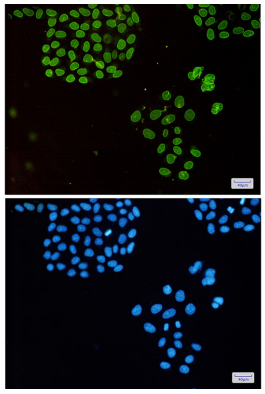
Background

Emerin may regulate gene expression through binding to other transcriptional regulators. Emerin binds to β-catenin and inhibits its nuclear accumulation. Recent studies demonstrate that Emerin is required for HIV-1 infectivity.

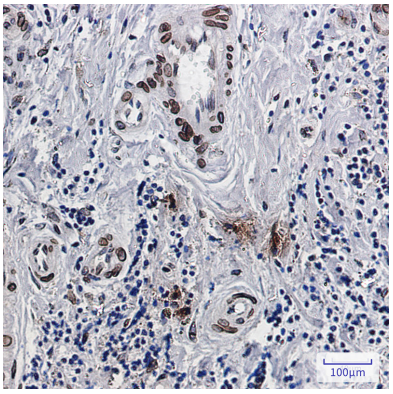
Images



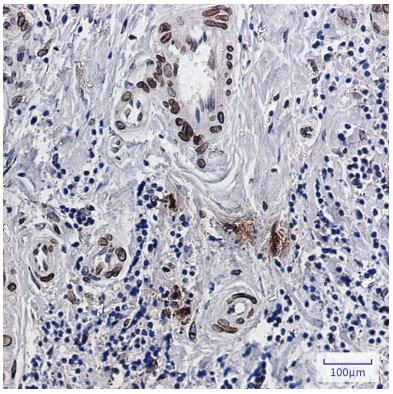
Western blot analysis of Emerin in 3T3, Hela lysates using Emerin antibody.



Immunocytochemistry analysis of Emerin(green) in Hela using Emerin antibody,and DAPI(blue)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using Emerin antibody.
High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.



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