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MDM2 Antibody (S166)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1253E

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q00987
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	55233
Antigen Region	141-176

Additional Information

Gene ID	4193
Other Names	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2, 632-, Double minute 2 protein, Hdm2, Oncoprotein Mdm2, p53-binding protein Mdm2, MDM2
Target/Specificity	This MDM2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 141-176 amino acids from human MDM2.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 WB~~1:2000 FC~~1:25 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	MDM2 Antibody (S166) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	MDM2
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:29681526). Inhibits p53/TP53- and p73/TP73-mediated cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by binding its transcriptional activation domain. Also acts as a ubiquitin ligase E3 toward

	itself and ARRB1. Permits the nuclear export of p53/TP53. Promotes proteasome-dependent ubiquitin- independent degradation of retinoblastoma RB1 protein. Inhibits DAXX- mediated apoptosis by inducing its ubiquitination and degradation. Component of the TRIM28/KAP1-MDM2-p53/TP53 complex involved in stabilizing p53/TP53. Also a component of the TRIM28/KAP1-ERBB4-MDM2 complex which links growth factor and DNA damage response pathways. Mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation of DYRK2 in nucleus. Ubiquitinates IGF1R and SNAI1 and promotes them to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:12821780, PubMed:15053880, PubMed:15195100, PubMed:15632057, PubMed:16337594, PubMed:17290220, PubMed:19098711, PubMed:19219073, PubMed:19837670, PubMed:19965871, PubMed:20173098, PubMed:20385133, PubMed:20858735, PubMed:22128911). Ubiquitinates DCX, leading to DCX degradation and reduction of the dendritic spine density of olfactory bulb granule cells (By similarity). Ubiquitinates DLG4, leading to proteasomal degradation of DLG4 which is required for AMPA receptor endocytosis (By similarity). Negatively regulates NDUFS1, leading to decreased mitochondrial respiration, marked oxidative stress, and commitment to the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis (PubMed:30879903). Binds NDUFS1 leading to its cytosolic retention rather than mitochondrial localization resulting in decreased supercomplex assembly (interactions between complex I and complex III), decreased complex I activity, ROS production, and apoptosis (PubMed:30879903).
Cellular Location	Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Note=Expressed predominantly in the nucleoplasm. Interaction with ARF(P14) results in the localization of both proteins to the nucleolus. The nucleolar localization signals in both ARF(P14) and MDM2 may be necessary to allow efficient nucleolar localization of both proteins. Colocalizes with RASSF1 isoform A in the nucleus
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous. Isoform Mdm2-A, isoform Mdm2-B, isoform Mdm2-C, isoform Mdm2-D, isoform Mdm2-E, isoform Mdm2-F and isoform Mdm2-G are observed in a range of cancers but absent in normal tissues

Background

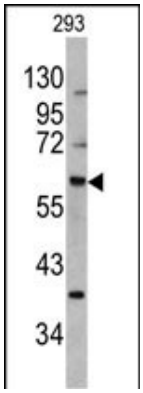
MDM2 is a target of the transcription factor tumor protein p53. This protein is a nuclear phosphoprotein that binds and inhibits transactivation by tumor protein p53, as part of an autoregulatory negative feedback loop. Overexpression of MDM2 can result in excessive inactivation of tumor protein p53, diminishing its tumor suppressor function. This protein has E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, which targets tumor protein p53 for proteasomal degradation. This protein also affects the cell cycle,apoptosis, and tumorigenesis through interactions with other proteins, including retinoblastoma 1 and ribosomal protein L5.

References

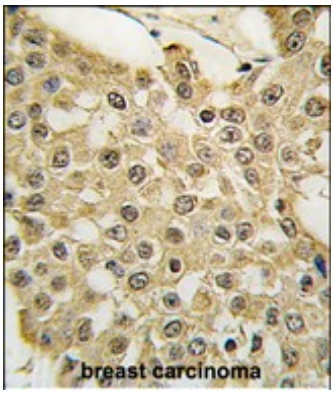
Burch, L.R., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 337(1):115-128 (2004).
Schon, O., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 336(1):197-202 (2004).
Mantesso, A., et al., J. Oral Pathol. Med. 33(2):96-101 (2004).
Shmueli, A., et al., Mol. Cell 13(1):4-5 (2004).
Xia, L., et al., Cancer Res. 64(1):221-228 (2004).

Images

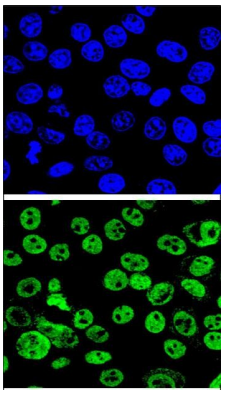
Western blot analysis of MDM2 antibody (S166) (Cat.



#AP1253e) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). MDM2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with the MDM2 Antibody (S166) (Cat.#AP1253e), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of MDM2 Antibody (S166) (Cat. #AP1253e) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Citations

- Increased Δ133p53 mRNA in lung carcinoma corresponds with reduction of p21 expression.
- Pathological signaling via platelet-derived growth factor receptor {alpha} involves chronic activation of Akt and suppression of p53.