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Anti-p63 Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13594

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, FC
Primary Accession	Q9H3D4
Other Accession	137569
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2b, kappa
Clone Names	TP63/1786
Calculated MW	76785

Additional Information

Gene ID	8626
Other Names	Amplified in squamous cell carcinoma (AIS); Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein (CUSP); EEC3; Keratinocyte transcription factor KET; LMS; NBP; p40; P51/P63; p53 like transcription factor; p53-related protein p63; RHS; SHFM4; TAp63alpha; TP53CP; TP53L; TP63; TP73; TP73L; Transformation-related protein 63; Trp53rp1; Trp6;3; Tumor protein 63; Tumor protein p53-like; tumor protein p73-like
Application Note	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); ,Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); ,Western Blotting (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-p63 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TP63
Synonyms	KET, P63, P73H, P73L, TP73L
Function	Acts as a sequence specific DNA binding transcriptional activator or

repressor. The isoforms contain a varying set of transactivation and auto-regulating transactivation inhibiting domains thus showing an isoform specific activity. Isoform 2 activates RIPK4 transcription. May be required in conjunction with TP73/p73 for initiation of p53/TP53 dependent apoptosis in response to genotoxic insults and the presence of activated oncogenes. Involved in Notch signaling by probably inducing JAG1 and JAG2. Plays a role in the regulation of epithelial morphogenesis. The ratio of DeltaN-type and TA*-type isoforms may govern the maintenance of epithelial stem cell compartments and regulate the initiation of epithelial stratification from the undifferentiated embryonal ectoderm. Required for limb formation from the apical ectodermal ridge. Activates transcription of the p21 promoter. Binds to an upstream regulatory region of the DSG1 gene and promotes transcription (PubMed:24594668).

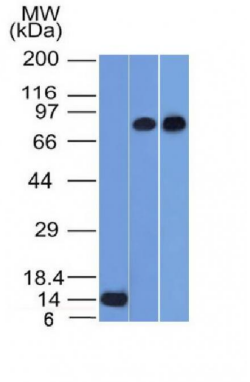
Cellular Location Nucleus

Tissue Location Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues

Background

p63 is a homolog of the tumor suppressor p53. It is identified in basal cells in the epithelial layers of a variety of tissues, including epidermis, cervix, urothelium, breast and prostate. p63 was detected in nuclei of the basal epithelium in normal prostate glands; however, it was not expressed in malignant tumors of the prostate. As a result, p63 has been reported as a useful marker for differentiating benign from malignant lesions in the prostate, particularly when used in combination with markers of high molecular weight cytokeratins and the prostate-specific marker AMACR (P504S). p63 has also been shown to be a sensitive marker for lung squamous cell carcinomas (SqCC), with a sensitivity of ~90%. Specificity for lung SqCC, vs. lung adenocarcinoma (LADC), is approximately 80%. In breast tissue, p63 has been identified in myoepithelial cells of normal ducts.

Images



Western Blot of Recombinant, PC3 and HeLa Cell Lysates using p63 Monoclonal Antibody (TP63/1786).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.