abcam

ab247905

Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody [EPR1856] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR1856
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	For antigen retrieval, heat up to 98 degree C, below boiling, and then let cool for 10-20 minutes.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information NPM1 pS125

Function	Involved in diverse cellular processes such as ribosome biogenesis, centrosome duplication, protein chaperoning, histone assembly, cell proliferation, and regulation of tumor suppressors p53/TP53 and ARF. Binds ribosome presumably to drive ribosome nuclear export. Associated with nucleolar ribonucleoprotein structures and bind single-stranded nucleic acids. Acts as a chaperonin for the core histones H3, H2B and H4. Stimulates APEX1 endonuclease activity on apurinic/apyrimidinic (AP) double-stranded DNA but inhibits APEX1 endonuclease activity on AP single-stranded RNA. May exert a control of APEX1 endonuclease activity within nucleoli devoted to repair AP on rDNA and the removal of oxidized rRNA molecules. In concert with BRCA2, regulates centrosome duplication. Regulates centriole duplication: phosphorylation by PLK2 is able to trigger centriole replication. Negatively regulates the activation of EIF2AK2/PKR and suppresses apoptosis through inhibition of EIF2AK2/PKR autophosphorylation. Antagonizes the inhibitory effect of ATF5 on cell proliferation and relieves ATF5-induced G2/M blockade (PubMed:22528486). In complex with MYC enhances the transcription of MYC target genes (PubMed:25956029). May act as chaperonin or cotransporter in the nucleolar localization of transcription termination factor TTF1 (By similarity).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab247905 is the carrier-free version of ab109546.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Nucleophosmin also known as NPM1 or B23 is a multifunctional nucleolar phosphoprotein with a molecular weight of approximately 37 kDa. It is highly expressed in the nucleolus of many human cells and is involved in various cellular processes. NPM1 aids ribosome biogenesis intracellular transport of ribosomal components and regulation of the centrosome. Its nucleocytoplasmic shuttling ability is due to its N-terminal domain which plays an important role in binding to nucleic acids and other proteins. Apart from these functions NPM1 acts as a histone chaperone and is important for maintaining genomic integrity.
Biological function summary	One of the central roles of NPM1 is its involvement in the regulation of cell growth and proliferation. NPM1 forms a complex with other nucleolar proteins affecting ribosome subunit assembly and transport. This protein also participates in the control of the ARF/p53 pathway by sequestering p53-regulating proteins which are essential for cell cycle control and apoptosis. Its interactions with proteins such as nucleolin and nucleophosmin-like proteins allow NPM1 to perform its functions in organizing the nucleolus and regulating responses to stress signals.
Pathways	The NPM1 protein is integrally involved in key cellular pathways like the regulation of the cell cycle and apoptosis. It directly interacts with pathways such as the ribosome biogenesis pathway and the p53 pathway. NPM1 has connections with proteins like ARF and MDM2 which play roles in retinoblastoma protein (pRb) regulation and in the control of tumor-suppressor activities. These pathways under NPM1's influence are critical for maintaining cellular homeostasis and ensuring proper cell cycle checkpoints.
Associated diseases and disorders	NPM1 mutations are commonly observed in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) where they affect the normal function of the protein leading to leukemogenesis. NPM1 is also linked to tumorigenesis through its impact on the p53 tumor suppressor pathway. Specifically alterations in NPM1 can disrupt the balance of other related proteins like ALK and p53 influencing the onset and progression of leukemia. Understanding the roles of NPM1 in these contexts is essential for developing targeted therapies to treat AML and other related disorders effectively.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

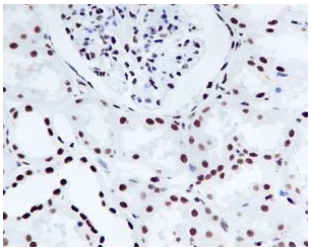
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

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4 product images

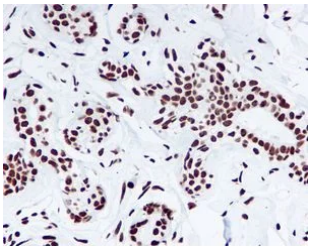


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody [EPR1856] - BSA and Azide free (ab247905)

Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody

This data was developed using ab109546, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
ab109546, at a 1/100 dilution, staining Nucleophosmin in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human kidney tissue.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

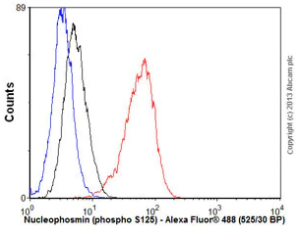


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Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody

This data was developed using ab109546, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
ab109546, at a 1/100 dilution, staining Nucleophosmin in formailn-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human breast tissue.

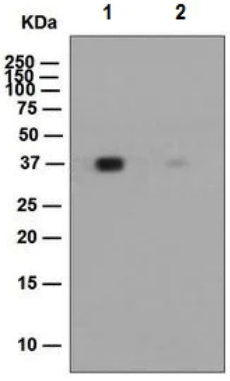
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval via the pressure cooker method before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody [EPR1856] - BSA and Azide free (ab247905)

Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody

This data was developed using ab109546, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab109546 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab109546, 1/100 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.



Western blot - Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody [EPR1856] - BSA and Azide free (ab247905)

This data was developed using ab109546, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Nucleophosmin (phospho S125) antibody [EPR1856] (ab109546) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
HeLa cell lysate treated with Alkaline Phosphatase at 10 µg

Predicted band size: 32 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.