# Technical Data Sheet Purified Mouse Anti-LAP2

# **Product Information**

Material Number:	611000	
Iternate Name: LAP2β; Lamina-Associated Polypeptides		
Size:	50 µg	
Concentration:	250 μg/ml	
Clone:	27/LAP2	
Immunogen:	Rat LAP2 aa. 34-156	
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1	
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse Tested in Development: Rat, Human, Dog	
Target MW:	53 kDa	
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide	

## Description

A specialized extension of the ER, the nuclear envelope (NE) forms the nuclear compartment boundary in eukaryotic cells. It contains numerous pore complexes and the nucleoplasmic side is linked to nuclear lamina. The nuclear lamina composes the structural framework for the NE and serves as a chromatin anchor site, thus, playing a major role in interphase nuclear organization. Many proteins are associated with lamina, particularly the LAPs (Lamina-Associated Polypeptides). LAP2 (also known as LAP2 $\beta$ ) is a hydrophilic protein with a single transmembrane segment near the C-terminus. Thus, it has been defined as a type II integral membrane protein with the majority of its structure exposed to the nucleoplasm. LAP2 binding to lamins contributes to the attachment of the nuclear lamina to the inner nuclear membrane. LAP2 also binds to chromatin, implying its role in chromosomal organization during mitosis. Mitotic phosphorylation of LAP2 regulates its binding to lamins and chromosomes during the disassembly and reassembly of mitosis. Thus, LAP2 is a nuclear protein that plays a role in the organization of the NE during cell cycle progression.





Western blot analysis of LAP2 on a RSV-3T3 cell lysate. Lane 1: 1:5000, lane 2: 1:10,000, lane 3: 1:20,000 dilution of the mouse anti-LAP2 antibody. Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa cells (Human cervical epitheloid carcinoma; ATCC CCL-2.2).

## **Preparation and Storage**

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20°C.

#### **BD Biosciences**

bdbiosciences.	com							
United States 877.232.8995	Canada 888.259.0187	Europe 32.53.720.550	Japan 0120.8555.90	Asia Pacific 65.6861.0633	Latin America/Caribbean 55.11.5185.9995			
For country-spe	ecific contact in	formation, visit	bdbiosciences.co	m/how_to_orde	r/			
Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD								



# Application Notes

Application

Application					
	Western blot	Routinely Tested			
	Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development			

**Recommended Assay Procedure:** 

Western blot: Please refer to http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western\_Blotting.shtml

## **Suggested Companion Products**

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal

## **Product Notices**

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

### References

Dechat T, Gotzmann J, Stockinger A, et al. Detergent-salt resistance of LAP2alpha in interphase nuclei and phosphorylation-dependent association with chromosomes early in nuclear assembly implies functions in nuclear structure dynamics. *EMBO J.* 1998; 17(16):4887-4902.(Biology)

Furukawa K, Fritze CE, Gerace L. The major nuclear envelope targeting domain of LAP2 coincides with its lamin binding region but is distinct from its chromatin interaction domain. J Biol Chem. 1998; 273(7):4213-4219. (Biology)

Furukawa K, Pante N, Aebi U, Gerace L. Cloning of a cDNA for lamina-associated polypeptide 2 (LAP2) and identification of regions that specify targeting to the nuclear envelope. *EMBO J.* 1995; 14(8):1626-1636.(Biology)

Kimura T, Ito C, Watanabe S, et al. Mouse germ cell-less as an essential component for nuclear integrity. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2003; 23(4):1304–1315.(Biology: Immunofluorescence)

Rusan NM, Tulu US, Fagerstrom C, Wadsworth P. Reorganization of the microtubule array in prophase/prometaphase requires cytoplasmic dynein-dependent microtubule transport. J Biol Chem. 2002; 158(6):997-1003.(Biology: Immunofluorescence)