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Anti-p53 (Ser392) Antibody

Our Anti-p53 (Ser392) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is pr
Catalog # AN1504

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P04637
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	43653

Additional Information

Gene ID	7157
Other Names	Antigen NY-CO-13 antibody, BCC7 antibody, Cellular tumor antigen p53 antibody, FLJ92943 antibody, LFS1 antibody, Mutant tumor protein 53 antibody, p53 antibody, p53 tumor suppressor antibody, P53_HUMAN antibody, Phosphoprotein p53 antibody, Tp53 antibody, Transformation related protein 53 antibody, TRP53 antibody, Tumor protein 53 antibody, Tumor protein p53 antibody, Tumor suppressor p53 antibody
Target/Specificity	p53 has a well established role in blocking the proliferative action of damaged cells and acting in essence as an anticancer agent (Sharpless and DePinho, 2002; Yin et al., 1992). It has been called the guardian of the genome (Lane, 1992). Phosphorylation of Ser-392 in p53 is associated with formation of human tumors (Saito et al., 2003; Pise-Masison et al., 1998; Kim et al., 2004). In addition, p53 has been linked to effects of aging and oxidative stress (Sharpless and DePinho, 2002). An increase in p53 has also been linked to deficits in LTP and learning and memory (Jiang et al., 1998)
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-p53 (Ser392) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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an anticancer agent (Sharpless and DePinho, 2002; Yin et al., 1992). It has been called the guardian of the genome (Lane, 1992). Phosphorylation of Ser-392 in p53 is associated with formation of human tumors (Saito et al., 2003; Pise-Masison et al., 1998; Kim et al., 2004). In addition, p53 has been linked to effects of aging and oxidative stress (Sharpless and DePinho, 2002). An increase in p53 has also been linked to deficits in LTP and learning and memory (Jiang et al., 1998)