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Mouse anti Lamin B2

 nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-lamin-b2/MUB1104P-CE_slash_IVD

Catalog number: **MUB1104P-CE/IVD**

Clone	LN43
Isotype	IgG1
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	0.1 mg
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Hamster Human Mouse Swine Xenopus Zebrafish
Application	Flow Cytometry Immunohistochemistry (frozen) Western Blotting

Background

Nuclear lamins form a network of intermediate-type filaments at the nucleoplasmic site of the nuclear membrane. Two main subtypes of nuclear lamins can be distinguished, i.e. A-type lamins and B-type lamins. The A-type lamins comprise a set of three proteins arising from the same gene by alternative splicing, i.e. lamin A, lamin C and lamin A/C, while the B-type lamins include two proteins arising from two distinct genes, i.e. lamin B1 and lamin B2.

Source

LN43 is a Mouse monoclonal IgG1 antibody derived by fusion of Mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a Mouse immunized with the detergent insoluble fraction of potorooc cell line PtK1.

Product

Each vial contains 100 ul 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Formulation: Each vial contains 100 ul 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Specificity

LN43 reacts with an epitope located in the C-terminal part of lamin B2.

Applications

LN43 is suitable for immunohistochemistry on frozen sections, immunoblotting and flow cytometry. Optimal antibody dilution should be determined by titration; recommended range is 1:100 – 1:200 for flow cytometry, and for immunohistochemistry with avidin-biotinylated Horseradish peroxidase complex (ABC) as detection reagent, and 1:100 – 1:1000 for immunoblotting applications.

Storage

The antibody is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C. For prolonged storage prepare appropriate aliquots and store at or below -20°C. Prior to use, an aliquot is thawed slowly in the dark at ambient temperature, spun down again and used to prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance or the concentration of the product.

Caution

When used for in vitro diagnostic purposes results must be put within the context of other diagnostic tests as well as the clinical history of the patient by a certified professional before final interpretation. Analyses performed with this antibody should be paralleled by positive and negative controls. If unexpected results are obtained which cannot be attributed to differences in laboratory procedures, please contact us. This product may contain hazardous ingredients. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for additional information and proper handling procedures. Dispose product remainders according to local regulations. This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Exalpha Biologicals accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

References

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2. Jenkins, H., Hölman, T., Lyon, C., Lane, B., Stick, R., and Hutchison, C. J. (1993). Nuclei that lack a lamina accumulate karyophilic proteins and assemble a nuclear matrix, *J Cell Sci* 106, 275-285.
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CE Mark

CE

Safety Datasheet(s) for this product:

NM_Sodium Azide



Figure 1. MUB1104P immunohistochemistry on frozen sections of human kidney showing nuclear lamina staining in the ductal epithelium.



Figure 2. MUB1104P immunofluorescence staining of a 9 days old zebrafish embryo.



Figure 3. MUB1104P immunohistochemistry on a frozen section of human kidney showing nuclear lamina staining in the ductal epithelium.