

## TP73L Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant TP63.

Catalog # AT4314a

### Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q9H3D4</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">BC039815</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1 kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	3C2
<b>Calculated MW</b>	76785

### Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	8626
<b>Other Names</b>	Tumor protein 63, p63, Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein, CUSP, Keratinocyte transcription factor KET, Transformation-related protein 63, TP63, Tumor protein p73-like, p73L, p40, p51, TP63, KET, P63, P73H, P73L, TP73L
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	TP63 (AAH39815, 1 a.a. ~ 100 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:500~1000 E~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Precautions</b>	TP73L Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Background

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This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. An animal model, p63 <sup>-/-</sup> mice, has been useful in defining the role this protein plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. p63 <sup>-/-</sup> mice have several developmental defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrimal-tooth); limb-mammary syndrome; Rap-Hodgkin syndrome (RHS); and orofacial cleft 8. Both alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results

in multiple transcript variants encoding different proteins. Many transcripts encoding different proteins have been reported but the biological validity and the full-length nature of these variants have not been determined.

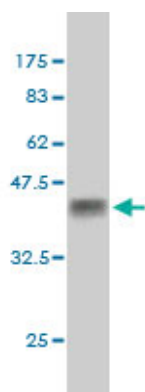
## References

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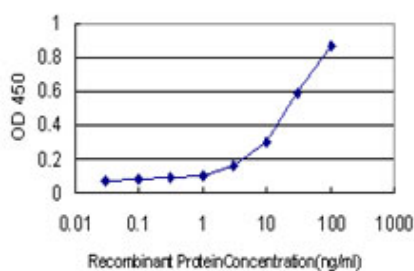
Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891. NAD(P)H quinone oxidoreductase protects TP63gamma from proteasomal degradation and regulates TP63gamma-dependent growth arrest. Hershkovitz Rokah O, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jun 30. PMID 20613985. PAX8 (+)/p63 (-) immunostaining pattern in renal collecting duct carcinoma (CDC): a useful immunoprofile in the differential diagnosis of CDC versus urothelial carcinoma of upper urinary tract. Albadine R, et al. Am J Surg Pathol, 2010 Jul. PMID 20463571. RNPC1, an RNA-binding protein and a target of the p53 family, regulates p63 expression through mRNA stability. Zhang J, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2010 May 25. PMID 20457941. DeltaNp63alpha repression of the Notch1 gene supports the proliferative capacity of normal human keratinocytes and cervical cancer cells. Yugawa T, et al. Cancer Res, 2010 May 15. PMID 20442293.

## Images

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Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.63 KDa) .



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged TP63 is approximately 0.3ng/ml as a capture antibody.

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