Product Datasheet

PUMA Antibody

Catalog No: #48572

Package Size: #48572-1 50ul #48572-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

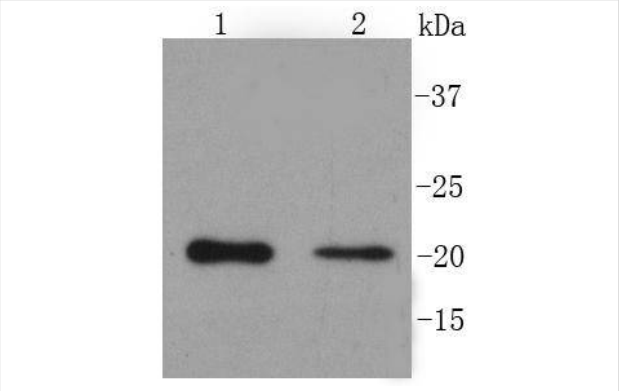
Description

Product Name	PUMA Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Peptide affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Immunogen Description	peptide
Other Names	BBC 3 antibody Bbc3 antibody BBC3_HUMAN antibody BCL 2 binding component 3 antibody Bcl-2-binding component 3 antibody BCL2 binding component 3 antibody JFY 1 antibody JFY-1 antibody JFY1 antibody p53 up regulated modulator of apoptosis antibody p53 up-regulated modulator of apoptosis antibody p53 Upregulated Modulator of Apoptosis antibody PUMA alpha antibody PUMA/JFY1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9BXH1
Uniprot	Q96PG8
GeneID	27113;
Calculated MW	20 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

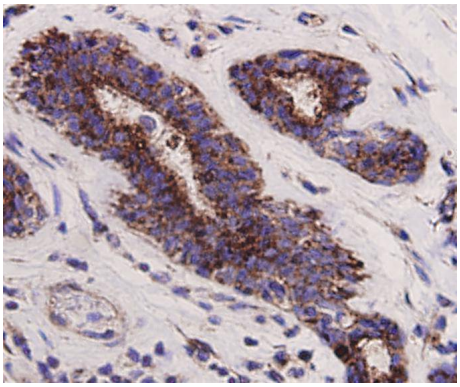
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:200 ICC: 1:200 FC:1:100

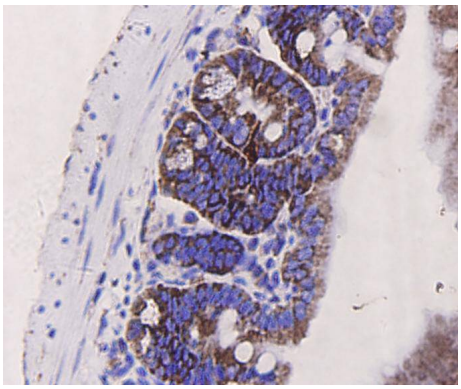
Images



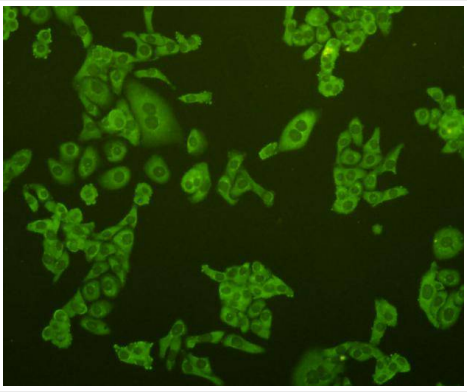
Western blot analysis of PUMA on different cell lysates using anti- PUMA antibody at 1/1000 dilution. Positive control:
Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: Mouse kidney



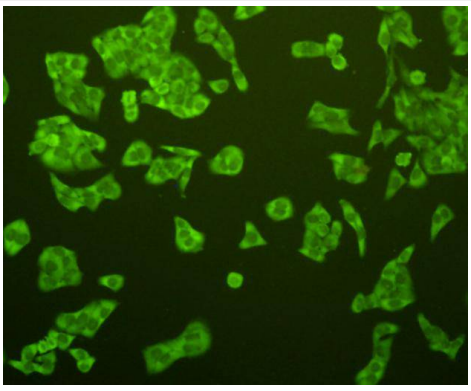
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-PUMA antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



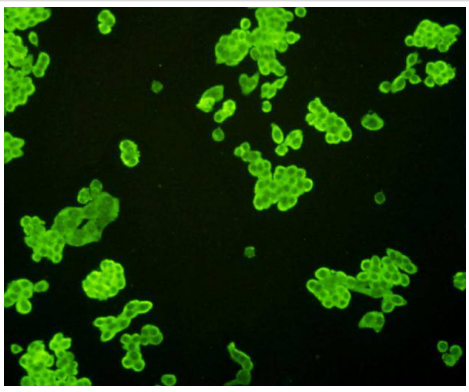
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse small intestine tissue using anti-PUMA antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



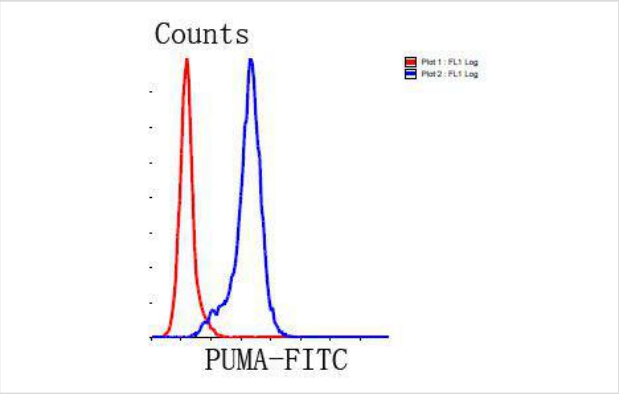
ICC staining PUMA in SKOV-3 cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining PUMA in Hela cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining PUMA in Lovo cells (green). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with PUMA antibody at 1/100 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

The expression of PUMA is regulated by the tumor suppressor p53. PUMA is involved in p53-dependent and -independent apoptosis induced by a variety of signals, and is regulated by transcription factors, not by post-translational modifications. After activation, PUMA interacts with antiapoptotic Bcl-2 family members, thus freeing Bax and/or Bak which are then able to signal apoptosis to the mitochondria. Following mitochondrial dysfunction, the caspase cascade is activated ultimately leading to cell death. Several studies have shown that PUMA function is affected or absent in cancer cells. Additionally, many human tumors contain p53 mutations, which results in no induction of PUMA, even after DNA damage induced through irradiation or chemotherapy drugs.Other cancers, which exhibit overexpression of antiapotptic Bcl-2 family proteins, counteract and overpower PUMA-induced apoptosis.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only