

PML Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His & Myc)

General Information

Synonyms:	Pml;Protein PML
Protein Construction:	60-243 aa
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q60953
Molecular Weight:	28.1 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	LRCPSCQAQAKCPKLLPCLHTLCSGCLEAPGLQCPICKAPGQADANGEALDNVFFESLQRRRLAVFRQIVDAQ AACTRCKGLADFWCFECEQLICKCFEAHQWYLKHEARPLADLRDNSVSSFLDSTRKSNIFCSNTNHRNPALT DIYCRGCAKPLCCTCALLDRNHSHLHCDIGEEIQWHEE

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	If the delivery form is liquid, the default storage buffer is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 5%-50% glycerol. If the delivery form is lyophilized powder, the buffer before lyophilization is Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/mL. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Functions via its association with PML-nuclear bodies (PML-NBs) in a wide range of important cellular processes, including tumor suppression, transcriptional regulation, apoptosis, senescence, DNA damage response, and viral

defense mechanisms. Acts as the scaffold of PML-NBs allowing other proteins to shuttle in and out, a process which is regulated by SUMO-mediated modifications and interactions. Positively regulates p53/TP53 by acting at different levels (by promoting its acetylation and phosphorylation and by inhibiting its MDM2-dependent degradation). Regulates phosphorylation of ITPR3 and plays a role in the regulation of calcium homeostasis at the endoplasmic reticulum. Regulates RB1 phosphorylation and activity. Acts as both a negative regulator of PPARGC1A acetylation and a potent activator of PPAR signaling and fatty acid oxidation. Regulates translation of HIF1A by sequestering MTOR, and thereby plays a role in neoangiogenesis and tumor vascularization. Regulates PER2 nuclear localization and circadian function. Cytoplasmic PML is involved in the regulation of the TGF-beta signaling pathway. Required for normal development of the brain cortex during embryogenesis. Plays a role in granulopoiesis or monopoiesis of myeloid progenitor cells. May play a role regulating stem and progenitor cell fate in tissues as diverse as blood, brain and breast. Shows antiviral activity towards lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) and the vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV).

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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