

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody
p13 Antibody
Catalog # ASR4145

Specification

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Host	Mouse
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI
Application Note	This antibody is suitable for flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry-frozen section. The antibody does not stain tissue after paraffin treatment.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	A BALB/c mouse was immunized with nuclei from Pokeweed mitogen stimulated human peripheral blood lymphocytes.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 51013

Other Names
51013

Purity

This protein A purified mouse monoclonal antibody reacts specifically with p13 in human granulocytes and monocytes residing in lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. The antibody recognizes a 13 kDa band corresponding to p13. Cross reactivity from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name EXOSC1

Synonyms CSL4

Function

Non-catalytic component of the RNA exosome complex which has 3'->5' exoribonuclease activity and participates in a multitude of cellular RNA processing and degradation events. In the nucleus, the RNA exosome complex is involved in proper maturation of stable RNA species such as rRNA, snRNA and snoRNA, in the elimination of RNA processing by-products and non-coding 'pervasive' transcripts, such as antisense RNA species and promoter-upstream transcripts (PROMPTs), and of mRNAs with processing defects, thereby limiting or excluding their export to the cytoplasm. The RNA exosome may be involved in Ig class switch recombination (CSR) and/or Ig variable region somatic hypermutation (SHM) by targeting AICDA deamination activity to transcribed dsDNA substrates. In the cytoplasm, the RNA exosome complex is involved in general mRNA turnover and specifically degrades inherently unstable mRNAs containing AU-rich elements (AREs) within their 3' untranslated regions, and in RNA surveillance pathways, preventing translation of aberrant mRNAs. It seems to be involved in degradation of histone mRNA. The catalytic inactive RNA exosome core complex of 9 subunits (Exo-9) is proposed to play a pivotal role in the binding and presentation of RNA for ribonucleolysis, and to serve as a scaffold for the association with catalytic subunits and accessory proteins or complexes. EXOSC1 as peripheral part of the Exo-9 complex stabilizes the hexameric ring of RNase PH-domain subunits through contacts with EXOSC6 and EXOSC8.

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - 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](#)

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Anti-p13 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - Background

p13 is a specific marker for human myeloid cells. Induction studies using HL-60 cells show that p13 is expressed during the early phases of myeloid differentiation. The mAb anti-p13 recognizes a nuclear antigen expressed in human granulocytes (98%) and monocytes (80%) residing in lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues. BM3 is an early marker of myeloid differentiation. Immunoprecipitation experiments using S35 methionine labeled human myeloid leukemia cells show that BM3 identifies a 13,000 Dalton protein.