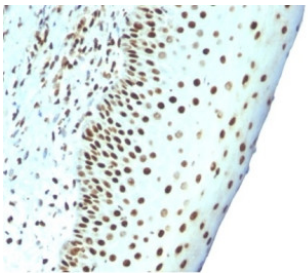
Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody [clone NM106] (V3107)

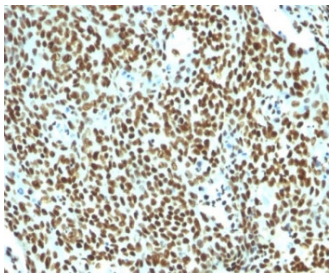
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3107-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3107-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3107SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3107IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Bulk quote request

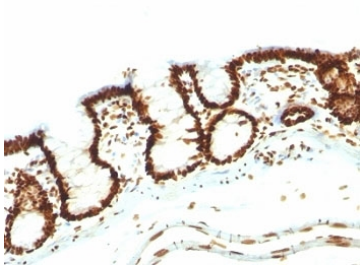
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	NM106
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	Not Known
Localization	Nuclei
Applications	Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



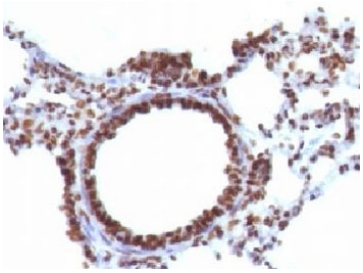
Nuclear Antigen Antibody Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM106) demonstrates strong nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout lymphoid cell populations. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen present within the nuclei of both normal and proliferating cells. Uniform nuclear localization provides clear delineation of cellular distribution and tissue architecture while surrounding non-nuclear compartments remain unstained. As a pan-nuclear marker, clone NM106 is useful for visualization of nuclei, assessment of tissue organization, and subcellular localization studies in both normal and pathological specimens. The observed staining highlights the widespread expression of the target nuclear antigen throughout tonsillar lymphoid tissue.



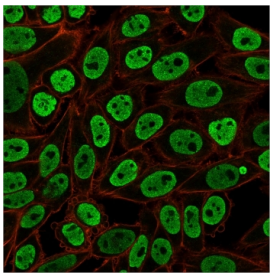
Nuclear Antigen Antibody Tonsil Germinal Center IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM106) demonstrates intense and widespread nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout densely populated lymphoid cell compartments. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen and highlights the nuclei of lymphocytes and other resident tonsillar cells with minimal cytoplasmic background. Strong nuclear localization provides excellent visualization of cellular density, tissue architecture, and nuclear distribution within the lymphoid microenvironment. As a pan-nuclear marker, clone NM106 is useful for identification of nuclei, assessment of cell-rich tissue regions, and evaluation of subcellular localization in histological specimens. The observed staining demonstrates robust nuclear labeling across the tonsillar lymphoid population.



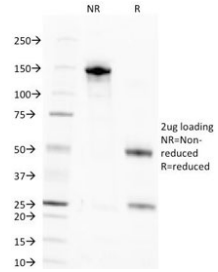
Nuclear Antigen Antibody Rat Colon IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE rat colon tissue using Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM106) demonstrates strong nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the epithelial cells lining the colonic mucosa. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen present within the nuclei of diverse cell types. Prominent nuclear localization sharply defines the epithelial architecture of the colonic glands and surface mucosa while providing clear visualization of cellular distribution within the tissue. As a pan-nuclear marker, clone NM106 is useful for identification of nuclei, assessment of tissue morphology, and subcellular localization studies in normal and pathological specimens. The observed staining highlights robust nuclear labeling of the colonic epithelial compartment with minimal non-nuclear background.



