**BACKGROUND**

Anti-nuclear antibodies remain prevalent in a large group of autoimmune disorders. The accumulation of anti-nuclear antibodies is characteristic of lupus erythematosus, as well as various other auto-immune diseases such as Sjögren’s syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis, dermatomyositis, rheumatoid arthritis, and scleroderma. Ribonucleoproteins (RNP) represent a 20-80 nm electron dense nuclear structure, with highest labeling densities found in nuclear ribonucleoprotein (nRNP) particles. One of the main components of the nucleolus, RNPs are comprised of ribonucleic acid (RNA) and protein together, representing an RNA binding motif in an RNA binding protein. Aromatic amino acid residues occupying this RNP motif create stacking interactions with RNA. Lysine residues expressed exclusively in the helical portion of RNA binding proteins stabilize relationships with nucleic acids. Pan nRNP antibodies provide detection for a range of RNP proteins.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

pan nRNP (58-15-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against nuclei from a leukemia cell line of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µg IgM in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**APPLICATIONS**

pan nRNP (58-15-6) is recommended for detection of pan nRNP of human origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 µg per 1 x 10^6 cells).

**STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.