

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PU.1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human SPI-B is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PU.1 Met1-Lys169 Accession # NP_001074016
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

PU.1 (Purine-rich nucleic acid binding protein 1; also 31 kDa transforming protein and SPI-1) is a member of the PU subfamily, ETS family of transcription factors. Although its predicted MW is 31 kDa, it appears to run anomalously high in SDS-PAGE at 40-45 kDa. PU.1 is a monomeric hematopoietic protein that regulates the differentiation of early myeloid and lymphoid progenitors. High PU.1 levels favor granulocyte and macrophage production, while low levels generate megakaryocytes, erythrocytes, T and B cells. Human PU.1 is 270 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal acidic/polyGln transactivation region (aa 34-99), a non-stabilizing PEST sequence (aa 117-165) and a C-terminal Ets DNA-binding domain (aa 170-253). PU.1 is phosphorylated on Ser146, allowing it to bind to Pip. Over aa 1-169, human PU.1 shares 88% aa identity with mouse PU.1.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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