

Lamin-A Human

Description: Recombinant Human Lamin A produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 645 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 70 kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-697

Synonyms: Prelamin-A/C, LMNA, LMN1, Lamin-A/C, 70 kDa lamin, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-32, FPL, IDC, LFP, CDDC, EMD2, FPLD, HGPS, LDP1, LMNC, PRO1, CDCD1, CMD1A, FPLD2, LMNL1, CMT2B1, LGMD1B.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Lamin-A Protein solution (0.9mg/ml) contains 20mM phosphate buffer pH 7.0, 500mM NaCl, 1mM DTT, 1.5mM EDTA and 20% (v/v) Glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Lamin-A is a major component of the nuclear lamina, a dynamic meshwork located just under the nuclear envelope and it is encoded by lamin A/C gene (LMNA). Lamin-A is synthesized as Prelamin A, a longer precursor that in vivo goes through a series of post-translational modifications that lead to mature Lamin A. Diverse mutations in the Lamin A/C gene are associated with different diseases that are collectively called laminopathies, including Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome.

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