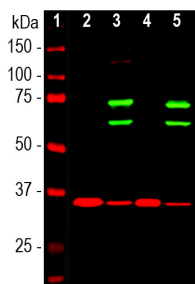
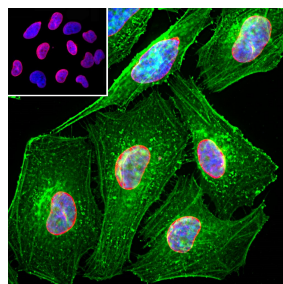


<b>Cat. No:</b>	AB- 83935
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	POLY
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Ch
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgY
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Full length recombinant human lamin A protein expressed in and purified from E. coli.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Rt, Ms, Ho dg mk
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blot: 1:2,000 Immunofluorescence: 1:1,000 Immunocytochemistry: 1:1,000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	65kDa, 74kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified
<b>Background:</b>	Lamin A and lamin C are members of the intermediate filament protein family and are located in the nucleus where they function as skeletal components of the inner nuclear membrane (1). The two proteins are generated by alternate transcription from the single LMNA gene. Lamin A has a molecular weight of about 74kDa while lamin C is 65kDa. The lamin A protein includes a C-terminal segment of 98 amino acids missing from lamin C, while lamin C has a unique C-terminal 6 amino acid peptide not present in lamin A. As a result antibodies raised against lamin A are almost certain bind to lamin C. During cell division the nuclear lamina breaks down and lamin A/C containing filaments depolymerize, this being regulated by phosphorylation by cyclin dependent protein kinase 1. Mutations in the lamin A/C gene are associated with several serious human diseases, including Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2B1, Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome.
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Supplied as an aliquot of concentrated IgY preparation plus 5mM NaN <sub>3</sub>
<b>Storage:</b>	Stable at 4°C for one year.



Western blot analysis of cytosolic or nuclear enriched fractions of



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells stained with chicken pAb

cell lines probed with chicken pAb to lamin A/C, , dilution 1:1,000 in green: [1] protein standard (red), [2] HeLa cytosol, HeLa nuclear, [4] NIH-3T3 cytosol, and [5] NIH-3T3 nuclear fractions. Two strong bands at 65kDa and 74kDa correspond to lamin A and lamin C proteins respectively, detected exclusively in the nuclear fractions. The same blot was simultaneously probed with mouse mAb to GAPDH, in red. The single band at 37kDa represents GAPDH protein which is expressed predominantly in the cytosolic fractions.

to lamin A/C, dilution 1:2,000 in red, and costained with mouse mAb to actin, dilution 1:500, in green. The blue is Hoechst staining of nuclear DNA. The LaminAC antibody specifically labels the nuclear lamina, while the actin antibody stains the submembranous actin-rich cytoskeleton, stress fibers and bundles of actin associated with cell adhesion sites.