

## Product datasheet for AM32070PU-N

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Ribonucleoprotein (RNP) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 58-15]

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: 58-15
Applications: FC, IHC

Recommended Dilution: Flow Cytometry: The cells have to be made permeable and incubation with 58-15 antibody

should be carried out at 37°C.

Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections.

Reactivity: Human
Host: Mouse
Isotype: IgM

Clonality: Monoclonal Immunogen: Isolated nuclei.

Splenocytes were fused with mouse myeloma NS-1 cells.

**Specificity:** This Monoclonal antibody *58-15* recognizes Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein particles in Human

cells.

58-15 identifies cells active in the cell cycle and hence can be used to measure the mitotic

activity of cell populations.

Since the antibody can be used in Paraffin embedded tissue sections, it can identify actively

cycling cells within routinely fixed tissue specimens.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide

Concentration: lot specific
Conjugation: Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.







## Background:

Anti-nuclear antibodies remain prevalent in a large group of autoimmune disorders. The accumulation of anti-nuclear antibodies is characteristic of lupus erythematosus, as well as various other auto-immune diseases such as Sjögren's syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis, dermatomyositis, rheumatoid arthritis, and scleroderma. Ribonucleoproteins (RNP) represent a 20-80nm electron dense nuclear structure, with highest labeling densities found in nuclear ribonucleoprotein (nRNP) particles. One of the main components of the nucleolus, RNPs are comprised of ribonucleic acid (RNA) and protein together, representing an RNA binding motif in an RNA binding protein. Aromatic amino acid residues occupying this RNP motif, create stacking interactions with RNA. Lysine residues expressed exclusively in the helical portion of RNA binding proteins stabilizes relationships with nucleic acids.

The ability to quantitate and identify dividing cells facilitates immunopathologic studies on tissues from which prognostic information can be derived for disease states such as cancer.