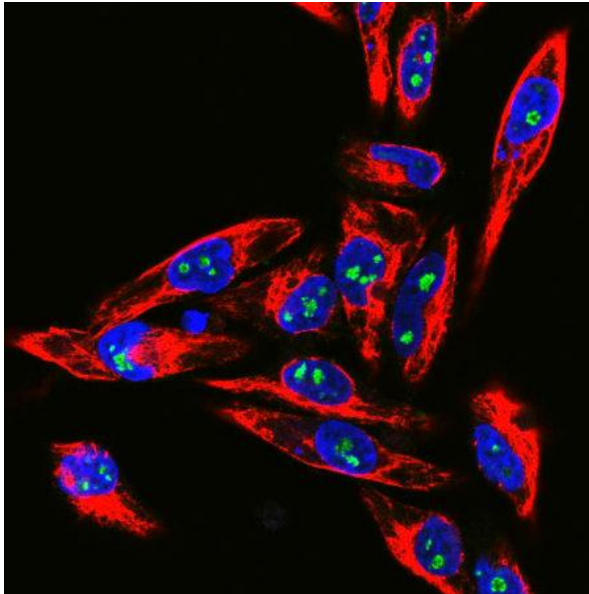




| | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Catalog Number: | CH22129 | Host: | Chicken |
| Product Type: | Chicken Polyclonal | Species Reactivity: | Human, Rat, Mouse, Dog, and Horse |
| Immunogen Sequence: | Full length human fibrillarin expressed in and purified from <i>E. coli</i> . | Format: | Supplied as an aliquot of IgY preparation plus 5mM NaN3 |
| Applications: | Immunofluorescence: 1:2,000-5,000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:2,000-5,000 Western Blot: 1:2,000-5,000 | | |
| Storage: | Dilutions listed as a recommendation. Optimal dilution should be determined by investigator. Antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. The antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. | | |

Application Notes



Description/Data

Fibrillarin is a highly conserved component of a nucleolar small ribonucleoprotein complex in mammals, involved in the processing of ribosomal RNA during ribosomal biogenesis. The protein runs at ~35kDa on SDS-PAGE and is very rich in basic amino acids having a PI of 9.8. Fibrillarin was originally identified in humans since autoantibodies staining nucleoli were seen in some patients with the autoimmune disease scleroderma. Subsequently the protein fibrillarin was found to be the human homologue of Nop1p, a *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* nucleolar protein, the two proteins being 67% identical. We have generated an alignment of the sequences of fibrillarin and homologues downloadable from here. The fibrillarin molecule consists of an N-terminal glycine and arginine rich region followed by a highly conserved globular domain. Embryonic knockout of the fibrillarin gene in mice is lethal, suggesting fundamental importance of this protein. Autoantibodies to fibrillarin are also seen in patients with the autoimmune disease systemic sclerosis.

Image: Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells stained with chicken pAb to fibrillarin, CH22129, dilution 1:10,000 in green and costained with mouse mAb to vimentin, in red. The blue signal is DAPI staining of nuclear

DNA. The fibrillarin antibody stains nucleoli while the vimentin antibody binds to cytoplasmic intermediate filaments.

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