PML Blocking Peptide – The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS. Purity

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PML, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	PML Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	PML blocking peptide
Product Synonym Names	Acure promyelocytic leukemia, inducer of; MYL; Pml; PML_HUMAN; PP8675; Probable transcription factor PML; Promyelocytic leukemia; Promyelocytic leukemia inducer of; Promyelocytic leukemia protein; Protein PML; RING finger protein 71; RNF 71; RNF71; TRIM 19; Tripartite motif protein TRIM19; Tripartite motif-containing protein 19
Form/Format	Synthetic peptide was lyophilized with 100% acetonitrile and is supplied as a powder. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml DI water for a final concentration of 10 mg/ml.
Purity/Purification	The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	PML peptide (MBS9625694) is used for blocking the activity of PML antibody (MBS9606977)
Molecular Weight	97,551 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 15; NC_000015.9 (74287014..74340160). Location: 15q22
OMIM	102578
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials manufactured on site. Coordinated product portfolio of antibodies, pairs, conjugates, recombinant proteins, and immunoassay materials available, please inquire.
Notes	For phospho antibody, we provide phospho peptide (0.5mg) and non-phospho peptide (0.5mg)
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for PML blocking peptide	Blocking/Control
Related Product Information for PML blocking peptide	Blocking peptides are peptides that bind specifically to the target antibody and block antibody binding. These peptide usually contains the epitope recognized by the antibody. Antibodies bound to the blocking peptide no longer bind to the epitope on the target protein. This mechanism is useful when non-specific binding is an issue, for example, in Western blotting (immunoblot) and immunohistochemistry (IHC). By comparing the staining from the blocked antibody versus the antibody alone, one can see which staining is specific; Specific binding will be absent from the western blot or immunostaining performed with the neutralized antibody.
Other Notes	Small volumes of PML blocking peptide 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.
Searchable Terms for PML purchase	MBS9625694 is a blocking peptide targeting PML.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	4505903
NCBI GeneID	5371
NCBI Accession #	NP_002666.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P29590

UniProt Secondary Accession #	P29591; P29592; P29593; Q00755; Q15959; Q59FP9; Q8WUA0; Q96S41; Q9BPW2; Q9BWP7; E9PBR7
UniProt Related Accession #	P29590
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002675.3
NCBI Official Full Name	protein PML isoform 6
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	promyelocytic leukemia
NCBI Official Symbol	PML
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MYL; RNF71; PP8675; TRIM19
UniProt Protein Name	Protein PML
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Promyelocytic leukemia protein; RING finger protein 71; Tripartite motif-containing protein 19
Protein Family	Protein
UniProt Gene Name	PML
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	MYL; PP8675; RNF71; TRIM19
UniProt Entry Name	PML_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	protein PML; RING finger protein 71; promyelocytic leukemia protein; tripartite motif protein TRIM19; probable transcription factor PML; promyelocytic leukemia, inducer of; tripartite motif-containing protein 19
NCBI Summary for PML	The protein encoded by this gene 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. This phosphoprotein 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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: Ubiquitin conjugating system; Tumor suppressor; Transcription factor; Nucleolus; Oncoprotein Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 15q22 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; PML body; nuclear membrane; nuclear matrix; early endosome membrane; cytoplasm; nucleolus; nucleus; cytosol Molecular Function: protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; SUMO binding; DNA binding; zinc ion binding; protein heterodimerization activity; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; transcription coactivator activity; SMAD binding; cobalt ion binding Biological Process: retinoic acid receptor signaling pathway; proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process; viral reproduction; apoptosis; positive regulation of apoptosis involved in mammary gland involution; regulation of MHC class I biosynthetic process; PML body organization and biogenesis; SMAD protein nuclear translocation; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in cell cycle arrest; entrainment of circadian clock by photoperiod; negative regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of histone deacetylation; regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; response to gamma radiation; protein complex assembly; negative regulation of mitotic cell cycle; circadian regulation of gene expression; maintenance of protein localization in nucleus; cell cycle arrest; defense response to virus; negative regulation of telomere maintenance via telomerase; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in induction of apoptosis; response to UV; caspase activation; regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; cell fate commitment; protein stabilization; transcription, DNA-dependent; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; common-partner SMAD protein phosphorylation; regulation of circadian rhythm; negative regulation of telomerase activity; endoplasmic reticulum calcium ion homeostasis; negative regulation of angiogenesis; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; response to cytokine stimulus; response to hypoxia; innate immune response; myeloid cell differentiation; negative regulation of translation in response to oxidative stress; negative regulation of cell growth; positive regulation of defense response to virus by host; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; induction of apoptosis by oxidative stress; protein targeting
Research Articles on PML	**1.** PML is an essential regulator of TNFalpha signaling, and together they synergistically regulate cell adhesion by engaging multiple molecular mechanisms.
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