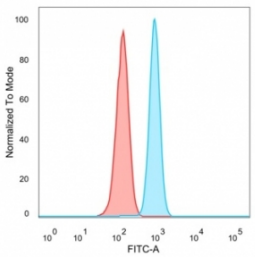
PMS1 Antibody / PMS1 protein homolog 1 [clone PCRP-PMS1-2E11] (V9715)

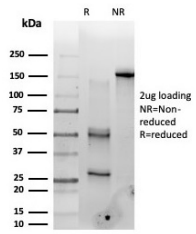
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9715-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9715-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9715SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

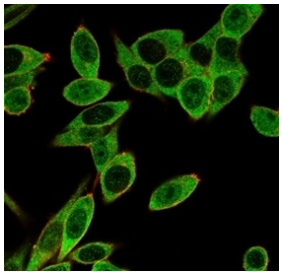
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Name	PCRP-PMS1-2E11
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P54277
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) : Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This PMS1 antibody is available for research use only.



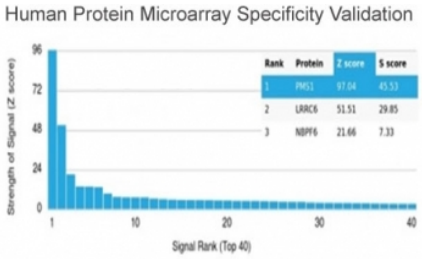
FACS staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with PMS1 antibody (blue, clone PCRP-PMS1-2E11) and isotype control (red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free PMS1 antibody (clone PCRP-PMS1-2E11) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells using PMS1 antibody (green, clone PCRP-PMS1-2E11) and phalloidin (red). PMS1 localized to nucleoplasm and nuclear bodies.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using PMS1 antibody (clone PCRP-PMS1-2E11). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the PCRP-PMS1-2E11 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

The finding that mutations in DNA mismatch repair genes are associated with hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) has resulted in considerable interest in the understanding of the mechanism of DNA mismatch repair. Initially, inherited mutations in the MSH2 and MLH1 homologs of the bacterial DNA mismatch repair genes MutS and MutL were demonstrated at high frequency in HNPCC and were shown to be associated with microsatellite instability. The demonstration that 10 to 45% of pancreatic, gastric, breast, ovarian and small cell lung cancers also display microsatellite instability has been interpreted to suggest that DNA mismatch repair is not restricted to HNPCC tumors but is a common feature in tumor initiation or progression. Two additional homologs of the prokaryotic MutL gene, designated PMS1 and PMS2, have been identified and shown to be mutated in the germline of HNPCC patients.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PMS1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human PMS1 protein was used as the immunogen for the PMS1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the PMS1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.