ARG56192
anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [364-5] recognizes Nucleolin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Species Does Not React With	Ms, Rat, Cow
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	364-5
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Nucleolin
Species	Human
Immunogen	SUDHL1 cell nuclear lysate.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Protein C23; C23; Nucleolin

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	0.5 - 1 µg/10^6 cells in 0.1 ml
ICC/IF	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
IHC-P	0.25 - 0.5 µg/ml
WB	0.5 - 1 µg/ml

Application Note

IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

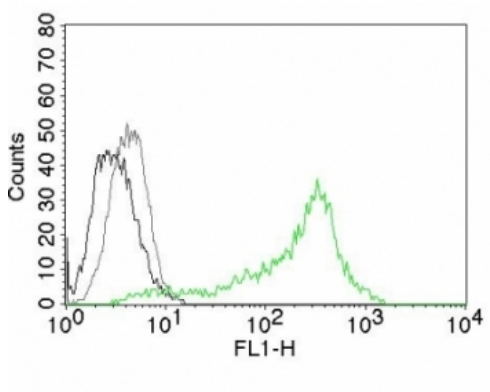
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA

Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

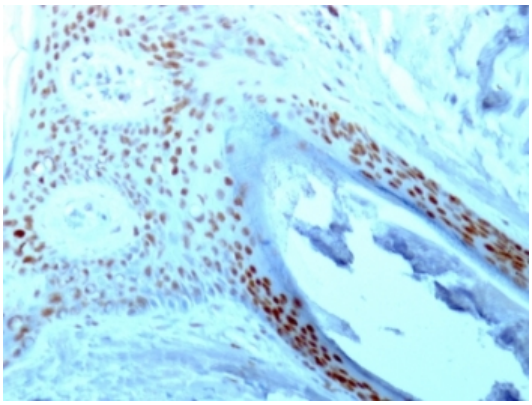
Database links	GeneID: 4691 Human Swiss-port # P19338 Human
Gene Symbol	NCL
Gene Full Name	nucleolin
Background	Nucleolin (NCL), a eukaryotic nucleolar phosphoprotein, is involved in the synthesis and maturation of ribosomes. It is located mainly in dense fibrillar regions of the nucleolus. Human NCL gene consists of 14 exons with 13 introns and spans approximately 11kb. The intron 11 of the NCL gene encodes a small nucleolar RNA, termed U20. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Nucleolin is the major nucleolar protein of growing eukaryotic cells. It is found associated with intranucleolar chromatin and pre-ribosomal particles. It induces chromatin decondensation by binding to histone H1. It is thought to play a role in pre-rRNA transcription and ribosome assembly. May play a role in the process of transcriptional elongation. Binds RNA oligonucleotides with 5'-UUAGGG-3' repeats more tightly than the telomeric single-stranded DNA 5'-TTAGGG-3' repeats. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	77 kDa
PTM	Some glutamate residues are glycylated by TTLL8. This modification occurs exclusively on glutamate residues and results in a glycine chain on the gamma-carboxyl group (By similarity).
Cellular Localization	Nucleoli

Images



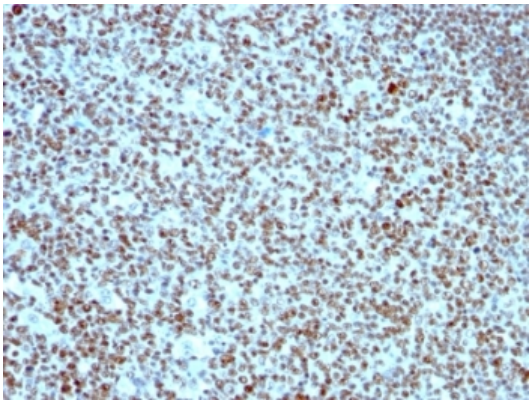
ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Testing of 293T cells. Black: Cells alone; Grey: Isotype control; Green: AF488-conjugated ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5].



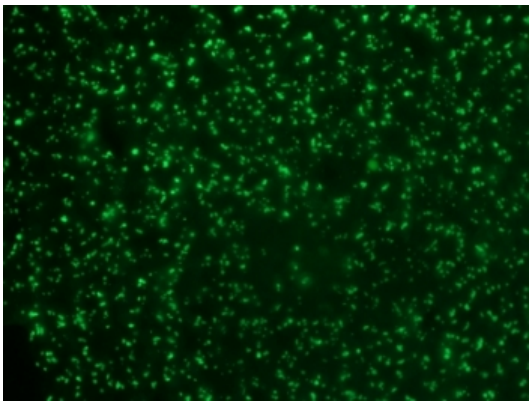
ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human skin stained with ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5].



ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human tonsil stained with ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5].



ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma stained with AF488-Conjugate ARG56192 anti-Nucleolin antibody [364-5].