

Product datasheet for **AM32070PU-N**

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.



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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.