



# NuMA Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-16756
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	NUMA1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NUMA1. AA range:334-383
<b>Specificity</b>	NuMA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NuMA protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	NUMA1; NUMA; Nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1; NuMA protein; SP-H antigen
<b>Observed Band</b>	240kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Nucleus matrix . Chromosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole . Cytoplasm, cell cortex . Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor ; Cytoplasmic side . Lateral cell membrane . Mitotic cell cycle-dependent shuttling protein that relocalizes from the interphase nucleus to the spindle poles and cell cortex (PubMed:1541636, PubMed:10811826). The localization to the spindle poles is regulated by AAAS (PubMed:26246606). In interphase, resides in the nuclear matrix (PubMed:1541630, PubMed:1541636, PubMed:23921553). In prophase, restricted to the interchromatin or condensed chromosome space (PubMed:10811826). In prometaphase, after nuclear envelope disassembly, forms aggregates
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Epithelium,Kidney,Lung,Muscle,Ovary,Testis,Uterus,
<b>Function</b>	function:May be a structural component of the nucleus.,subcellular location:Dissociates from condensing chromosomes during early prophase,

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before the complete disintegration of the nuclear lamina. As mitosis progresses it reassociates with telophase chromosomes very early during nuclear reformation, before substantial accumulation of lamins on chromosomal surfaces is evident.,

#### Background

This gene encodes a large protein that forms a structural component of the nuclear matrix. The encoded protein interacts with microtubules and plays a role in the formation and organization of the mitotic spindle during cell division. Chromosomal translocation of this gene with the RARA (retinoic acid receptor, alpha) gene on chromosome 17 have been detected in patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2013],

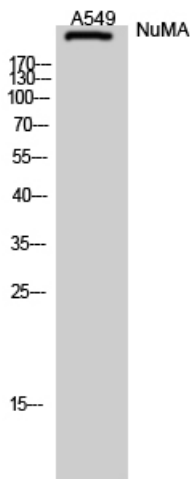
#### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

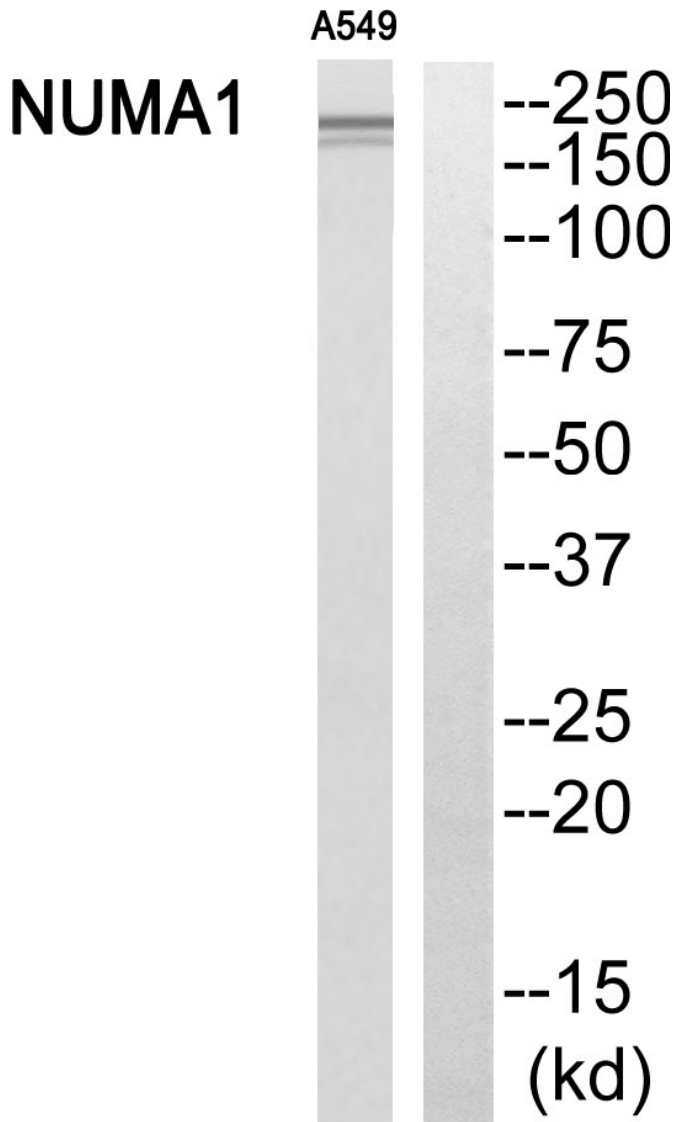
#### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

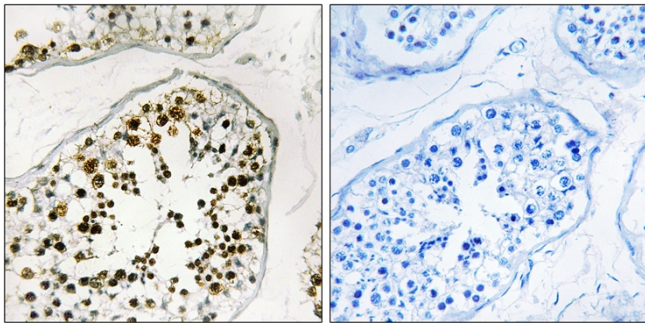
## Products Images



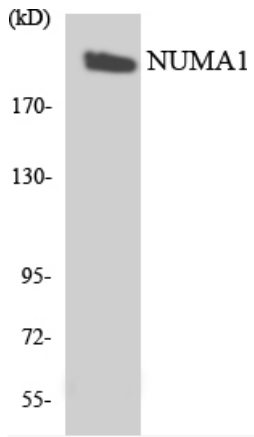
Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using NuMA Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western blot analysis of NUMA1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the NUMA1 peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human testis, using NUMA1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the NUMA1 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from K562 cells using NUMA1 antibody.