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PUMA (CT) Antibody
Catalog # ASM10419

Specification

PUMA (CT) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9BXH4
Other Accession	NP_001120712.1
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Description
Rabbit Anti-Human PUMA (CT) Polyclonal

Target/Specificity
Detects ~23kDa. Detects ~16kDa bands sometimes, possibly corresponding to PUMAβ.

Other Names
BBC3 Antibody, BCL2 binding component 3 Antibody, p53 up regulated modulator of apoptosis Antibody, PUMA/JFY1 Antibody

Immunogen
C-terminal amino acids of human PUMA

Purification
Protein A Purified

Storage	**-20ºC**

Storage Buffer
PBS, 0.02% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature	**Blue Ice or 4ºC**

Certificate of Analysis
1 µg/ml of SPC-166 was sufficient for detection of PUMA in 20 µg of human K562 cell lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization
Mitochondrion

PUMA (CT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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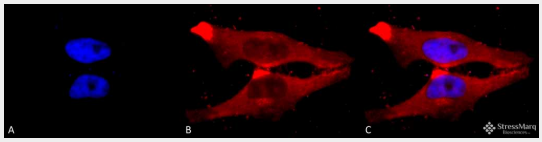
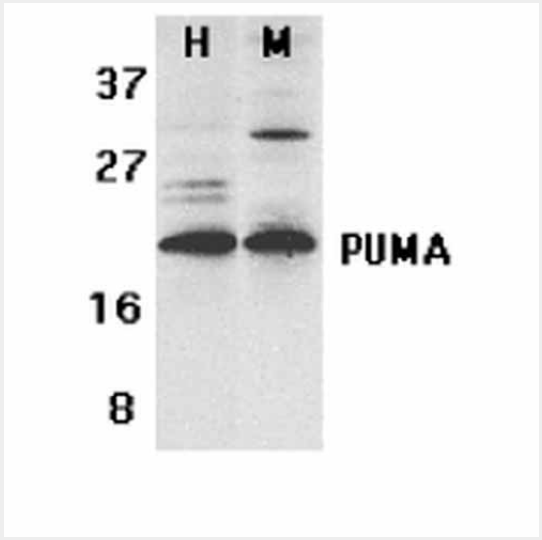
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

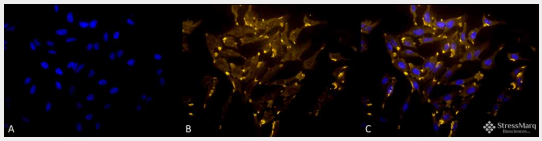
PUMA (CT) Antibody - Images



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-PUMA (CT) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PUMA (CT) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419) at 1:125 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: APC Goat Anti-Rabbit (red) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Mitochondrion. Magnification: 100x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-PUMA (CT) Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.



Western blot analysis of Human, Mouse K562 and 3T3 cell lysates showing detection of PUMA protein using Rabbit Anti-PUMA Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PUMA Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419) at 1:1000.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-PUMA (CT) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419). Tissue: Heat Shocked HeLa Cells. Species: Human. Fixation: 2% Formaldehyde for 20 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PUMA (CT) Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419) at 1:125 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: R-PE Goat Anti-Rabbit (yellow) at 1:200 for 2 hours at RT. Counterstain: DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:40000 for 2 hours at RT. Localization: Mitochondrion. Magnification: 20x. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Anti-PUMA (CT) Antibody. (C) Composite. Heat Shocked at 42°C for 1h.

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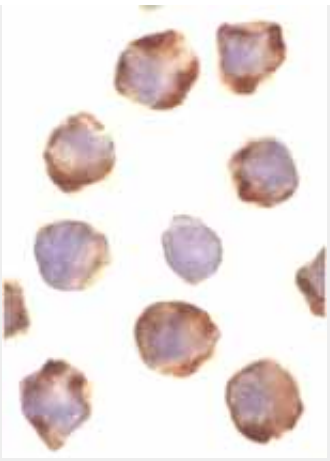

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Rabbit Anti-PUMA Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419). Tissue: K562 cells. Species: Human. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-PUMA Polyclonal Antibody (ASM10419) at 1:100.

PUMA (CT) Antibody - Background

Apoptosis is related to many diseases and development. The p53 tumor-suppressor protein induces apoptosis through transcriptional activation of several genes. A novel p53 inducible pro-apoptotic gene was identified recently and designated PUMA (for p53 up-regulated modulator of apoptosis) and bbc3 (for Bcl-2 binding component 3) in human and mouse (1-3). PUMA/bbc3 is one of the pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family members including Bax and Noxa, which are also transcriptional targets of p53. The PUMA gene encodes two BH3 domain-containing proteins termed PUMA-α and PUMA-β (1). PUMA proteins bind Bcl-2, localize to the mitochondria, and induce cytochrome c release and apoptosis in response to p53. PUMA may be a direct mediator of p53-induced apoptosis.

PUMA (CT) Antibody - References

1. Nakano K., Vousden K.H. (2001) Mol Cell. 2001; 7(3): 683-94.
2. Yu J., Zhang L., Hwang P.M., Kinzler K.W., Vogelstein B. (2001) Mol Cell. 7(3): 673-82.
3. Han J., et al. (2001) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 98(20): 11318-23.