



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 



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## Mouse anti Lamin B1

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 [nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-lamin-b1/MUB1103P](http://nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-lamin-b1/MUB1103P)

Catalog number: **MUB1103P**

Clone	119D5-F1
Isotype	IgG1
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	0.1 mg
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Bovine Canine Human Mouse Rabbit Rat Sheep Zebrafish
Application	ELISA Flow Cytometry Immunocytochemistry 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<sub>del10</sub>, while the B-type lamins include two proteins arising from two distinct genes, i.e. lamin B1 and lamin B2. Lamins play a crucial role in the maintenance of nuclear structure, gene regulation and signalling from cytoplasm to nucleus. Mutations in lamins have been associated with a number of pathologies; the so-called laminopathies.

**Source**

119D5-F1 is a Mouse monoclonal IgG1/k antibody derived by fusion of P3/X63.Ag8.653 Mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a BALB/c Mouse immunized with purified Rat liver lamins.

**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**

119D5-F1 reacts with an epitope located C-terminal of residue 231 in lamin B1.

**Applications**

119D5-F1 is suitable for immunocytochemistry on permeabilised cells, immunohistochemistry on frozen tissues, immunoblotting, ELISA and flow cytometry. Optimal antibody dilution should be determined by titration; recommended range is 1:100 – 1:200 for flow cytometry, immunocytochemistry 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**

This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. It 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**

1. Broers, J.L., Ramaekers, F.C.S., Bonne, G., Hutchison, C.J. (2006). Nuclear Lamins: laminopathies and their role in premature aging. *Physiol Rev* 86, 967-1008. 2. Weaver, V. M., Carson, C. E., Walker, P. R., Chaly, N., Lach, B., Raymond, Y., Brown, D. L., and

Sikorska, M. (1996). Degradation of nuclear matrix and DNA cleavage in apoptotic thymocytes, *J Cell Sci* 109, 45-56. 3. Pugh, G. E., Coates, P. J., Lane, E. B., Raymond, Y., and Quinlan, R. A. (1997). Distinct nuclear assembly pathways for lamins A and C lead to their increase during quiescence in Swiss 3T3 cells, *J Cell Sci* 110, 2483-93. 4. Broers, J. L., Machiels, B. M., Kuijpers, H. J., Smedts, F., van den Kieboom, R., Raymond, Y., and Ramaekers, F. C. (1997). A- and B-type lamins are differentially expressed in normal Human tissues, *Histochem Cell Biol* 107, 505-17. 5. Machiels, B. M., Broers, J. L., Raymond, Y., de Ley, L., Kuijpers, H. J., Caberg, N. E., and Ramaekers, F. C. (1995). Abnormal A-type lamin organization in a Human lung carcinoma cell line, *Eur J Cell Biol* 67, 328-35. 6. Machiels, B. M., Ramaekers, F. C., Kuijpers, H. J., Groenewoud, J. S., Oosterhuis, J. W., and Looijenga, L. H. (1997). Nuclear lamin expression in normal testis and testicular germ cell tumours of adolescents and adults, *J Pathol* 182, 197-204. 7. Jansen, M. P., Machiels, B. M., Hopman, A. H., Broers, J. L., Bot, F. J., Arends, J. W., Ramaekers, F. C., and Schouten, H. C. (1997). Comparison of A and B-type lamin expression in reactive lymph nodes and nodular sclerosing Hodgkin's disease, *Histopathology* 31, 304-12. 8. Neri, L. M., Raymond, Y., Giordano, A., Capitani, S., and Martelli, A. M. (1999). Lamin A is part of the internal nucleoskeleton of Human erythroleukemia cells, *J Cell Physiol* 178, 284-95. 9. Broers, J. L., Bronnenberg, N. M., Kuijpers, H. J., Schutte, B., Hutchison, C. J., and Ramaekers, F. C. (2002). Partial cleavage of A-type lamins concurs with their total disintegration from the nuclear lamina during apoptosis. *Eur J Cell Biol* 81, 677-691.

**Safety Datasheet(s) for this product:**

NM\_Sodium Azide



Figure 1. Immunohistochemistry of MCF-7 cell culture showing nuclear lamina staining.



Figure 2. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections of swine liver showing nuclear lamina staining in hepatocytes.



Figure 3. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections of human kidney showing nuclear lamina staining in epithelial and connective tissue cells.