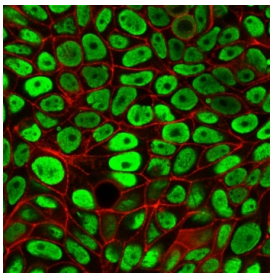
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Human Cell Marker Antibody [clone 235-1] (V2345)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2345-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2345-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2345SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

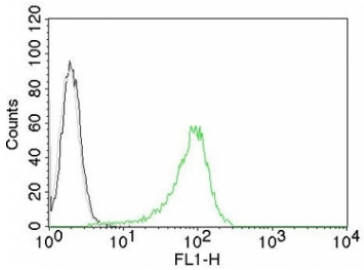
Citations (3)

Bulk quote request

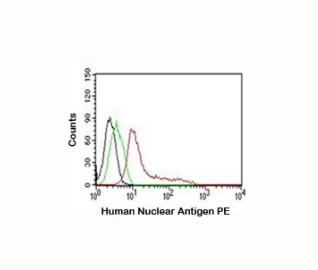
Species Reactivity	Human. Does not react with mouse, rat.
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	235-1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	Unknown
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Human Cell Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



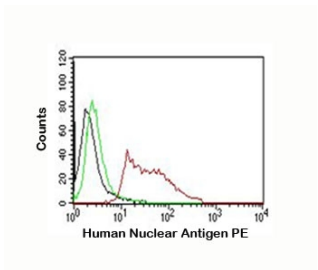
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody MCF7 IF/ICC. Immunocytochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed human MCF7 breast carcinoma cells using Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates strong green fluorescence localized exclusively within the nuclei of the cells. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA), a nuclear-associated marker widely used for identification and tracking of human-derived cells in research applications. Distinct nuclear labeling provides clear visualization of individual cell nuclei while preserving cellular morphology. Counterstaining with Phalloidin (red) highlights the actin cytoskeleton and cell boundaries, enabling clear distinction between nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments. The observed staining demonstrates the utility of clone 235-1 for human cell identification, cellular localization studies, and tracking of human-derived cells in complex experimental systems.



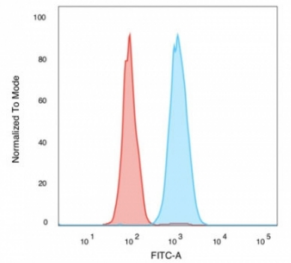
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody 293T FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of human 293T cells stained with CF488-conjugated Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a pronounced rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to unstained cells and isotype control populations. The distinct positive staining profile confirms recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) within the human cell population and demonstrates effective labeling of human-derived cells. Minimal overlap between the control and antibody-stained populations indicates specific target detection and strong signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, particularly in applications involving cell localization, transplantation studies, and analysis of human-derived cell populations.



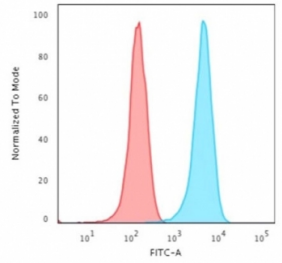
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody PE Conjugate MCF-7 FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of human MCF-7 cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody PE Conjugate (V2345PE) demonstrates a clear rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to both unstained and isotype control populations. The distinct separation of the positive cell population confirms recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and effective labeling of human-derived cells. Minimal overlap between control and antibody-stained cells indicates specific target detection and favorable signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of this PE-conjugated antibody for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cell populations by flow cytometry, including applications involving transplantation research, cell localization studies, and analysis of human-derived cells in complex experimental systems.



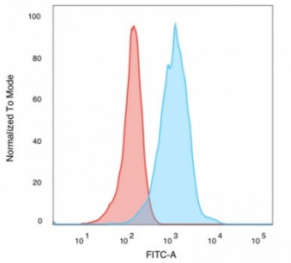
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody PE Conjugate HeLa FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of human HeLa cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody PE Conjugate (V2345PE) demonstrates a substantial rightward shift in fluorescence intensity compared to unstained and isotype control populations. The distinct positive staining profile confirms effective recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) within the human cell population and highlights the utility of this conjugated antibody for detection of human-derived cells by flow cytometry. Clear separation between control and antibody-stained cells indicates specific target labeling and strong fluorescence signal. The observed staining supports the use of Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody PE Conjugate for human cell identification, cell tracking studies, transplantation research, and flow cytometric analysis of human cell populations in complex experimental systems.



