bs-8536R **[Primary Antibody]**

Nucleolin/C23 Rabbit pAb

www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 4691 **SWISS:** P19338

Target: Nucleolin/C23

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Nucleolin: 601-710/710.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Nucleolin is the major nucleolar protein of growing eukaryotic cells. C23 (nucleolin, NCL) is a eukaryotic nucleolar phosphoprotein that influences synthesis and maturation of ribosomes. C23 localizes to dense fibrillar regions of the nucleolus. It contains four RNA binding domains that interact with pre-rRNA during synthesis. C23 can influence RNA processing, ribosomal gene transcription and nucleolar targeting of ribosomal components. It is known to associate with a variety of proteins, including the nucleolar protein B23. Phosphorylation by Cdc2 and casein kinase II causes translocation of C23 from the nucleolus to the cytoplasm. Mitotic phosphorylated forms of Bcl-2 are present in nuclear structures in prophase Hela cells together with C23 and Ki-67. Retinoic acid-induced apoptosis leads to C23 down-regulation and Bcl-2 mRNA instability. C23 binds the human telomerase reverse transcriptase subunit (TERT) through interactions with its RNA binding domain 4 and carboxyl-terminal RGG domain, and this interaction is critical for the nucleolar localization of human TERT.

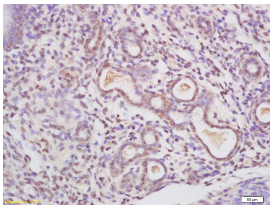
Applications: **IHC-P** (1:100-500)
IHC-F (1:100-500)
IF (1:50-200)
Flow-Cyt (1μg/Test)

Reactivity: Human, Rat (predicted: Mouse, Pig, Cow, Dog, Horse)

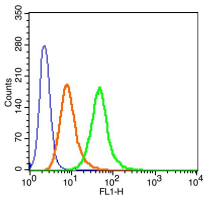
Predicted MW.: 76 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm ,Nucleus

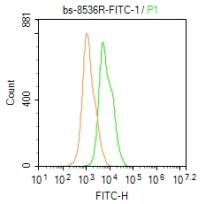
VALIDATION IMAGES



Tissue/cell: rat uterus tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-Nucleolin/C23 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-8536R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control(blue): Hela(fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with ice-cold 90% methanol for 30 min on ice). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Phospho-c-Fos (Ser32) /AF488 antibody(bs-8536R-AF488), Dilution: 1μg in 100 μL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG/AF488(orange) ,used under the same conditions.



Blank control: Molt4. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti- Nucleolin/C23/FITC Conjugated antibody (bs-8536R-FITC) Dilution: 1μg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG-FITC . Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=12.5]** Jiahang Zhang. et al. Snora54 negatively regulates self-renewal of intestinal stem cells and gut regeneration via suppression of Notch2 signaling. SCI ADV. 2025 May;11(21) WB ;Mouse. 40408479

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.