

## Recombinant Nucleolin Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number: AN302000L**

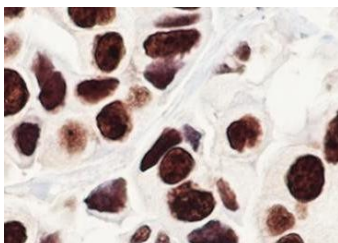
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

### Description

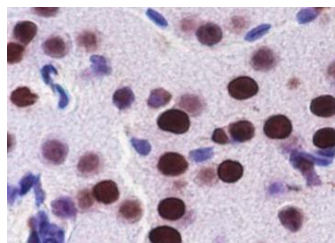
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	A720
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

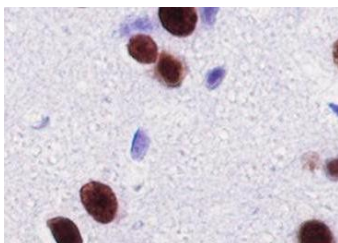
<b>WB</b>	1:100000-1:1000000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using Nucleolin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse cerebrum using Nucleolin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebrum using Nucleolin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Nucleolin is a multi-functional protein that is one of the major components of the nucleoli. Nucleolin plays an essential role in various steps of ribosome biogenesis including rRNA synthesis, processing of pre-rRNA, pre-ribosomal RNA assembly, and transport of ribosomal proteins out of the nucleus. Down regulation of nucleolin leads to increased expression of p53, defects in genome duplication, and a delay at prometaphase during mitosis leading to cell cycle arrest. In addition, nucleolin has been found in a complex with Rad51 and may participate in DNA repair by homologous recombination. Nucleolin binds to the catalytic subunit of the human telomerase reverse transcriptase, hTERT, and is thought to be involved in telomere maintenance. Nucleolin also possesses histone chaperone activity and is able to enhance the chromatin remodeling efficiency of SWItch/Sucrose Non Fermentable (SWI/SNF) and ATP-dependent chromatin-assembly factor (ACF), remove histone H2A-H2B dimers from nucleosomes, and facilitate the passage of RNA polymerase through chromatin.