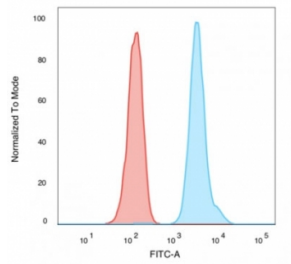
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody MCF7 FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human MCF7 cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a pronounced rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to the isotype control population. The well-separated positive peak confirms robust recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and effective labeling of human-derived cells. Minimal overlap between the antibody-stained and control populations indicates specific target detection and excellent signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, including applications involving cell engraftment studies, transplantation research, xenograft models, and analysis of human-derived cell populations.



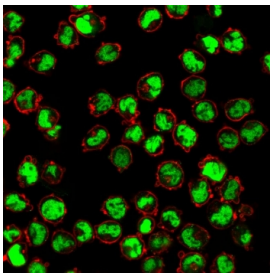
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody HeLa FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a strong rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to the isotype control population. The distinct separation between the positive and control peaks confirms robust recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and efficient labeling of human-derived cells. Minimal overlap between the two populations indicates specific target detection and excellent signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, including applications involving xenograft research, transplantation studies, cell engraftment analysis, and evaluation of human-derived cell populations in complex experimental systems.



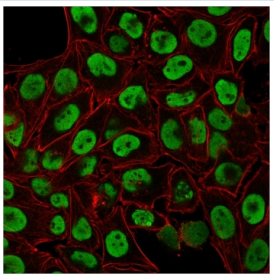
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody Jurkat FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human Jurkat cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a clear rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to the isotype control population. The distinct positive staining profile confirms recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and effective labeling of human-derived T lymphocyte cells. Separation between the antibody-stained and control populations indicates specific target detection with strong signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, including applications involving immune cell analysis, transplantation research, xenograft studies, and evaluation of human-derived cell populations within complex experimental systems.



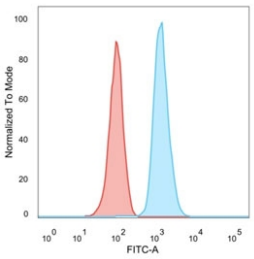
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody K562 FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human K562 cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a pronounced rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to the isotype control population. The well-defined positive peak confirms robust recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and efficient labeling of human-derived erythroleukemia cells. Minimal overlap between the antibody-stained and control populations indicates specific target detection and excellent signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, including applications involving leukemia research, transplantation studies, xenograft models, and analysis of human-derived cell populations in complex experimental systems.



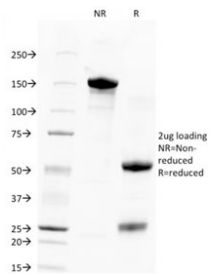
Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody K562 IF/ICC. Immunocytochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed human K562 cells using Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates strong green fluorescence localized predominantly within the nuclei of the cells. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA), a nuclear-associated marker widely used for identification and tracking of human-derived cells. Distinct nuclear labeling provides excellent visualization of nuclear morphology while preserving the rounded cellular appearance characteristic of K562 suspension cells. Counterstaining with Phalloidin (red) highlights the cortical actin cytoskeleton and cell boundaries, creating clear contrast between nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for human cell identification, cell tracking studies, transplantation research, and immunocytochemical localization of human-derived cells in experimental systems.



Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody HeLa IF/ICC. Immunocytochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed human HeLa cells using Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates strong green fluorescence localized specifically within the nuclei of the cells. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA), a nuclear-associated marker widely used for identification and tracking of human-derived cells. Distinct nuclear labeling provides clear visualization of nuclear morphology, including nucleoplasmic staining and prominent nuclear structures, while the surrounding cytoplasmic compartment remains largely negative. Counterstaining with Phalloidin (red) highlights the actin cytoskeleton and cell boundaries, enabling clear distinction between nuclear and cytoplasmic compartments. The observed staining demonstrates the utility of clone 235-1 for human cell identification, cellular localization studies, xenograft research, transplantation experiments, and tracking of human-derived cells in complex biological systems.



Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody Raji FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed human Raji cells stained with Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody (clone 235-1) demonstrates a pronounced rightward shift in fluorescence intensity relative to the isotype control population. The distinct separation between the positive and control peaks confirms robust recognition of Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA) and effective labeling of human-derived B lymphocyte cells. Minimal overlap between the antibody-stained and control populations indicates specific target detection and strong signal-to-background performance. The observed staining supports the use of clone 235-1 for identification, characterization, and tracking of human cells by flow cytometry, including applications involving lymphoma research, immune cell analysis, transplantation studies, xenograft models, and evaluation of human-derived cell populations in complex experimental systems.



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

Description

Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Human Cell Marker Antibody recognizes a nuclear-associated antigen commonly referred to as Human Nuclear Antigen (HNA). Clone 235-1 is one of the most widely cited human cell marker antibodies in the scientific literature and has been extensively utilized for identification, localization, and tracking of human-derived cells in experimental systems. Because the antibody produces strong nuclear staining, it provides clear visualization of

human cell nuclei and enables researchers to distinguish human cells from surrounding tissue structures. These characteristics have established HNA antibodies as valuable tools for cell tracking, transplantation research, regenerative medicine, and studies involving human-derived cells in complex biological environments.

The precise molecular identity of the antigen recognized by clone 235-1 has not been fully characterized. Despite this, the antibody consistently demonstrates robust nuclear labeling of human cells and has become a trusted reagent for human cell detection applications. Nuclear localization provides a distinct and easily interpretable staining pattern that facilitates identification of individual human cells while preserving tissue architecture and cellular morphology. Because the target is associated with the nuclear compartment, HNA staining is particularly useful for studies requiring accurate cellular localization and enumeration of human-derived cells.

Human Nuclear Antigen antibodies are frequently used in xenograft, transplantation, and cell engraftment studies where investigators need to identify human cells within experimental models. Researchers commonly employ clone 235-1 to evaluate the distribution, persistence, migration, and integration of human cells following transplantation or implantation procedures. The antibody has also been widely used in stem cell research, tissue engineering, and regenerative medicine applications where reliable identification of human-derived cells is required. Its extensive publication history reflects the broad utility of this reagent across multiple fields of biomedical research.

In addition to cell tracking applications, HNA antibodies are valuable for studies involving cancer biology, developmental biology, and human tissue characterization. Detection of human nuclei can assist researchers in monitoring tumor growth, evaluating metastatic spread, assessing engraftment efficiency, and examining the behavior of human cells within experimental systems. Clone 235-1 is particularly well suited for immunofluorescence, immunocytochemistry, and related cell localization applications where clear nuclear staining is advantageous for identification of human-derived cells.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated antibodies for cancer research, stem cell biology, regenerative medicine, and translational research applications. Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Human Cell Marker Antibody is useful for identification of human-derived cells, cell tracking studies, xenograft research, transplantation models, and investigations of human cell localization within complex biological systems. Continued use of HNA antibodies is advancing our understanding of cell engraftment, tissue integration, regenerative processes, and human disease biology.

Explore our Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody page for additional validation data and applications involving nuclear visualization, tissue architecture assessment, and pan-nuclear cell identification.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the Human Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Human Cell Marker Antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

Immunogen

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

Storage

Store the Nuclear Antigen antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

HNA Antibody, Human Cell Marker Antibody, Human Nuclear Marker Antibody, Human Cell Identification Antibody, Human Cell Tracking Antibody, Clone 235-1 Antibody

References (1)

Copyright © NSJ Bioreagents. All rights reserved.