Nuclear Antigen Antibody Rat Lung IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE rat lung tissue using Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM106) demonstrates strong nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout the pulmonary cellular compartment, including bronchial epithelial cells and cells within the surrounding alveolar tissue. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen present within the nuclei of diverse cell types. Distinct nuclear localization provides excellent visualization of cellular distribution and tissue architecture while minimizing cytoplasmic background staining. As a pan-nuclear marker, clone NM106 is useful for identification of nuclei, assessment of tissue morphology, and subcellular localization studies in both normal and experimental tissue specimens. The observed staining highlights robust and widespread nuclear labeling throughout rat lung tissue.



Nuclear Antigen Antibody HeLa IF. Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells using Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM106) demonstrates strong green fluorescence localized exclusively within the nuclei of the cells. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen and provides clear visualization of nuclear morphology, including prominent nucleoplasmic staining with relative exclusion of the surrounding cytoplasmic compartment. Counterstaining with Phalloidin (red) highlights the actin cytoskeleton, allowing clear distinction between nuclear and cytoplasmic structures. The observed staining demonstrates the utility of clone NM106 as a pan-nuclear marker for cellular localization studies, assessment of nuclear architecture, and multiplex immunofluorescence applications requiring reliable identification of cell nuclei.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Nuclear Antigen antibody (clone NM106) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody recognizes a broadly expressed nuclear-associated antigen present within the nuclei of cells across multiple tissue types. Unlike antibodies directed against a specific transcription factor, histone, or nuclear enzyme, this antibody functions as a general nuclear marker, enabling visualization of cellular nuclei in normal and malignant tissues. The target antigen is associated with the nuclear compartment and produces characteristic nuclear staining patterns that facilitate identification of cell nuclei within complex tissue environments. As a result, this antibody serves as a useful tool for histology, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and general cell biology applications requiring reliable nuclear visualization.

The cell nucleus serves as the central repository for genomic DNA and contains numerous proteins involved in gene expression, DNA replication, chromatin organization, and cellular regulation. Accurate identification of nuclei is essential for assessment of tissue architecture, cellular distribution, and subcellular localization studies. Pan-nuclear markers provide investigators with the ability to distinguish nuclear structures from cytoplasmic and membrane-associated compartments, making them valuable components of multiplex staining panels and tissue characterization workflows.

Nuclear Antigen Antibody is particularly useful when evaluating tissue morphology and cellular organization. Because the recognized antigen is broadly expressed, the antibody can be used to visualize nuclei in a wide variety of cell types without requiring cell-type specific markers. This broad reactivity makes it suitable for identification of nuclear compartments in both normal tissues and pathological specimens. The antibody may also be used to assist in interpretation of subcellular localization studies by providing a clear nuclear reference signal for comparison with other targets.

In addition to tissue staining applications, pan-nuclear markers are valuable tools for studies involving cultured cells, frozen sections, paraformaldehyde-fixed preparations, and subcellular fractionation experiments. Reliable nuclear detection allows investigators to evaluate nuclear integrity, monitor cellular distribution, and assess localization of proteins relative to the nuclear compartment. These applications have established nuclear marker antibodies as important reagents in cell biology, pathology, and biomedical research laboratories.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated antibodies for cell biology, pathology, and research applications. Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody is useful for nuclear visualization, tissue architecture assessment, subcellular localization studies, and identification of nuclei in normal and malignant tissues. Continued use of pan-nuclear

markers helps researchers better understand cellular organization and tissue structure in a wide variety of experimental systems.

Nuclear Antigen Antibody functions as a broad pan-nuclear marker for identifying cell nuclei and assessing tissue architecture, making it a relevant target within our Nuclear Marker Antibody collection.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Nuclear Antigen Antibody / Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues is enhanced by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Nuclei of HL60 cells were used as the immunogen for the Nuclear Marker antibody.

Storage

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

Alternate Names

Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody, Nuclear Marker Antibody, Nuclear Protein Marker Antibody, Cell Nucleus Marker Antibody, Universal Nuclear Marker Antibody, Nuclear Compartment Marker Antibody