Product Datasheet

dsDNA Antibody (DSD/4054R) [Alexa Fluor® 750] NBP3-08490AF750

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com

G

technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP3-08490AF750

Updated 3/28/2024 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP3-08490AF750



NBP3-08490AF750

dsDNA Antibody (DSD/4054R) [Alexa Fluor® 750]

Product InformationUnit Size0.1 mlConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneDSD/4054RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBufferSomM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionMonclonal antibody is part of a new panel of reagents, which recognizes subcellular organelles in cells, tissue, and biochemical preparations. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the doube stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nucelis cit of somal and margingrant cells. It can be used to stain the nucelis cit of somal and margingrant cells. It can be used to stain the nucelis cit of somal and margingrant cells. Dubbe Stranded DAN in human cells. It can be used to stain the nucelic in cell or tissue preparations and can be used to stain the nucelic in cell or tissue preparations and margingrant cells. Dubbe Stranded 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adminger. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nucelic in cell or tissue preparations and can be used to stain the nucelie in cell or tissue preparations and margingrant cells. Dubbe Stranded deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, admine, cytosine, quanier or thrwine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix andel, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by 4-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix andel, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by 4-phosphodiester bri	,	•
ConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneDSD/4054RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHumanHostRabbitSpecificity/SensitivityNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognize is a olycer ormal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylead 2-deoxyribose N-glycocidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Product Information	
services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneDSD/4054RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpecificity/SensitivityThis monoclonal antibody is part of a new panel of reagents, which recognizes subcellular organelles or compartments of human cells. These markers may be useful an indication of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribonse N-glycosidically linked to open of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary base pairs.	Unit Size	0.1 ml
ClonalityMonoclonalCloneDSD/4054RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. These markers may be useful antiparat cells. Double Stranded dexyribonuclea. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanier or thymine. These are linked to opether by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Concentration	
CloneDSD/4054RPreservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionRabbitHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribonse N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionRabbitHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Clonality	Monoclonal
IsotypeIgGConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and matignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Clone	DSD/4054R
ConjugateAlexa Fluor 750PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
PurityProtein A purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei or of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Isotype	IgG
Buffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750
Product DescriptionHostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Purity	Protein A purified
HostRabbitSpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
SpeciesHumanMarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Product Description	
MarkerNuclear MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityThis 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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Host	Rabbit
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. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Species	Human
subcellular organelles or compartments of human cells. These markers may be useful in identification of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together by hydrogen bonds between complementary base pairs.	Marker	Nuclear Marker
Immunogen Nuclei of Burkitt's cells	Specificity/Sensitivity	subcellular organelles or compartments of human cells. These markers may be useful in identification of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. This monoclonal antibody recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This monoclonal antibody produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Double Stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (ds DNA) is the genetic material of all cells and many viruses and is a polymer of nucleotides. The monomer consists of phosphorylated 2-deoxyribose N-glycosidically linked to one of four bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine or thymine. These are linked together by 3-phosphodiester bridges. In the Watson-Crick double-helix model, two complementary strands are wound in a right-handed helix and held together
	Immunogen	Nuclei of Burkitt's cells

www.novusbio.com



	Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.
Product Application Details	
Applications	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

Notes





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 NBP3-08490AF750

NBP2-24891AF750

Rabbit IgG Isotype Control [Alexa Fluor® 750]

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.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-08490AF750

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications

