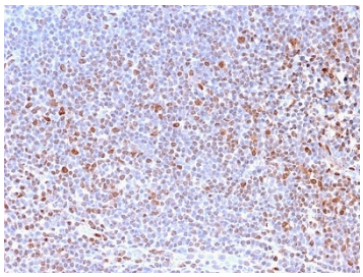
Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody [clone NM2984R] (V7504)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7504-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7504-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7504SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7504IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

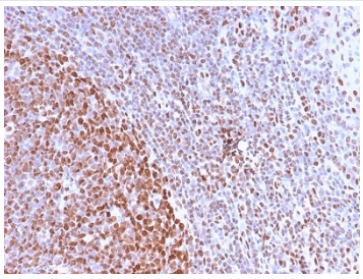
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

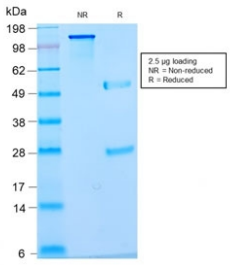
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	NM2984R
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	Not Known
Localization	Nuclei
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.25-0.5ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody is available for research use only.



Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM2984R) demonstrates distinct nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout lymphoid cell populations. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a nuclear-associated antigen and provides clear visualization of cellular nuclei within the densely packed tonsillar architecture. Strong nuclear localization highlights individual lymphocytes and other resident immune cells while maintaining low background staining in non-nuclear compartments. The observed immunoreactivity supports the use of clone NM2984R for nuclear visualization, assessment of tissue organization, and studies requiring identification of cellular nuclei in normal and pathological specimens. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 6 citrate buffer (10 mM) for 10-20 minutes and allow to cool prior to testing.



Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody Tonsil Germinal Center IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Nuclear Marker Antibody (clone NM2984R) demonstrates strong nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining throughout lymphoid cell populations, with particularly intense labeling within germinal center-associated regions. The staining pattern is consistent with recognition of a nuclear-associated antigen and provides excellent visualization of nuclear morphology and cellular distribution within the tonsillar microenvironment. Distinct nuclear localization highlights densely packed lymphocytes while maintaining minimal staining of cytoplasmic and extracellular compartments. The observed immunoreactivity supports the use of clone NM2984R for nuclear visualization, tissue architecture assessment, and identification of cellular nuclei in lymphoid tissues and other histological specimens. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 6 citrate buffer (10 mM) for 10-20 minutes and allow to cool prior to testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant Nuclear Marker antibody (clone NM2984R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody recognizes a nuclear-associated antigen and is designed for visualization of the nuclear compartment in cells and tissues. Nuclear markers are widely used in cell biology, pathology, developmental biology, and cancer research because they provide a reliable means of identifying cell nuclei and evaluating tissue architecture. As a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody, clone NM2984R offers the advantages of high specificity, lot-to-lot consistency, and reproducible performance, making it a valuable tool for research applications requiring dependable nuclear staining.

The cell nucleus serves as the central regulatory compartment of the cell, housing genomic DNA and coordinating processes such as gene expression, DNA replication, chromatin organization, and cellular proliferation. Accurate identification of nuclei is essential for studies involving tissue morphology, cellular organization, and subcellular protein localization. Nuclear marker antibodies enable investigators to distinguish nuclear structures from cytoplasmic and membrane-associated compartments, facilitating interpretation of staining patterns in both cultured cells and tissue sections.

Nuclear markers are frequently incorporated into multiplex staining panels and tissue characterization studies. Reliable nuclear visualization allows researchers to assess cellular density, tissue organization, and the spatial distribution of

specific cell populations. In addition, nuclear markers can serve as useful reference reagents when evaluating the localization of transcription factors, chromatin-associated proteins, and other intracellular targets. Clear identification of the nuclear compartment is often critical for distinguishing biologically relevant staining patterns from non-specific background signal.

Antibodies directed against nuclear-associated antigens are widely utilized in cancer research, stem cell biology, neuroscience, developmental biology, and regenerative medicine. These reagents assist investigators in evaluating tissue architecture, monitoring cellular distribution, and characterizing the organization of complex biological systems. Nuclear markers are also commonly used in image analysis workflows where accurate identification of individual cells and nuclei is required for quantitative assessment of tissue specimens and cultured cell preparations.

At NSJ Bioreagents, we provide highly validated recombinant antibodies for cell biology, pathology, and translational research applications. Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody is useful for nuclear visualization, tissue morphology assessment, subcellular localization studies, and cellular characterization in normal and diseased tissues. Continued application of nuclear marker antibodies is helping researchers better understand cellular organization, tissue structure, and the molecular mechanisms that govern biological function.

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

Optimal dilution of the Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. 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 Recombinant Nuclear Marker Antibody.

Storage

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

Alternate Names

Recombinant Nuclear Antigen Antibody, Recombinant Pan-Nuclear Marker Antibody, Nuclear Protein Marker Antibody, Nuclear Localization Marker Antibody, Nuclear Compartment Marker Antibody, Recombinant Mouse Nuclear Marker Antibody