

1 LMNB1

The nuclear lamina consists of a two-dimensional matrix of proteins located next to the inner nuclear membrane. The lamin family of proteins make up the matrix and are highly conserved in evolution. During mitosis, the lamina matrix is reversibly disassembled as the lamin proteins are phosphorylated. Lamin proteins are thought to be involved in nuclear stability, chromatin structure and gene expression. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. This gene encodes one of the two B type proteins, B1. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants and a duplication of this gene is associated with autosomal dominant adult-onset leukodystrophy (ADLD).

The gene seems to be downregulated 23 h after infection with Ebola or Marburg. In bat the downregulation seems to be earlier 7 h after infection with Ebola.

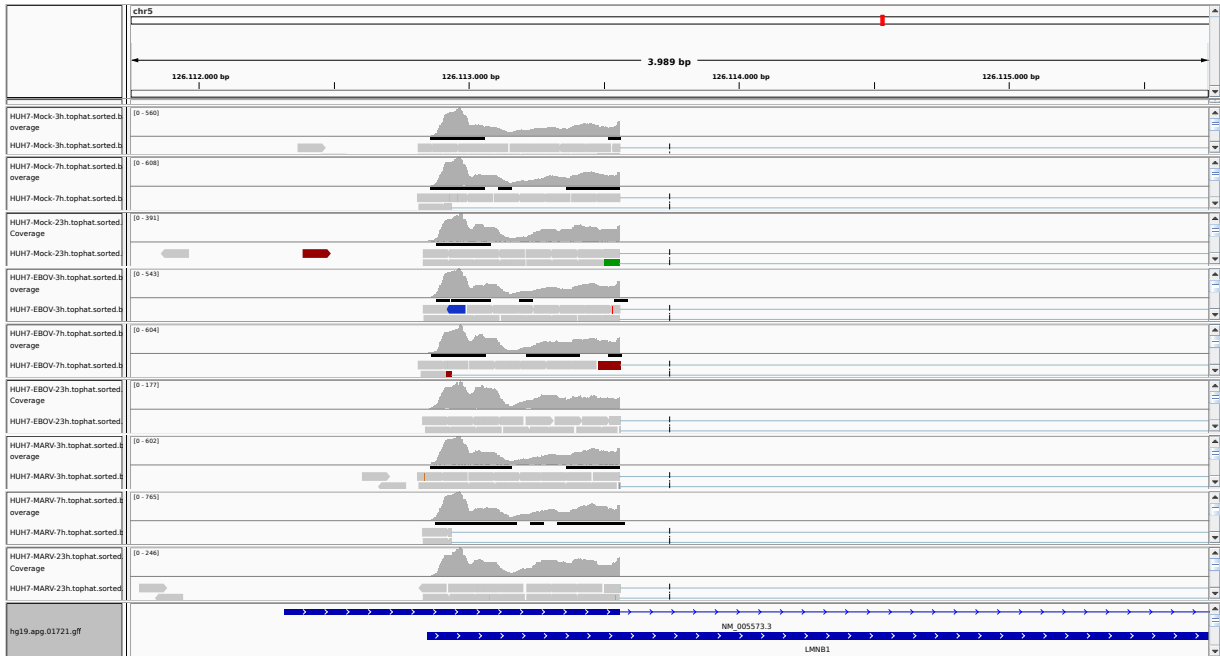


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot first part of gene LMNB1.

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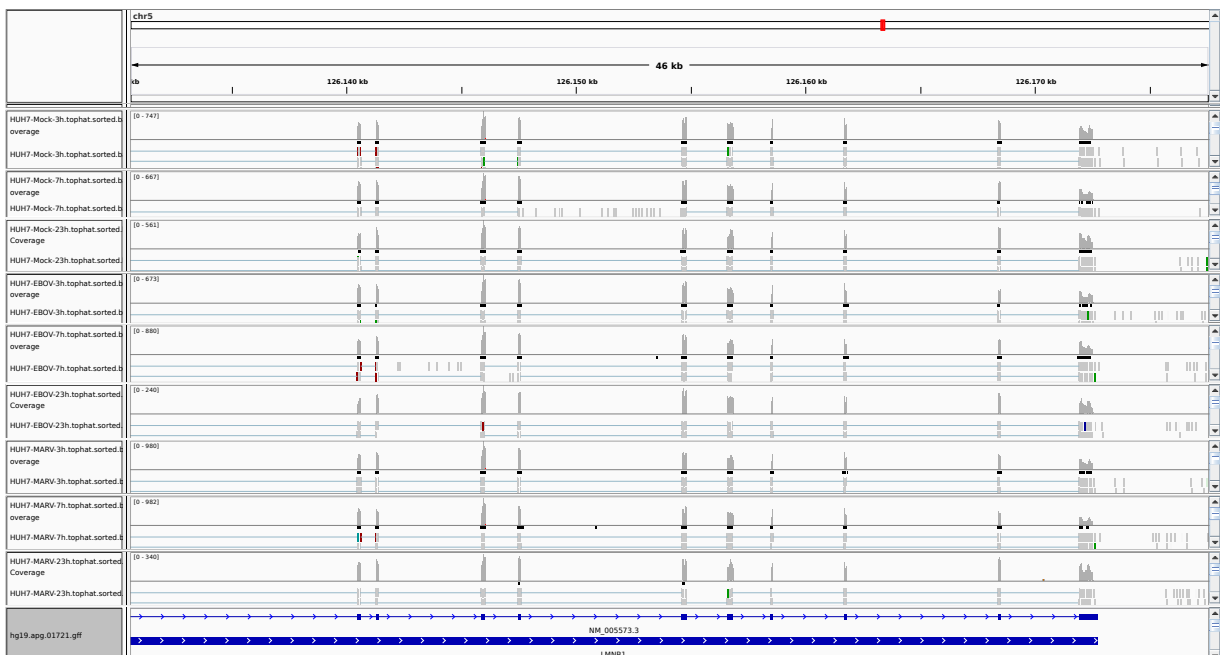


