

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11456**Specification**

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P50402
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	29kDa KDa

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2010**Other Names**

Emerin, EMD, EDMD, STA

Target/Specificity

19 amino acid peptide from near the amino terminus of human Emerin.

Reconstitution & Storage

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles. Store undiluted.

Precautions

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** EMD**Synonyms** EDMD, STA**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. 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. Links centrosomes to the nuclear envelope via a microtubule association. Required for proper localization of non- farnesylated prelamin-A/C. 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

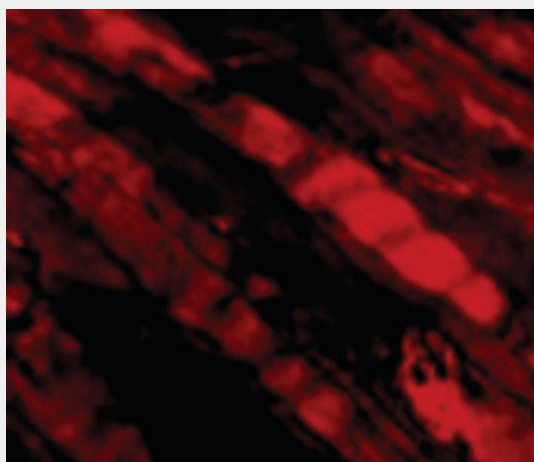
Tissue Location

Skeletal muscle, heart, colon, testis, ovary and pancreas

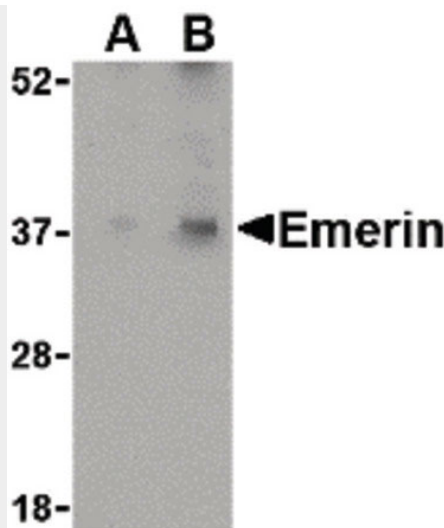
EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

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

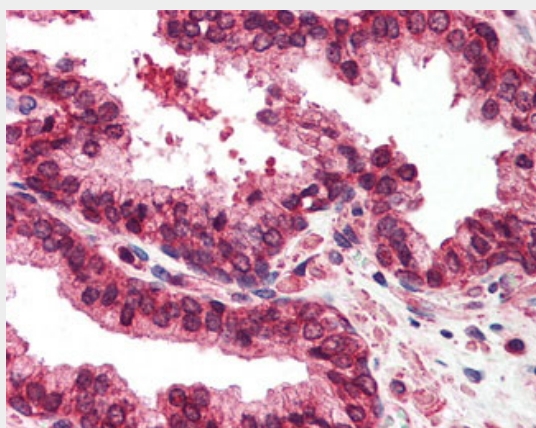
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images

Immunofluorescence of Emerin in Human Skeletal Muscle cells with Emerin antibody at 5 ug/ml.



Western blot of Emerin in human skeletal muscle tissue lysate with Emerin antibody at (A) 0.5...



Anti-EMD / Emerin antibody IHC of human prostate.

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

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. 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. Links centrosomes to the nuclear envelope via a microtubule association. 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. Required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamins A/C.

EMD / Emerin Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

- Bione S.,et al.Nat. Genet. 8:323-327(1994).
- Chen E.Y.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 5:659-668(1996).
- Yamada T.,et al.Hum. Genet. 97:693-694(1996).
- Bione S.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 4:1859-1863(1995).
- Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.