

**LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS11253**

### Specification

#### LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02545</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Hamster, Monkey, Pig, Horse, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	74kDa KDa

#### LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 4000

#### Other Names

Prelamin-A/C, Lamin-A/C, 70 kDa lamin, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32, LMNA, LMN1

#### Target/Specificity

A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 249-266 of human Lamin A/C.

#### Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

#### Precautions

LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - Protein Information

**Name** LMNA

**Synonyms** LMN1

#### 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 (PubMed:[10080180](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10080180), PubMed:[10580070](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10580070), PubMed:[10587585](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587585), PubMed:[10814726](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10814726), PubMed:[11799477](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11799477), PubMed:[12075506](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12075506), PubMed:[12927431](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12927431), PubMed:[15317753](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15317753))

target="\_blank">>15317753</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18551513" target="\_blank">>18551513</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18611980" target="\_blank">>18611980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22431096" target="\_blank">>22431096</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23666920" target="\_blank">>23666920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31548606" target="\_blank">>31548606</a>). Lamin A and C are present in equal amounts in the lamina of mammals (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10080180" target="\_blank">>10080180</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10580070" target="\_blank">>10580070</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587585" target="\_blank">>10587585</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10814726" target="\_blank">>10814726</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11799477" target="\_blank">>11799477</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12075506" target="\_blank">>12075506</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12927431" target="\_blank">>12927431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15317753" target="\_blank">>15317753</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18551513" target="\_blank">>18551513</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18611980" target="\_blank">>18611980</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22431096" target="\_blank">>22431096</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23666920" target="\_blank">>23666920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31548606" target="\_blank">>31548606</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31548606" target="\_blank">>31548606</a>). 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 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10080180" target="\_blank">>10080180</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10814726" target="\_blank">>10814726</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11799477" target="\_blank">>11799477</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18551513" target="\_blank">>18551513</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22431096" target="\_blank">>22431096</a>). Required for osteoblastogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12075506" target="\_blank">>12075506</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15317753" target="\_blank">>15317753</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18611980" target="\_blank">>18611980</a>). Also prevents fat infiltration of muscle and bone marrow, helping to maintain the volume and strength of skeletal muscle and bone (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10587585" target="\_blank">>10587585</a>). Required for cardiac homeostasis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10580070" target="\_blank">>10580070</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12927431" target="\_blank">>12927431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23666920" target="\_blank">>23666920</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18611980" target="\_blank">>18611980</a>).

## Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus lamina. 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).

## 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.

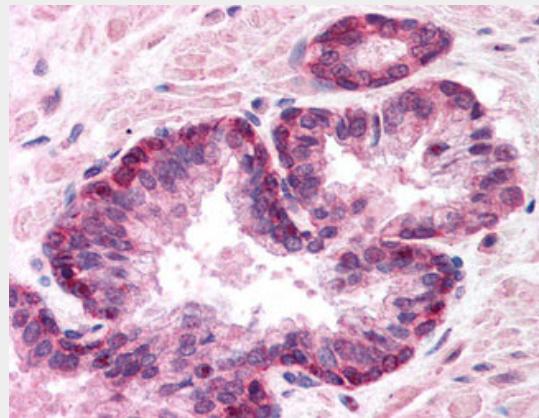
**Volume**

100 µl

**LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - Images**

Anti-Lamin A/C antibody IHC of human prostate.

**LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - 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.

**LMNA / Lamin A/C Antibody (aa249-266) - References**

- McKeon F.D.,et al.Nature 319:463-468(1986).  
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).