

# **P53 Antibody**

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8574b

# **Specification**

## **P53 Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype

WB, IHC-P,E
P04637
Human, Green Monkey
Mouse
monoclonal
IgG1,k

# **P53 Antibody - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 7157**

### **Other Names**

Cellular tumor antigen p53, Antigen NY-CO-13, Phosphoprotein p53, Tumor suppressor p53, TP53, P53

## Target/Specificity

This P53 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-393 amino acids from human P53.

### **Dilution**

WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~N/A

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

### **Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

P53 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **P53 Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name TP53

# Synonyms P53

Function Multifunctional transcription factor that induces cell cycle arrest, DNA repair or



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apoptosis upon binding to its target DNA sequence (PubMed: 11025664, PubMed: 12524540, PubMed: 12810724, PubMed: 15186775, PubMed: 15340061, PubMed: 17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:20673990, PubMed:20959462, PubMed: <u>22726440</u>, PubMed: <u>24051492</u>, PubMed: <u>24652652</u>, PubMed: <u>35618207</u>, PubMed: <u>36634798</u>, PubMed: <u>38653238</u>, PubMed: <u>9840937</u>). Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (PubMed:11025664, PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775. PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17189187, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed: 19556538, PubMed: 20673990, PubMed: 20959462, PubMed: 22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:24652652, PubMed:38653238, PubMed:9840937). Negatively regulates cell division by controlling expression of a set of genes required for this process (PubMed: 11025664, PubMed: 12524540, PubMed: 12810724, PubMed: 15186775, PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed: 20673990, PubMed: 20959462, PubMed: 22726440, PubMed: 24051492, PubMed: 24652652, PubMed: 9840937). One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression (PubMed: 12524540, PubMed: 17189187). Its pro-apoptotic activity is activated via its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 (PubMed: 12524540). However, this activity is inhibited when the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 is displaced by PPP1R13L/iASPP (PubMed: 12524540). In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA-Mkln1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seems to have an effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed: 24051492).

### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Recruited into PML bodies together with CHEK2 (PubMed:12810724) Translocates to mitochondria upon oxidative stress (PubMed:22726440) Translocates to mitochondria in response to mitomycin C treatment (PubMed:27323408). Competitive inhibition of TP53 interaction with HSPA9/MOT-2 by UBXN2A results in increased protein abundance and subsequent translocation of TP53 to the nucleus (PubMed:24625977) [Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized mainly in the nucleus with minor staining in the cytoplasm [Isoform 4]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Predominantly nuclear but translocates to the cytoplasm following cell stress [Isoform 8]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in both nucleus and cytoplasm in most cells. In some cells, forms foci in the nucleus that are different from nucleoli

## **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous. Isoforms are expressed in a wide range of normal tissues but in a tissue-dependent manner. Isoform 2 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, lung, prostate, muscle, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 3 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in lung, spleen, testis, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 7 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in prostate, uterus, skeletal muscle and breast. Isoform 8 is detected only in colon, bone marrow, testis, fetal brain and intestine. Isoform 9 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, heart, lung, fetal liver, salivary gland, breast or intestine

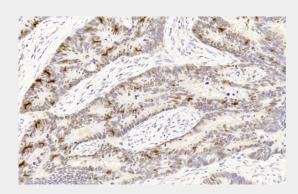
**P53 Antibody - Protocols** 



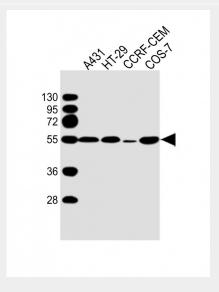
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# P53 Antibody - Images



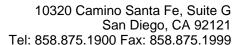
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Colon cancer section using Pink1(Cat#AM8574b). AM8574b was diluted at 1:400 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



All lanes: Anti-P53 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 3: CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lane 4: COS-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 44 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

# P53 Antibody - Background

Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems





to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression. In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA- Mkln1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seem to have to effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis.

# **P53 Antibody - References**

Zakut-Houri R.,et al.EMBO J. 4:1251-1255(1985). Lamb P.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:1379-1385(1986). Harlow E.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1601-1610(1985). Harris N.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:4650-4656(1986). Buchman V.L.,et al.Gene 70:245-252(1988).