Figure 2: IGV Genome Browser screenshot second part of gene LMNB1.

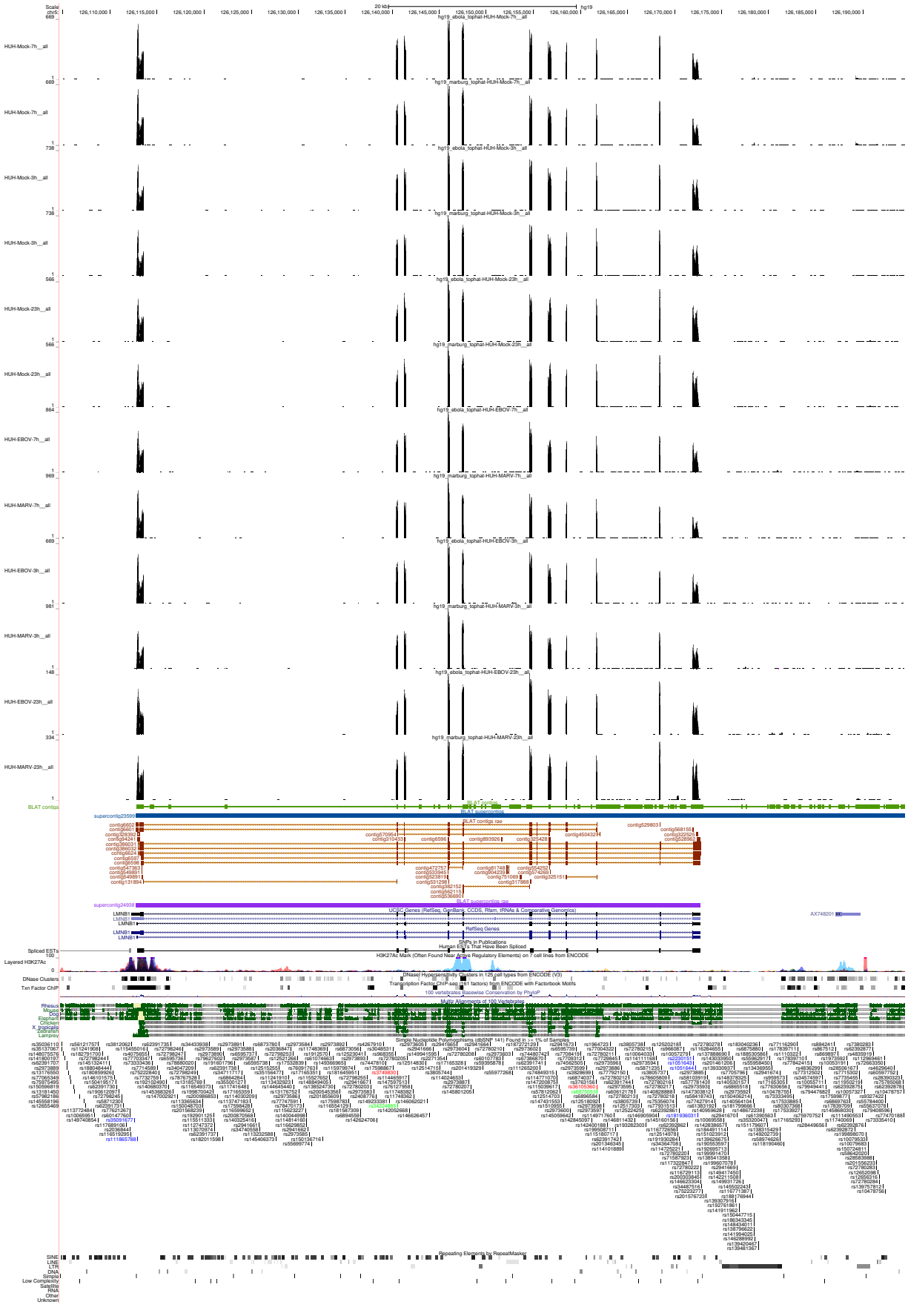


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene LMNB1.