Product Datasheet

Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor® 594] NBP2-34696AF594

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

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Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor® 594]

| Nuclear Membrane Marker Antibody (NM97) [Alexa Fluor® 594] | |
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| 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 594 |
| Purity | Protein A or G purified |
| Buffer | 50mM Sodium Borate |
| Product Description | |
| Host | Mouse |
| Species | Human |
| Marker | Nuclear Membrane Marker |
| Specificity/Sensitivity Immunogen | 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 nucleus of cells of normal and malignant cells and may be used to stain 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 that make up the nuclear envelope is called the perinuclear space (also called the perinuclear cisterna), and is usually about 20 - 40 nm wide. Each of the two membranes is composed of a lipid bilayer. The outer membrane is continuous with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane is continuous with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane is rerected 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, the chromatids begin condensing to form chromosomes, and the nuclear envelope begins to disintegrate. During |
| Immunogen | Nuclei of myeloid leukemia biopsy cells |



Notes

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| Product Application Details | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Applications | Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence |
| Recommended Dilutions | Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence |
| Application Notes | Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined. |





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112 USA

Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887

Fax: 303.730.1966

nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6 Canada

Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402

canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449

Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com Technical Support: nb-technical@biotechne.com

Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP2-34696AF594

IC002T Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (11711) [Alexa Fluor® 594]

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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