

Lamin B1 human specific

Cat.No. HS-404 013; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 200 µl specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	200 µl specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Albumin and azide were added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 200 µl H ₂ O. Then aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Concentration	0.1 mg/ml
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 100 IHC: 1 : 100 IHC-P: 1 : 100
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 8 to 19 from human LaminB1 (UniProt Id: P20700)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P20700), pig. No signal: mouse (P14733), rat (P70615). Other species not tested yet.
Remarks	IHC: Antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 is required.

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

Background

Lamin B1 (LMNB1) is an intermediate filament-type protein of the nuclear lamina and is ubiquitously expressed throughout development. It plays important roles in many cellular processes like the distribution of heterochromatin and the regulation of gene expression and splicing. The maintenance of LMNB1 protein levels is required for DNA replication and repair and thus mutations in B-type lamins are usually lethal.

Duplication of the LMNB1 gene causes adult-onset autosomal-dominant leukodystrophy (ADLD), a rare neurological disorder in which overexpression of LMNB1 causes progressive central nervous system demyelination. Improper Lamin B1 expression is often present in tumor cells and decreased levels are observed for example in colon cancer, breast cancer and B-cell malignancies. Lamin B1 loss is also a senescence-associated biomarker and distinguishes senescent from proliferating cells in pre-neoplastic lesions or marks senescent cells in various age-related pathologies.

Selected References for HS-404 013

Surgical implantation of human adipose derived stem cells attenuates experimentally induced hepatic fibrosis in rats. Nomura M, George J, Hashizume C, Saito T, Ueda Y, Ishigaki Y, Tsuchishima M, Tsutsumi M Molecular medicine (Cambridge, Mass.) (2022) 281: 143. . **IHC-P; tested species: human**

Mesenchymal stem cells derived from human induced pluripotent stem cells improve the engraftment of myogenic cells by secreting urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR). Elhussieny A, Nogami K, Sakai-Takemura F, Maruyama Y, Takemura N, Soliman WT, Takeda S, Miyagoe-Suzuki Y Stem cell research & therapy (2021) 121: 532. . **IHC; tested species: human**

LZTR1 deficiency exerts high metastatic potential by enhancing sensitivity to EMT induction and controlling KLHL12-mediated collagen secretion. Abe T, Kanno SI, Niihori T, Terao M, Takada S, Aoki Y Cell death & disease (2023) 148: 556. . **IHC-P; tested species: human**

Selected General References

Lamin B1 regulates somatic mutations and progression of B-cell malignancies. Klymenko T et al. Leukemia (2018) PubMed:28804121

SEPT12/SPAG4/LAMINB1 complexes are required for maintaining the integrity of the nuclear envelope in postmeiotic male germ cells. Yeh CH et al. PLoS ONE (2015) PubMed:25775403

Role of lamin b1 in chromatin instability. Butin-Israeli V et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. (2015) PubMed:25535332

The role of lamin B1 for the maintenance of nuclear structure and function. Camps J et al. Nucleus (2015) PubMed:25602590

Redistribution of the Lamin B1 genomic binding profile affects rearrangement of heterochromatic domains and SAHF formation during senescence. Sadaie M et al. Genes Dev. (2013) PubMed:23964094

The clinicopathological significance of lamin A/C, lamin B1 and lamin B receptor mRNA expression in human breast cancer. Wazir U et al. Cell. Mol. Biol. Lett. (2013) PubMed:24293108

Lamin B1 loss is a senescence-associated biomarker. Freund A et al. Mol. Biol. Cell (2012) PubMed:22496421

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy-histosure.com/product/HS-404013> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled** and **biotin-labeled antibodies** and **control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites** and **hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.