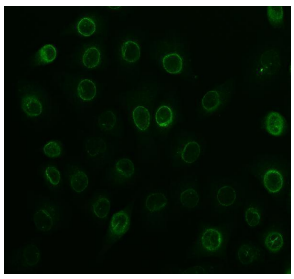
NUP35 Antibody / Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody (FY13539)

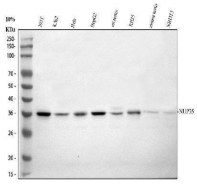
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY13539	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

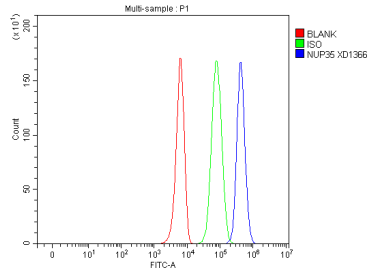
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q8NFH5
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells ELISA: 0.1-0.5 ug/ml
Limitations	This NUP35 Antibody / Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody is provided for laboratory research use only.



NUP35 Antibody by IF in A549 cells. Immunofluorescence analysis of human A549 cells using Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody demonstrates green staining concentrated around the nuclear periphery, forming a ring-like pattern consistent with localization at the nuclear envelope. Cells underwent enzyme-mediated antigen retrieval for 15 minutes and blocking with 10% goat serum. Primary antibody was incubated at 5 ug/mL overnight at 4oC, followed by DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody at 1:500 for 30 minutes at 37oC. The distribution is consistent with the nuclear pore-associated function of NUP35.



NUP35 Antibody by WB in human and rodent lysates. Western blot analysis using Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody identifies a band near 35 kDa in human 293T (lane 1), K562 (lane 2), HeLa (lane 3), HepG2 (lane 4), rat testis (lane 5), rat RH35 cells (lane 6), mouse testis (lane 7), and NIH/3T3 cells (lane 8). The observed migration agrees with the expected approximately 35 kDa molecular weight of NUP35. Reduced lysates containing 30 ug protein per lane were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose. Primary antibody was incubated at 0.5 ug/mL overnight at 4oC and detected using an HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and chemiluminescence.



NUP35 Antibody by FACS in K562 cells. Flow cytometric analysis using Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody shows a rightward fluorescence shift in stained K562 cells (blue histogram) relative to the rabbit IgG isotype control (green) and unstained cells (red). Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized to permit intracellular antigen detection, then blocked with 10% goat serum. Primary antibody was applied at 1 ug per 1 x 10^6 cells for 30 minutes at 20oC, followed by DyLight 488-conjugated secondary antibody. The histogram documents intracellular antibody-associated fluorescence.

Description

NUP35 Antibody / Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody detects NUP35, also known as NUP53, a component of the nuclear pore complex. Nuclear pores form large assemblies embedded in the nuclear envelope and regulate communication between the nucleus and cytoplasm. They allow selective movement of proteins and ribonucleoprotein complexes while helping maintain the structural organization of the nuclear boundary. NUP35 belongs to the group of nucleoporins that contributes to the architecture of the pore and its association with nuclear envelope membranes.

NUP35 interacts with other nuclear pore components and participates in the organization of the inner ring region of the complex. Its membrane-binding properties and protein interaction domains contribute to the assembly and stability of nuclear pores. Nuclear pore construction must be coordinated with changes in the nuclear envelope during cell division and nuclear reformation. NUP35 has therefore been studied in relation to pore assembly and the maintenance of nuclear envelope structure. Although nuclear transport depends on the intact pore, the contribution of an individual nucleoporin may be primarily structural rather than direct recognition of every transported cargo. The Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody designation identifies this molecular target by its descriptive protein name.

Disturbances in nuclear pore organization can affect the exchange of regulatory molecules and alter nuclear compartmentalization. NUP35 operates within a large network of nucleoporins, making it important to distinguish its specific structural contributions from the overall functions of the complete pore. The protein also illustrates how membrane association and scaffold formation are integrated in a single macromolecular assembly. NSJ Bioreagents offers the NUP35 Antibody for this nuclear envelope-associated target. A NUP35 Antibody is relevant to understanding nuclear pore architecture, nucleocytoplasmic organization, and the assembly of functional nuclear envelopes.

Explore related research targets in our Cell Biology Antibodies collection.

Application Notes

Investigators should determine the optimal dilution of the NUP35 Antibody / Nucleoporin NUP35 Antibody empirically for their experimental conditions.

Immunogen

The NUP35 Antibody was generated using e. coli-derived human NUP35 recombinant protein (amino acids K27-E321).

Storage

Store the reconstituted NUP35 Antibody at 4oC for up to one month. For long-term storage, divide into aliquots and keep at -20oC for up to six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

NUP35 antibody, Nucleoporin NUP35 antibody, nucleoporin 35 antibody, MP44 antibody, NUP53 antibody, 35 kDa nucleoporin antibody, Mitotic phosphoprotein 44 antibody, MP-44 antibody, Nuclear pore complex protein Nup53 antibody, Nucleoporin NUP53 antibody

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