


Product datasheet

Anti-Lamin B1 (phospho T575) antibody ab111278

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Lamin B1 (phospho T575) antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Lamin B1 (phospho T575)
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, ICC, WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Rat 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Lamin B1 (C terminal) (phospho T575). Database link: P20700
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituents: Tris glycine, 2% Sucrose
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab111278 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
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in LMNB1 are the cause of leukodystrophy demyelinating autosomal dominant adult-onset (ADLD) [MIM:169500]. ADLD is a slowly progressive and fatal demyelinating leukodystrophy, presenting in the fourth or fifth decade of life. Clinically characterized by early autonomic abnormalities, pyramidal and cerebellar dysfunction, and symmetric demyelination of the CNS. It differs from multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating disorders in that neuropathology shows preservation of oligodendroglia in the presence of subtotal demyelination and lack of astrogliosis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Post-translational modifications	B-type lamins undergo a series of modifications, such as farnesylation and phosphorylation. Increased phosphorylation of the lamins occurs before envelope disintegration and probably plays a role in regulating lamin associations.
Cellular localization	Nucleus inner membrane.

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

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