

Monoclonal Antibody to Human p105 Proliferation - Associated Nuclear Antigen

Alternate names:	PANA, Proliferation Associated Nuclear Antigen, Proliferation Marker
Catalog No.:	DM3158
Quantity:	0.5 ml
Concentration:	0.25 mg/ml
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgM
Clone:	B301
Immunogen:	Activated peripheral blood nuclei Mol. Wt. of antigen: dimeric form 105 kD, monomeric form 41 kD
Applications:	Western blot (1:100 - 1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50 - 1:100). This antibody can be used on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections. FFPE tissue sections require pepsin or trypsin digestion. Prolonged fixation in buffered formalin can destroy the epitope. It is recommended that this product be used on frozen tissue sections or specimens. Recommended positive control: human tonsil or lymph node. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions of this antibody are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The p105 protein, found in all human cells in a dimeric form (105 kD) and monomeric form (41 kD), is a proliferation associated nuclear antigen that is absent in non-cycling cells in the G0 phase. This protein is important in the synthesis and transport of RNA in the cell regulation cycle. During G2 and mitosis, this protein is increased possibly due to the unmasking of nucleolar antigens, resulting in large accumulations of this protein in the mitotic cytoplasm. This antibody reacts with human samples. Others not tested.
Storage:	Store the antibody at 4°C. Do not freeze! Shelf life: one year from despatch. Aliquoting Instructions: Do not dilute the entire contents of the vial at once, since the diluted solution may have reduced stability.. Withdraw aliquots as needed with a micropipette and keep concentrated stock at 4C. Dilute according to the particular application being used. In general, 0.05M Borate pH 8.0 containing 0.15M Sodium Chloride, 0.05% Sodium Azide, is a good diluent to use with most antibodies.
General Readings:	1. Clevenger, CV., Epstein, AL., Exp.Cell.Res., 151:194-207, 1984. 2. Clevenger, CV., Epstein, AL., J. of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 32: 757-765, 1984.

For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.
Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.

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3. Clevenger, CV., et. al., Cytometry 6:208-214, 1985.
4. Bauer, KD., et.al., Canc.Res. 46:2428-2434, 1986.
5. Clevenger, CV., et.al., Cytometry 8:280-286, 1987.
6. Clevenger, CV., et.al., J. Cellular Physiology 130:336-343, 1987.
7. Fitzgibbons, PL., et.al., Am. J. of Clin. Path., 89:640-644, 1988.
8. Turner, RR., et.al., Arch.of Path. and Lab. Med., 113:907-911, 1989.
9. Yoneumura, Y., et.al., Can

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