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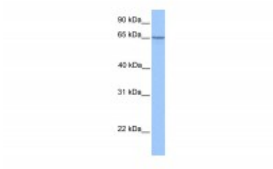
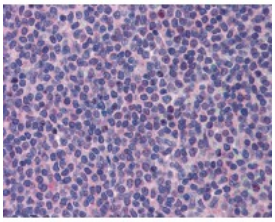
PML Antibody

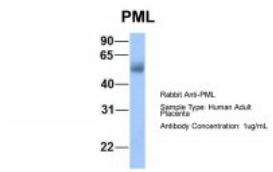
CATALOG NUMBER: 25-112



Antibody used in WB on Human HeLa at 1 ug/ml.



Antibody used in IHC on Human Spleen at 5.0 ug/ml.



Antibody used in WB on Hum. Adult Placenta at 1 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	PML antibody can be used for detection of PML by ELISA at 1:312500. PML antibody can be used for detection of PML by western blot at 1 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1201 - HeLa Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	59 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human PML.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4˚C. For longer periods of storage, store PML antibody at -20˚C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	PML, MYL, PP8675, RNF71, TRIM19
ACCESSION NO.:	AAI39796
PROTEIN GI NO.:	145337971

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	PML
GENE ID:	5371

Background

BACKGROUND:	PML is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. PML localizes to nuclear bodies where it functions as a transcription factor and tumor suppressor. Its expression is cell-cycle related and it regulates the p53 response to oncogenic signals. The gene is often involved in the translocation with the retinoic acid receptor alpha gene associated with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). Extensive alternative splicing of this gene results in several variations of the protein's central and C-terminal regions; all variants encode the same N-terminus.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016