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Cleaved-Lamin A (D230) Polyclonal Antibody

2 (EDMD2) [MIM:181350]. EDMD2 is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by slowly progressive muscle wasting and weakness, early contractures of the elbows Achilles tendons and spine, and cardiomyopathy		
Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Gene Name LMNA Protein Name Prelamin-A/C Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Lamin A. AA range:181-230 Specificity Cleaved-Lamin A (D230) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Lamin A protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to D230. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/1000 IF 1:50-200 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms LMNA; LMN1; Prelamin-A/C Observed Band 28+75kD Cell Pathway Nucleus envelope. Nucleus lamina. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix , 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. EMD is required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin-A/C; Ilsoform C]; Nucleus speckle. Tissue Specificity In the arteries, prelamin-A/C accumulation of prelamin-A/C; Ilsoform C]; Nucleus speckle. <td< th=""><th>Catalog No</th><td>YP-Ab-00025</td></td<>	Catalog No	YP-Ab-00025
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UpingBio technology Co.,Ltd

🔇 Tel: 400-999-8863 📼 Emall:Upingbio.163.com

Website: www.upingBio.com an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by early contractures, muscle wasting and weakness and cardiomyopathy.,disease:Defects in LMNA are a cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 2 (FPLD2) [MIM:151660]; also known as familial partial lipodystrophy Dunnigan type. FPLD2 is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by marked loss of subcutaneous adipose tissue from the extremities and trunk but by excess fat deposition in the head and neck. Background lamin A/C(LMNA) Homo sapiens 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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012], Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! matters needing attention This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For Usage suggestions more information, please consult technical personnel.

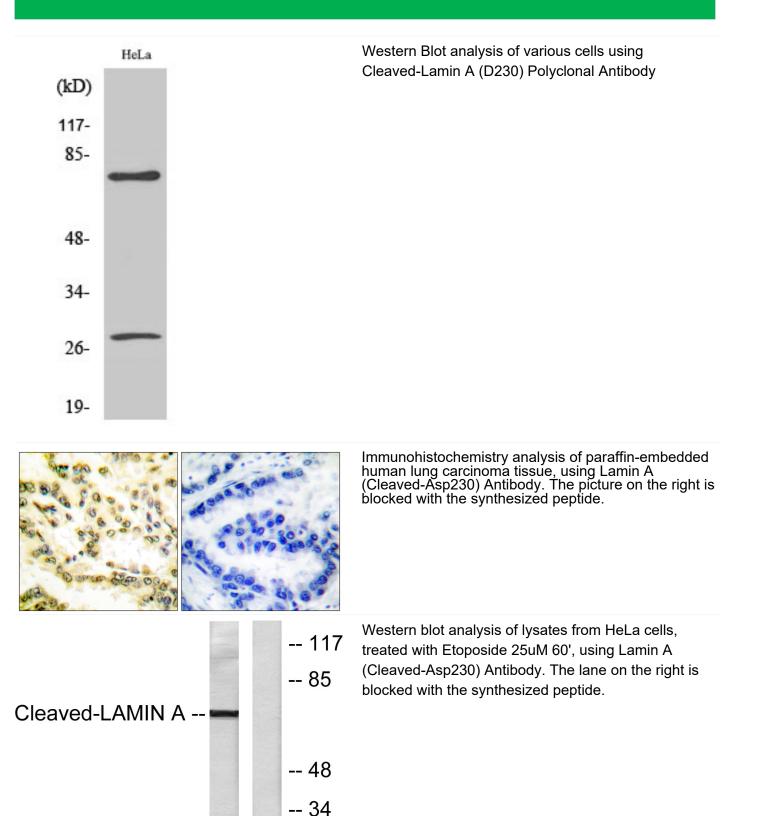


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