Product Datasheet

Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor® 488] NBP2-34696AF488

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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NBP2-34696AF488

Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor® 488]

Product Information	
Unit Size	0.1 ml
Concentration	Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.
Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	NM97
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488
Purity	Protein A or G purified
Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
Product Description	
Host	Mouse
Species	Human
Marker	Nuclear Membrane Marker
Specificity/Sensitivity	This monoclonal antibody is part of a new panel of reagents, which recognizes subcellular organelles or compartments of human cells. These markers may be useful in identification of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. It recognizes an antigen associated with the nuclear membrane expressed in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclear membrane in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a marker of the nuclear membrane in subcellular fractions. It produces a ring pattern around the nuclear membrane of cells in fixed or frozen tissue sections. The nuclear envelope (also known as the perinuclear envelope, nuclear membrane, nucleolemma or karyotheca) is the double membrane of the nucleus that encloses genetic material in eukaryotic cells. It separates the contents of the nucleus (DNA in particular) from the cytosol (cytoplasm). Numerous nuclear pores are present on the nuclear envelope to facilitate and regulate the exchange of materials (for example, proteins and RNA) between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The space between the two membranes is composed of a lipid bilayer. The outer membrane is continuous with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane is erected upon the nuclear lamina, a network of intermediate filaments made of lamin, that plays a role in mitosis and meiosis. The type of lamins present are A, B1, B2, and C. The nuclear envelope may also play a role in the disposition of chromatin inside the nucleus. The lamina acts as a site of attachment for chromosomes. It also acts like a shield for the nucleus. During prophase in mitosis, and the chromosomes can be pulled apart as chromatids by the spindle fibers.
ımmunogen	nuclei of myeloid leukemia biopsy cells



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Product Application Details	
Applications	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence

Images

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor 488] [NBP2-34696AF488] - HeLa cells were fixed for 10 minutes using 10% formalin and then permeabilized for 5 minutes using 1X PBS + 0.5% Triton-X100. The cells were incubated with anti-Nuclear Membrane Marker [NM97] conjugated to Alexa Fluor 488 [NBP2-34696AF488] at 0.5ug/ml for 1 hour at room temperature. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (Blue). Cells were imaged using a 40X objective.



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Products Related to NBP2-34696AF488

IC002G

Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (11711) [Alexa Fluor® 488]

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

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