

Progerin Monoclonal Antibody [13A4]

(Cat. No. A-0585)

Background

Progerin is a malformed variant of lamin A, a protein vital in the nuclear lamina, a scaffold of proteins found inside the nuclear membrane of a cell. The genetic disorder Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS) is caused by a rare spontaneous mutation that leads to progerin being created in place of lamin A. Progerin is commonly generated by a silent point mutation (C1824T) in the lamin A gene (LMNA). This mutation triggers a cryptic splice site and gives rise to a form of lamin A with a deletion of 50 amino acids near the C-terminus. There is also evidence that small amounts of progerin is produced in normal cells and may be linked to the natural aging process.



Mouse monoclonal antibody to Progerin, Clone 13A4

Formulation

Liquid. Neat cell culture supernatant containing 0.02% sodium azide.

UniProt ID

P02545-6

Immunogen

Synthetic KLH-coupled peptide corresponding to aa 604-611 (G604AQSPQNC611) at the C-terminus of human progerin.

Specificity

Human

Isotype

IgG1

Purification

Serum

Storage

Store at 4°C for short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for long term. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Alternative Names

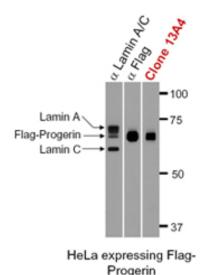
Delta50 Lamin A

Application

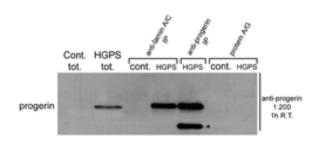
ICC (1:10), IP (20 µl/assay), WB (1:1000)

Ordering Information

ProductsSizeCat. No.Progerin Monoclonal Antibody [13A4]200 μlA-0585-200



^Western blot analysis (10% PAGE) of whole cell lysate of HeLa cells ectopically expressing FLAG-tagged human progerin. Lane 1: anti-Lamin A/C antibody (N18) (1:2000), Lane 2: anti-FLAG-tag antibody (M2) (1:5000), Lane 3: Progerin Monoclonal Antibody [13A4] (1:5)



▲Immunoprecipitation of progerin from lysates of Hutchinson-Gilford Progerin Monoclonal Antibody [13A4]. The immunoprecipitates were separated by SDS-PAGE, blotted and incubated with Progerin Monoclonal Antibody [13A4] (1:200). The asteriks labels the IgG band.