Human/Mouse PML Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Catalog Number: AF3799

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse PML.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human PML
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

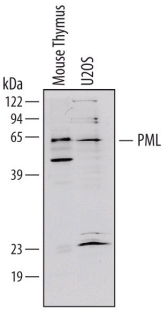
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human/Mouse PML by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of mouse immature thymus tissue and U2OS human osteosarcoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Human/Mouse PML Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF3799) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for PML at approximately XXX kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. ● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

The PML (promyelocytic leukemia) protein is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family and contains multiple splice variants. PML nuclear splice variants localize to a subnuclear structure known as a PML-nuclear body (PML-NB), where it functions as a transcription factor and tumor suppressor. Several nuclear proteins localize to the PML-NB, including p53, p63, Daxx, CBP, and Sp100. Although cytoplasmic isoforms are less characterized, one isoform is a critical TGF-β regulator. Additionally, cytoplasmic PML physically interacts with Smad2/3 and SARA, is required for the association of Smad2/3 with SARA and for the accumulation of SARA and TGF-β receptor in the early endosome. A reciprocal translocation of PML located on chromosome 15, with the retinoic acid receptor-alpha (RARα) on chromosome 17 results in a PML/RARα chimera found in virtually all cases of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL).