

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Lamin B Receptor/LBR antibody [E398L] ab201349

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview		
Product name	Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Lamin B Receptor/LBR antibody [E398L]	
Description	Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [E398L] to Lamin B Receptor/LBR	
Host species	Rabbit	
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm	
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF	
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human	
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.	
Positive control	ICC/IF: HepG2 cells.	
General notes	Our RabMAb [®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <u>RabMAb[®] patents</u> .	
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Properties

Form Storage instructions Liquid

Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	E398L
lsotype	lgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab201349 in the following tested applications.

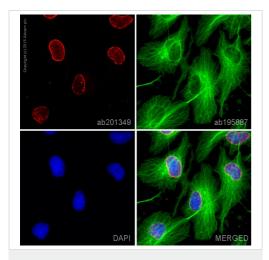
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HepG2 cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min).

Target

Function	Anchors the lamina and the heterochromatin to the inner nuclear membrane.
Involvement in disease	Defects in LBR are a cause of Pelger-Huet anomaly (PHA) [MIM:169400]. PHA is an autosomal dominant inherited abnormality of neutrophils, characterized by reduced nuclear segmentation and an apparently looser chromatin structure. Heterozygotes show hypolobulated neutrophil nuclei with coarse chromatin. Presumed homozygous individuals have ovoid neutrophil nuclei, as well as varying degrees of developmental delay, epilepsy, and skeletal abnormalities. Defects in LBR are the cause of hydrops-ectopic calcification-moth-eaten skeletal dysplasia (HEM) [MIM:215140]; also known as Greenberg skeletal dysplasia. HEM is a rare autosomal recessive chondrodystrophy characterized by early in utero lethality and, therefore, considered to be nonviable. Affected fetuses typically present with fetal hydrops, short-limbed dwarfism, and a marked disorganization of chondro-osseous calcification and may present with polydactyly and additional nonskeletal malformations. Defects in LBR may be a cause of Reynolds syndrome (REYNS) [MIM:613471]. It is a syndrome specifically associating limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis and primary biliray cirrhosis. It is characterized by liver disease, telangiectasia, abrupt onset of digital paleness or cyanosis in response to cold exposure or stress (Raynaud phenomenon), and variable features of scleroderma. The liver disease is characterized by pruritis, jaundice, hepatomegaly, increased serum alkaline phosphatase and positive serum mitochondrial autoantibodies, all consistent with primary biliary cirrhosis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ERG4/ERG24 family.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by CDK1 protein kinase in mitosis when the inner nuclear membrane breaks down into vesicles that dissociate from the lamina and the chromatin. It is phosphorylated by different protein kinases in interphase when the membrane is associated with these structures. Phosphorylation of LBR and HP1 proteins may be responsible for some of the alterations in chromatin organization and nuclear structure which occur at various times during the cell cycle.

Images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Lamin B Receptor/LBR antibody [E398L] (ab201349)

Why choose a recombinant antibody? Research with Long-term and confidence scalable supply Consistent and Recombinant technology reproducible results Success from the Ethical standards first experiment compliant Confirmed Animal-free specificity production Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Lamin B Receptor/LBR

antibody [E398L] (ab201349)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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ab201349 staining Lamin B Receptor/LBR in HepG2 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab201349 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and **ab195887**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

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