

P53 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM8574b

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E **Primary Accession** P04637

Reactivity Human, Green Monkey

HostMouseClonalitymonoclonalIsotypeIgG1,k

Clone Names 1711CT184.18.1

Calculated MW 43653

Additional Information

Gene ID 7157

Other Names Cellular tumor antigen p53, Antigen NY-CO-13, Phosphoprotein p53, Tumor

suppressor p53, TP53, P53

Target/SpecificityThis 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.

Protein Information

Name TP53

Synonyms P53

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

or apoptosis upon binding to its target DNA sequence (PubMed: 11025664,

PubMed: 12524540, PubMed: 12810724, PubMed: 15186775,

PubMed: 15340061, PubMed: 17317671, PubMed: 17349958, PubMed: <u>19556538</u>, PubMed: <u>20673990</u>, PubMed: <u>20959462</u>, PubMed:22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:24652652, PubMed:35618207. PubMed:36634798. PubMed:38653238. PubMed: 9840937). 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

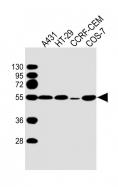
Background

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.

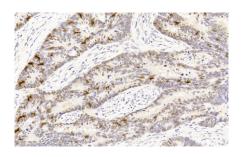
References

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).

Images



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 µg 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.



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.

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