

# Nuclear Antigen (Pan-Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone NM106 ]

Catalog # AH13026

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IF, FC, ICC, IHC-P
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	NM106
<b>Calculated MW</b>	Not Known

## Additional Information

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<b>Application Note</b>	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
<b>Precautions</b>	Nuclear Antigen (Pan-Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Background

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This MAb is an excellent marker for all nuclei in cells in tissues. It is a part of a new panel of reagents, which recognizes subcellular organelles or compartments of cells. These markers may be useful in identification of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. This MAb recognizes an antigen associated with the nuclei in all cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in subcellular fractions. It produces a speckled pattern in normal and malignant cells and may be used to stain the nuclei of cells in fixed or frozen tissue sections. It can also be used with paraformaldehyde fixed frozen tissue or cell preparations.

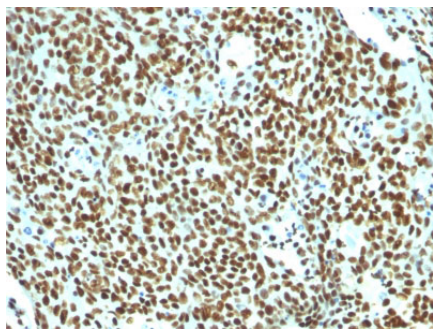
## References

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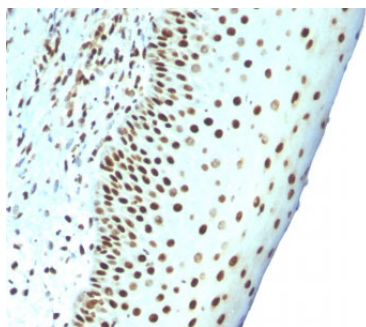
Epstein, A.L. and Clevenger, C.V., Identification of nuclear antigens in human cells by immunofluorescence, immunoelectron microscopy, and immuno-biochemical methods using monoclonal antibodies. In Progress on nonhistone protein research, Vol. 1, Isaac Bekhor, ed., 1985, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp 117-137. Parthenogenetic dopamine neurons from primate embryonic stem cells restore function in experimental Parkinson's disease Parthenogenetic dopamine neurons from primate embryonic stem cells restore function in experimental Parkinson's disease Parthenogenetic dopamine neurons from primate embryonic stem cells restore function in experimental Parkinson's disease

## Images

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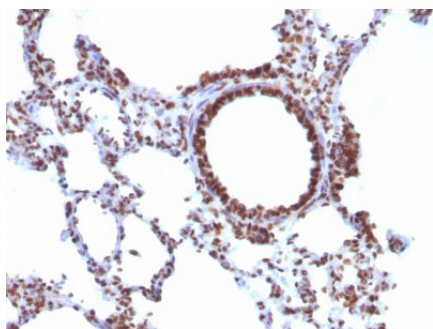
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Pan-Nuclear Ag Monoclonal Antibody (NM106).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Pan-Nuclear Ag Monoclonal Antibody (NM106).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Colon stained with Pan-Nuclear Ag Monoclonal Antibody (NM106).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Lung stained with Pan-Nuclear Ag Monoclonal Antibody (NM106).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.