核纤层蛋白 B2 抗体

产品货号： mlR11132

英文名称： Lamin B2

中文名称： 核纤层蛋白 B2 抗体

别　　名： Alternative namesLAMB 2; LAMB2; Lamin-B2; LMN 2; LMN B2; LMN2; LMNB 2; LMNB2; LMNB2_HUMAN; MGC2721.

研究领域： 细胞生物　信号转导　细胞骨架　表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 68kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Lamin B2:61-160/600

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： A unique family of Cysteine proteases has been described that differs in sequence, structure and substrate specificity from any previously described protease family. This family, termed CED-3/ICE, functions as key components of the apoptotic machinery and act to destroy specific target proteins which are critical to cellular longevity. Nuclear lamins are critical to maintaining the integrity of the nuclear envelope and cellular morphology as 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. B-type lamins undergo a series of modifications, such as farnesylation and phosphorylation. Increased phosphorylation of the lamins occurs before envelope disintegration and probably plays a role in regulating lamin associations. Nuclear Lamin B is fragmented as a consequence of apoptosis by an unidentified member of the ICE family.

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Interacts with TMEM43 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus inner membrane; Lipid-anchor; Nucleoplasmic side.

Post-translational modifications:

B-type lamins undergo a series of modifications, such as farnesylation and phosphorylation. Increased phosphorylation of the lamins occurs before envelope disintegration and probably plays a role in regulating lamin associations.

DISEASE:

Defects in LMNB2 are a cause of partial acquired lipodystrophy (APLD) [MIM:608709]. A rare childhood disease characterized by loss of subcutaneous fat from the face and trunk. Fat deposition on the pelvic girdle and lower limbs is normal or excessive. Most frequently, onset between 5 and 15 years of age. Most affected subjects are females and some show no other abnormality, but many develop glomerulonephritis, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, and complement deficiency. Mental retardation in some cases. APLD is a sporadic disorder of unknown etiology.

Similarity:

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

SWISS:

Q03252

Gene ID:

84823

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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