

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Lamin A/C (pS392)
Catalog # AP60023

Specification

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IP, IF/IC, IHC
Primary Accession	P02545
Other Accession	P48678
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Pig, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	74139

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4000

Other Names

LMN1; Prelamin-A/C

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Lamin A/C (pS392). The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), IP (1/10 - 1/100)

IP~~N/A

IF/IC~~N/A

IHC~~1:100~500

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Protein Information

Name LMNA

Synonyms LMN1

Function

[Lamin-A/C]: Lamins are intermediate filament proteins that assemble into a filamentous meshwork, and which constitute the major components of the nuclear lamina, a fibrous layer on the nucleoplasmic side of the inner nuclear membrane (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10580070, PubMed:10587585, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:12075506, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:2188730, PubMed:22431096, PubMed:2344612, PubMed:23666920, PubMed:24741066, PubMed:31434876, PubMed:31548606, PubMed:37788673, PubMed:37832547). Lamins provide a framework for the nuclear envelope, bridging the nuclear envelope and chromatin, thereby playing an important role in nuclear assembly, chromatin organization, nuclear membrane and telomere dynamics (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10580070, PubMed:10587585, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:12075506, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:22431096, PubMed:23666920, PubMed:24741066, PubMed:31548606, PubMed:37788673, PubMed:37832547). Lamin A and C also regulate matrix stiffness by conferring nuclear mechanical properties (PubMed:23990565, PubMed:25127216). The structural integrity of the lamina is strictly controlled by the cell cycle, as seen by the disintegration and formation of the nuclear envelope in prophase and telophase, respectively (PubMed:2188730, PubMed:2344612). Lamin A and C are present in equal amounts in the lamina of mammals (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10580070, PubMed:10587585, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:12075506, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:22431096, PubMed:23666920

target="_blank">23666920, PubMed:31548606). Also involved in DNA repair: recruited by DNA repair proteins XRCC4 and IFFO1 to the DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) to prevent chromosome translocation by immobilizing broken DNA ends (PubMed:31548606). Required for normal development of peripheral nervous system and skeletal muscle and for muscle satellite cell proliferation (PubMed:10080180, PubMed:10814726, PubMed:11799477, PubMed:18551513, PubMed:22431096). Required for osteoblastogenesis and bone formation (PubMed:12075506, PubMed:15317753, PubMed:18611980). Also prevents fat infiltration of muscle and bone marrow, helping to maintain the volume and strength of skeletal muscle and bone (PubMed:10587585). Required for cardiac homeostasis (PubMed:10580070, PubMed:12927431, PubMed:18611980, PubMed:23666920).

Cellular Location

Nucleus lamina. Nucleus envelope. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus matrix. Note=Farnesylation of prelamin-A/C facilitates nuclear envelope targeting and subsequent cleavage by ZMPSTE24/FACE1 to remove the farnesyl group produces mature lamin-A/C, which can then be inserted into the nuclear lamina (PubMed:15317753) EMD is required for proper localization of non-farnesylated prelamin- A/C (PubMed:19323649). Also localizes to the micronuclear envelope in response to response to genome instability (PubMed:37788673)

Tissue Location

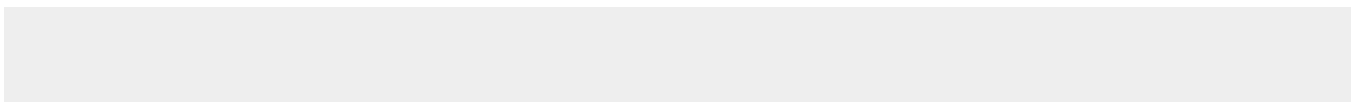
In the arteries, prelamin-A/C accumulation is not observed in young healthy vessels but is prevalent in medial vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) from aged individuals and in atherosclerotic lesions, where it often colocalizes with senescent and degenerate VSMCs. Prelamin-A/C expression increases with age and disease. In normal aging, the accumulation of prelamin-A/C is caused in part by the down-regulation of ZMPSTE24/FACE1 in response to oxidative stress.

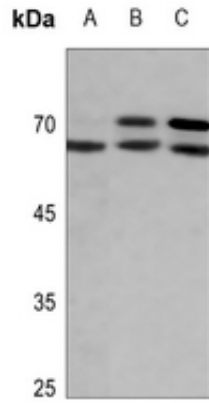
Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

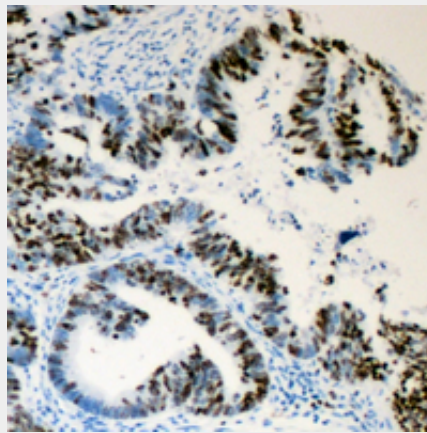
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Images

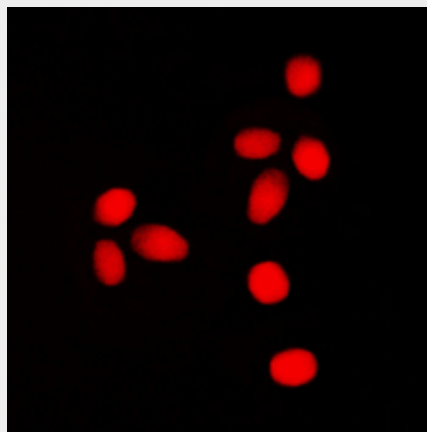




Western blot analysis of Lamin A/C (pS392) expression in DLD (A), mouse kidney (B), rat lung (C) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of Lamin A/C (pS392) staining in human colon cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Lamin A/C (pS392) staining in SHSY5Y cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in

the dark.

Anti-Lamin A/C (pS392) Antibody - Background

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