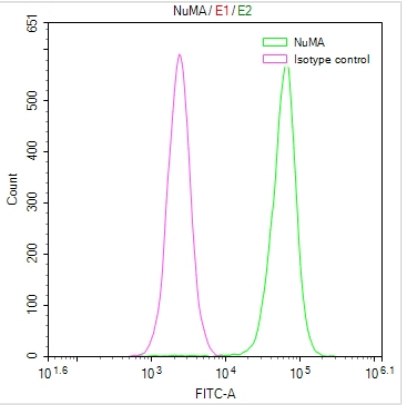
NUMA1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA182340A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q14980
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human NUMA1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cell biology
Gene Names	NUMA1
Clone No.	12A11

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing Hela cells stained with CSB-RA182340A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1μg/1*10^{6}cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1μg/1*10^{6}cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The NUMA1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is generated through in vitro processes using synthetic genes. This methodology involves the retrieval of NUMA1 antibody genes from B cells sourced from immunoreactive rabbits, followed by their amplification and cloning into appropriate phage vectors. These vectors are then introduced into mammalian cell lines, enabling the production of functional antibodies in substantial quantities. Subsequently, the NUMA1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the culture supernatant of the

transfected cell lines through affinity chromatography. Its functionality has been tested in ELISA and FC applications to react with human NUMA1 protein.

NUMA1 is a multifunctional protein primarily known for its critical role in organizing and stabilizing the mitotic spindle during cell division. Proper spindle assembly and chromosome segregation are essential for the accurate transmission of genetic material to daughter cells, and NUMA1 plays a central role in these processes.