

AM32070PU-N**Monoclonal Antibody to Ribonucleoprotein (RNP) - Purified**

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Background:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgM
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM13P
Clone:	58-15
Immunogen:	Isolated nuclei. Splenocytes were fused with mouse myeloma NS-1 cells.
Format:	State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Buffer System: PBS Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Applications:	Flow Cytometry: The cells have to be made permeable and incubation with <i>58-15</i> antibody should be carried out at 37°C. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This Monoclonal antibody <i>58-15</i> recognizes Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein particles in Human cells. <i>58-15</i> 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.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human.

Storage:

Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. SWIFT H. CYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON NUCLEAR FINE STRUCTURE. *Exp Cell Res.* 1963;24:SUPPL9:54-67. PubMed PMID: 14046254.
2. Clevenger CV, Epstein AL. Use of immunogold electron microscopy and monoclonal antibodies in the identification of nuclear substructures. *J Histochem Cytochem.* 1984 Jul;32(7):757-65. PubMed PMID: 6376619.
3. Clevenger CV, Bauer KD, Epstein AL. A method for simultaneous nuclear immunofluorescence and DNA content quantitation using monoclonal antibodies and flow cytometry. *Cytometry.* 1985 May;6(3):208-14. PubMed PMID: 3888556.