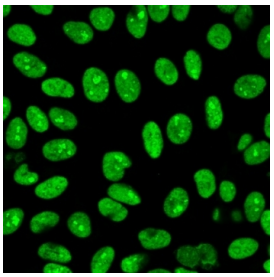
Recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody [clone 235-1R] (V9618)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9618-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9618-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9618SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

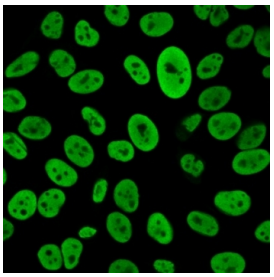
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

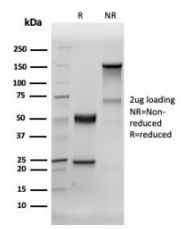
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	235-1R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Not Known
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-3ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of MeOH-fixed human HeLa cells with recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody (green, clone 235-1R).



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody (green, clone 235-1R).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody (clone 235-1R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody detects nuclear antigens, a diverse group of proteins encoded by genes essential for DNA replication, RNA processing, and nuclear structure. These proteins localize to the nucleus and regulate gene expression, replication, and repair. Because nuclear antigens are highly immunogenic and often targeted in autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus, Recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody is widely used in immunology, pathology, and autoimmune disease research.

Nuclear antigens include DNA-binding proteins, nucleolar proteins, and structural components of chromatin and the nuclear envelope. Their localization and abundance make them reliable markers of nuclear identity. Autoantibodies against nuclear antigens form the basis of diagnostic assays for autoimmune conditions, highlighting their importance in both physiology and pathology. Detection of nuclear antigens provides insight into nuclear architecture and regulatory processes.

The Recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody clone 235-1R provides consistent and reproducible recognition. Recombinant technology ensures lot-to-lot uniformity, minimizing variability in long-term studies. Clone 235-1R has been cited in peer-reviewed studies of autoimmunity, nuclear biology, and diagnostic immunology. Its reproducibility supports immunohistochemistry, immunoblotting, and ELISA.

Research using clone 235-1R has shown how nuclear antigen detection supports the study of systemic autoimmune diseases, where these proteins act as autoantigens. In pathology, nuclear antigen recognition helps clarify the mechanisms of nuclear organization and chromatin dynamics. This antibody has also been applied to studies of transcriptional regulation and cell cycle progression, reflecting the diverse roles of nuclear proteins in cellular function.

NSJ Bioreagents supplies this Recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody to support immunology, pathology, and nuclear biology research. Alternate terms include nuclear antigen antibody, human nuclear protein antibody, ANA target protein antibody, nuclear marker antibody, and chromatin-associated protein antibody.

MAb 235-1R recognizes an antigen associated with the nuclei 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 subcellular fractions. It produces a speckled pattern in normal and malignant cells.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Nuclei of human myeloid leukemia biopsy cells were used as the immunogen for the recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant Human Nuclear Antigen antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.