Datasheet

Mouse mAb to **NuMA**
Clone **EBS-C-002**
Isotype **IgGM-κ**

Source

An NZB mouse was immunized with live Ls 174T cells (colon carcinoma).
Fusion partner: X63-Ag8.653.

Specifications

EBS-C-002 reacts with NuMA or Nuclear Mitotic Apparatus protein, which at the onset of mitosis redistributes from the nucleus to two centrosomal structures at the poles of the mitotic spindle, where it plays a vital role in establishing and maintaining its bipolar structure. After anaphase the protein redistributes from the spindle polar region into the reforming nucleus and concentrates initially at the site where nuclear lamins and perichomatin have been reported to assemble. In contrast to mitotic cells, post-mitotic neurons display NuMA both in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm. Due to release from dead cells, NuMA is also used as oncological marker in serum and urine. In addition, chromosomal translocation of this gene with the RARA (retinoic acid receptor, alpha) gene on chromosome 17 has been detected in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia.

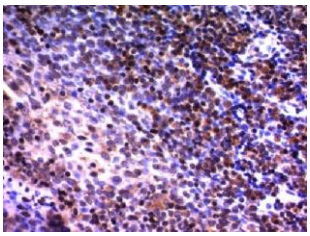

Figure 1: Human tonsil stained with EBS-C-002 (paraffin)

Species reactivity

Positive: human.

Applications

EBS-C-002 can be applied to investigate mitosis in tissue sections. With mitotic cells on Western blot a main band at 210 kDa is shown and additional weaker bands at 240 and 180 kDa. In ELISA EBS-C-002 can be used for oncological serum (a.o. colonic cancer) and urine tests (bladder cancer).

ELISA	Frozen sections	Paraffin sections	Western blot
+	+	Tris/EDTA	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02 % sodium azide.
Stored at 4°C- 8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- ELISA (solid phase: 0,1-100 µg/ml; tracer: 0,001-100 µg/ml for 30 min at RT).
- Immunoblotting (1-2 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30-60 minutes at RT; staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes).

Positive control

Human toncil.

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References

- Butschak, G. et al., *Acta Histochem.* **97**: 19-31 (1995).
- Compton, D.A. et al., *J.Cell Biol.* **116**: 1395-1408 (1992).