abcam

ab86712

Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	3A9F1
Purity	IgG fraction
Concentration	0.9 - 1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

ICC

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	5 µg/mL
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information Npm1

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. In complex with MYC enhances the transcription of MYC target genes (By similarity). 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 duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Want a custom formulation?
This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

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

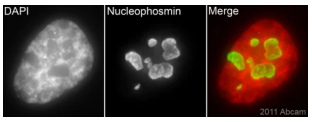
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

4 product images

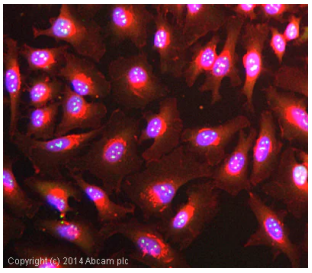


This image is part of a customer review submitted by Dr. Kirk McManus, Univ. of Manitoba/Cancer Care MICB, Canada

Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1] (ab86712)

Nucleophosmin Immunocytochemistry staining using mouse Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody

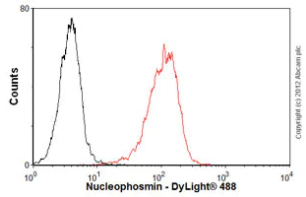
ab86712 (1/2000) staining Nucleophosmin in assynchronous HeLa cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 0.5% Triton X100 and counterstained with DAPI in order to highlight the nucleus. For further experimental details, please refer to abreview. (Please note that this particular image is a 3D projection of the data).



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1] (ab86712)

Nucleophosmin Immunocytochemistry staining using mouse Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody

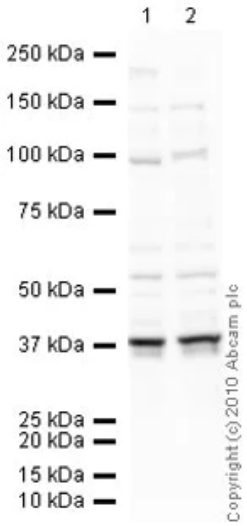
ab86712 stained HeLa cells. The cells were 100% methanol fixed for 5 minutes at -20°C and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1hour at room temperature to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab86712 at 5µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (pseudo-colored green) was Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150117) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1hour at room temperature. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (pseudo-colored red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1hour at room temperature. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (pseudo-colored blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM for 1hour at room temperature.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1] (ab86712)

Nucleophosmin Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using mouse Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody

Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab86712 (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 (ab86712, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.



Western blot - Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1] (ab86712)

Nucleophosmin Western blot staining using mouse Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Nucleophosmin antibody [3A9F1] (ab86712) at 10 µg/mL

Lane 1:
HeLa (Human epithelial carcinoma cell line) Whole Cell Lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
U2OS (Human osteosarcoma cell line) Whole Cell Lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (HRP) preadsorbed (ab97040) at 1/5000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 32 kDa

Observed band size: 100 kDa, 150 kDa, 37 kDa, 55 kDa

Exposure time: 1min

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