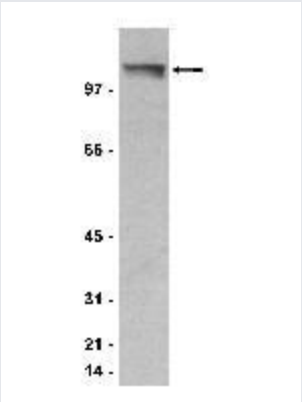
PML Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PML, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	PML (Promyelocytic Leukemia Protein) (MaxLight 750)
Product Gene Name	anti-PML antibody
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Number	5H31
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight750.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein G Affinity Chromatography
Specificity	Recognizes mouse PML, Mr ~90-106kD, depending on degree of protein modification. Does not crossreact with human. MEF1 cell lysate was resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with . Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and a chemiluminescence detection system.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C. Do Not Freeze.
Molecular Weight	93,263 Da
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q60953
Immunogen	6His fusion protein corresponding to aa1-581 of mouse PML (promyelocytic leukemia protein).
Conjugate	MaxLight750
Product Categories/Family for anti-PML antibody	Antibodies; Transcription Factors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-PML antibody	Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Western Blot (WB)
Related Product Information for anti-PML antibody	MBS6247223 is an antibody targeting PML. Also known as PML (Promyelocytic Leukemia Protein) (MaxLight 750). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Mouse.
Product References and Citations for anti-PML antibody	1. Ferbeyre, G., et al., Genes and Dev. 14: 2015-2027, 2000. 2. Jensen, K., et al., Oncogene 20: 7223-7233, 2001. 3. Kamitani, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 273: 3117-3120, 1998. 4. Guo, A. et al. (2002). The function of PML in p53-dependent apoptosis. Nature Cell Biology 2:730-736. 5. Pandolfi, P. (2001). Oncogenes and tumor suppressors in the molecular pathogenesis of acute promyelocytic leukemia. Human Molecular Genetics 10:769-775. 6. Jenson, K. et al. (2001). PML protein isoforms and the RBCC/TRIM motif. Oncogene 20:7223-7233. 7. Regand, T. and Chelabi-Alix, M. (2001). Role and fate of PML nuclear bodies in response to interferon and viral infections. Oncogene 20:7274-7286. 8. Rugerrio, D. et al. (2000). The puzzling multiple lives of PML and its role in the genesis of cancer. Bioessays 22:827-835. 9. Mu, Z. et al. (1997). Stable overexpression of PML alters regulation of cell cycle progression in HeLa cells. Carcinogenesis 18:1063-2069.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-PML antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



Testing Data of anti-PML antibody
MEF1 cell lysate was resolved by electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with P4296 (0.5ug/ml). Proteins were visualized using a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP and a chemiluminescence detection system. Arrow indicates PML (106kD).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for PML. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	902763224
NCBI GeneID	18854
NCBI Accession #	NP_001298017.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q60953
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q8CEJ1; Q8VCC4
UniProt Related Accession #	Q60953
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001311088.1
NCBI Official Full Name	protein PML isoform 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	promyelocytic leukemia
NCBI Official Symbol	Pml
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Trim19; AI661194; 1200009E24Rik
UniProt Protein Name	Protein PML
Protein Family	Protein
UniProt Gene Name	Pml
NCBI Protein Information	protein PML

UniProt Comments for PML	PML: a zinc-finger protein that can regulate transcription and can localize to nuclear bodies. Cytoplasmic forms regulate glycolysis by inhibiting the tetrameric form of PKM2. Together with SATB1, involved in local chromatin-loop remodeling and gene expression regulation at the MHC-I locus. Interacts with SIRT1, TOPBP1, TRIM27 and TRIM69. Sumoylated forms interact with SATB1 and localize to the PML nuclear bodies. Sumoylation on three sites is required for nuclear body formation. Sumoylation on Lys-160 is a prerequisite for sumoylation on Lys-65. The B1 box and the RING finger are also required for localization to nuclear bodies. May play an important role in recruitment of ELF4 into PML nuclear bodies. A chromosomal aberration involving PML can cause acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). Seven alternatively-spliced human isoforms have been reported. Protein type: Nucleolus; Oncoprotein; Transcription factor; Tumor suppressor; Ubiquitin conjugating system Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 9 B|9 31.63 cM Cellular Component: cytoplasm; cytosol; nuclear chromosome, telomeric region; nuclear matrix; nuclear membrane; nucleolus; nucleoplasm; nucleus; PML body Molecular Function: protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; SMAD binding; SUMO binding; transcription coactivator activity; ubiquitin protein ligase binding Biological Process: caspase activation; cell aging; cell cycle arrest; cell fate commitment; circadian regulation of gene expression; common-partner SMAD protein phosphorylation; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in cell cycle arrest; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in induction of apoptosis; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; endoplasmic reticulum calcium ion homeostasis; entrainment of circadian clock by photoperiod; induction of apoptosis by oxidative stress; innate immune response; maintenance of protein localization in nucleus; myeloid cell differentiation; negative regulation of angiogenesis; negative regulation of cell growth; negative regulation of cell proliferation; negative regulation of interleukin-1 beta secretion; negative regulation of interleukin-1 secretion; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; PML body organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation; positive regulation of MHC class I biosynthetic process; positive regulation of telomere maintenance; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process; protein complex assembly; regulation of cell adhesion; regulation of circadian rhythm; regulation of MHC class I biosynthetic process; regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; response to cytokine stimulus; response to gamma radiation; response to hypoxia; response to UV; retinoic acid receptor signaling pathway; SMAD protein nuclear translocation; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway
Research Articles on PML	**1.** PML contributes to the intrinsic restriction of HIV-1 infections in a cell type-dependent manner.
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