

Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone DSD/958]
Catalog # AH13019

Specification

**Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Product Information**

Application	,3,4,8,
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG3, kappa
Calculated MW	Not Known KDa

**Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Additional Information**

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

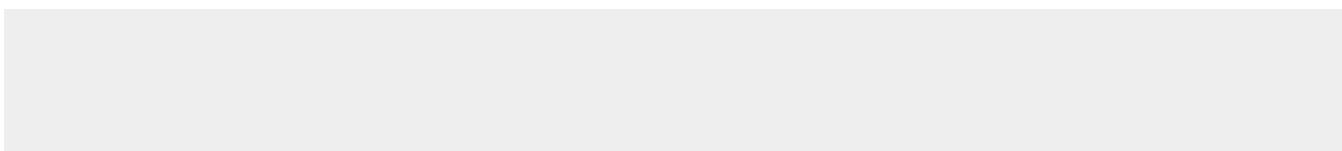
**Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein
Information**

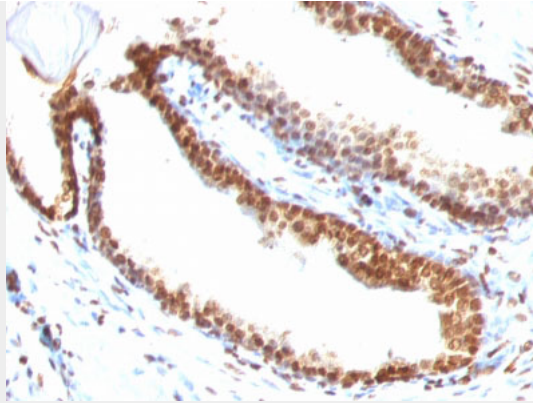
**Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

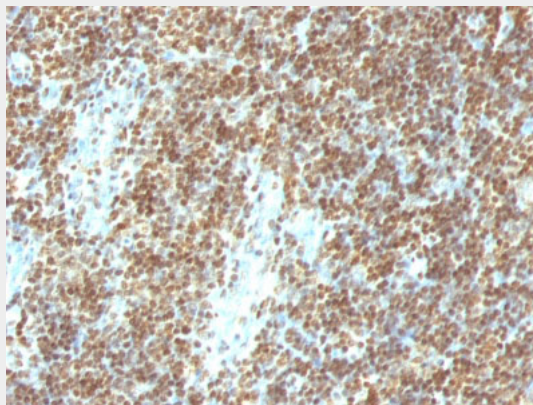
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images





Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with Double Stranded DNA Monoclonal Antibody (DSD/958)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Double Stranded DNA Monoclonal Antibody (DSD/958)

Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

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 nucleic acid that stores long-term information regarding the development and function of all known living organisms. DNA consists of two long nucleotide polymers, which are composed of four bases, namely adenine, thymine, guanine and cytosine, all of which are flanked by a phosphate-deoxyribose backbone. Normally, DNA exists as a double-stranded (ds) molecule that forms in the shape of a double helix, allowing the bases and the backbone of the two strands to interact, thus forming a polynucleotide. When the double helix is unwound (either by enzymes or heat), DNA exists as a single-stranded (ss) molecule that is less stable than the double helix, but is necessary for protein access to DNA bases. Double stranded DNA markers are useful tools in biology research and aid in the study of DNA behavior and characteristics.

Double Stranded DNA (dsDNA) (Nuclear Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Epstein, A.L. and Clevenger, C.V., Identification of nuclear antigens in human cells by immunofluorescence, immunoelectron microscopy, and immuno-biochemical methods using monoclonal antibodies. In Progress on nonhistone protein research, Vol. 1, Isaac Bekhor, ed., 1985, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp 117-137