

## 36-11057: Monoclonal Antibody to Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker)(Clone : SPM603)

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal                |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | SPM603                    |
| <b>Application :</b>           | FACS,IHC                  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human                     |
| <b>Format :</b>                | Purified                  |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG3, kappa         |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Nuclei of Burkitt's cells |

### Description

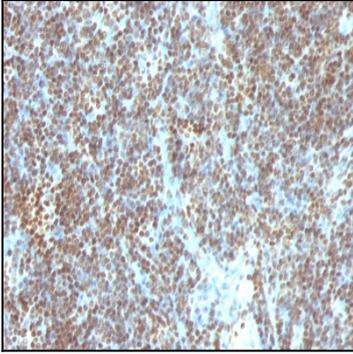
This monoclonal antibody is part of a new panel of reagents, which recognizes subcellular organelles or compartments of human cells. These markers may be useful in identification of these organelles in cells, tissues, and biochemical preparations. This MAb recognizes the double stranded DNA in human cells. It can be used to stain the nuclei in cell or tissue preparations and can be used as a nuclear marker in human cells. This MAb produces a homogeneous staining pattern in the nucleus of normal and malignant cells. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a long polymer of nucleotides that is held together by a backbone made of sugars and phosphate groups. It holds the genetic instructions for the development and function of living things. DNA is crucial for living organisms, and all known cellular life and some viruses contain DNA. In eukaryotes, DNA exists in the cell nucleus, while in prokaryotes; DNA is located in the cytoplasm. In living organisms, DNA does not usually exist as a single molecule, but instead as a tightly associated pair of molecules in the shape of a right-handed double helix. Hydrogen bonds as well as forces generated by the hydrophobic effect and pi stacking hold the two DNA strands together. During replication and transcription, portions of the helix unwind and become single stranded. Protective proteins surround these single-stranded DNA. Double stranded (ds) DNA markers are useful tools in biology research and aid in the study of DNA behavior and characteristics.

### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 100 µg  |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Affinity Chromatography   |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 100 µg in 500 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.                               |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles. |

### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Double Stranded DNA Monoclonal Antibody (SPM603)