

Product datasheet for TP509880

Lmna (NM_001002011) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse lamin A (Lmna), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR209880 representing NM_001002011 <div> <div>Red</div>=Cloning site <div>Green</div>=Tags(s) </div> <p> METPSQRRATRSGAQASSTPLSPTRITRLQEKEDLQELNDRLAVYIDRVRSLETENAGLRLRITESEEVV SREVSGIKAAYEAEELGDARKTLDSVAKERARLQLELSKVREEFKELKARNTKKEGDLLAAQARLKDLEAL LNSKEAALSTALSEKRTLEGELHDLRGQVAKLEAALGEAKKQLQDEMLRRVDAENRLQTLKEELDFQKNI YSEELRETKRRRHETRLVEIDNGKQREFESRLADALQELRAQHEDQVEQYKKELEKTYSAKLDNARQSAER NSNLVGAAHEELQQSRIRIDSLSAQLSQLQQLAAKEAKLRDLEDRLARERDTSRRLLAEKEREMAEMRA RMQQQLDEYQELLDIKLALDMEIHAYRKLLGEEERLRLSPSPTSQRSRGRASSHSSQSQQGGGSVTKKRK LESSESRSFSQHARTSGRVAVEEVDEEGKFVRLRNKSNEDQSMGNWQIRRRQNGDDPLMTYRFPKFTLK AGQVVTIWASGAGATHSPPTDLVWKAQNTWGCSSSLRTALINSTGEEVAMRKLVRSLTMVEDNEDDDDED G EELLHHHRGSHCSGSGDPAEYNLRSRTVLCGTCGQPADKAAGGAGAQVGGSISSGSSASSVTVTRSFERSV GSGSGGSFGDNLVTRSYLLGNSSPRSQSSQNCSIM <div> <div>TR</div>TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV </div> </p>
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	74.2 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.


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Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001002011</u>
Locus ID:	16905
UniProt ID:	<u>P48678</u>
RefSeq Size:	3189
Cytogenetics:	3 38.84 cM
RefSeq ORF:	1995
Synonyms:	Dhe
Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the lamin family. Nuclear lamins, intermediate filament-like proteins, are the major components of the nuclear lamina, a protein meshwork associated with the inner nuclear membrane. This meshwork is thought to maintain the integrity of the nuclear envelope, participate in chromatin organization, and regulate gene transcription. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. This protein is an A-type and is proposed to be developmentally regulated. In mouse deficiency of this gene is associated with muscular dystrophy. Mouse lines with different mutations in this gene serve as pathophysiological models for several human laminopathies. In humans, mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]</p>