

## Anti-Nup153 antibody, rat monoclonal (R4C8)

70-315 200ug

**Storage:** Shipped at 4°C or -20°C, and upon arrival, aliquot and store at -20°C.

**Reactivity:** Reacts with human, mouse, rat, hamster and monkey

**Immunogen:** Recombinant GST-fused rat Nup153 (610-1191aa)

### Applications

1. Western blotting (1/200)
2. Immunofluorescent staining (1/50)
3. ELISA

Other applications have not been tested.

Additional comments: When injected into the nucleus, R4C8 accumulates into the nuclear pores of HeLa cells. R4C8 works in immuno-cytochemistry very well (Fig. 2 & 3).

**Epitope:** 610-1191 aa (Zn finger and FG repeats domain)

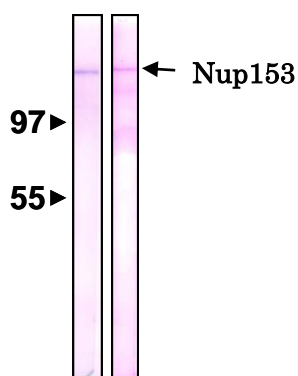
**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a kappa

**Form:** Purified monoclonal antibody (IgG) 1mg/ml in PBS, 50% glycerol, filter-sterilized

**Background:** The nuclear pore complex (NPC) regulates cargo transport between the cytoplasm and the nucleus. **Nup (Nucleoporin) 153** is a large (153kDa) O-linked glycoprotein which is a component of the basket structure located on the nucleoplasmic face of NPC. Nup153 plays a critical role in nuclear export of RNA and proteins. The antibody was purified from the serum-free cultured medium of the hybridoma under mild conditions by propriety chromatography processes.

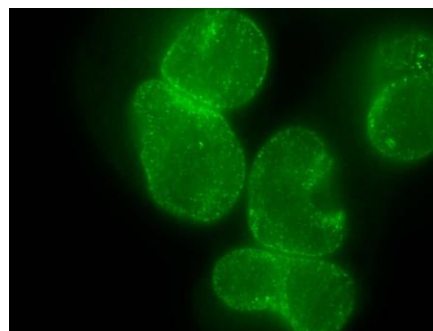
**Data Link** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot [P49790](#) (NU153\_HUMAN)

UniProtKB[P49791](#)(NU153\_RAT)

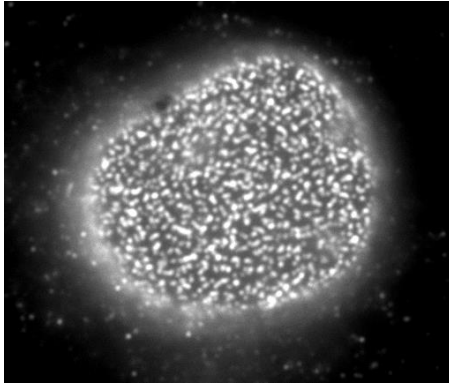


**Fig.1** Detection of Nup153 by Western blotting with antibody R4C8.

Sample is the nuclear membrane fraction of HeLa cells (Left) and NIH3T3 cells (Right).



**Fig.2** Immunofluorescent staining of HeLa cells with antibody R4C8.



**Fig.3 Immunofluorescent staining of rat neuron with antibody R4C8.**

The dots are Nup153.

**References:** This antibody has been used in the following publications.

Iino H et al. Live imaging system for visualizing nuclear pore complex (NPC) formation during interphase in mammalian cells. *Genes to Cells* Volume 15, Issue 6. **IF (hamster)**

Maeshima K et al. Nuclear pore formation but not nuclear growth is governed by cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks) during interphase. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* volume 17, pages 1065–1071 (2010). **IF, WB (human)**