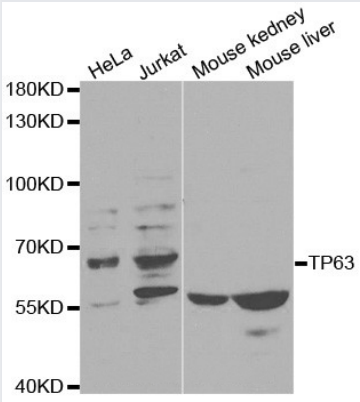
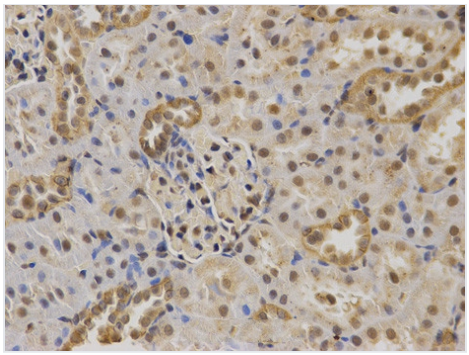
TP63 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	TP63, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	TP63 Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-TP63 antibody
Product Synonym Names	AIS; B(p51A); B(p51B); EEC3; KET; LMS; NBP; OFC8; RHS; SHFM4; TP53CP; TP53L; TP73L; p40; p51; p53CP; p63; p73H; p73L
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Purity/Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/mL (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) and -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	65,288 Da
OMIM	103285
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human TP63
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TP63 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Related Product Information for anti-TP63 antibody	The p53 tumor suppressor protein plays a major role in cellular response to DNA damage and other genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis (1). In addition to p53, mammalian cells contain two p53 family members, p63 and p73, which are similar to p53 in both structure and function (2). While p63 can induce p53-responsive genes and apoptosis, mutation of p63 rarely results in tumors (2). Amplification of the p63 gene is frequently observed in squamous cell carcinomas of the lung, head and neck (2, 3). The p63 gene contains an alternative transcription intiation site that yields a 40 kDa deltaNp63 lacking the transactivation domain, and alternative splicing at the carboxy-terminus yields the alpha, beta and gamma isoforms (3, 4).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-TP63 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for TP63 purchase	MBS2517254 is an antibody targeting TP63. Also known as TP63 Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-TP63 antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using TP63 antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-TP63 antibody
Immunohistochemical of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using TP63 antibody at dilution of 1:100 (400x lens).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for TP63. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	57013009
NCBI GeneID	8626
NCBI Accession #	Q9H3D4.1
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O75080; O75195; O75922; O76078; Q6VEG2; Q6VEG3; Q6VEG4; Q6VFJ1; Q6VFJ2; Q6VFJ3; Q6VH20
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9H3D4
NCBI Official Full Name	Tumor protein 63
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tumor protein p63
NCBI Official Symbol	TP63
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AIS; KET; LMS; NBP; RHS; p40; p51; p63; EEC3; OFC8; p73H; p73L; SHFM4; TP53L; TP73L; p53CP; TP53CP; B(p51A); B(p51B)
UniProt Protein Name	Tumor protein 63
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein; CUSP; Keratinocyte transcription factor KET; Transformation-related protein 63; TP63; Tumor protein p73-like; p73L; p40; p51
Protein Family	Tumor protein
UniProt Gene Name	TP63
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	KET; P63; P73H; P73L; TP73L; p63; CUSP; TP63; p73L
UniProt Entry Name	P63_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	tumor protein 63; CUSP; amplified in squamous cell carcinoma; chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein; keratinocyte transcription factor KET; transformation-related protein 63; tumor protein p53-competing protein; tumor protein p63 deltaN isoform delta
NCBI Summary for TP63	This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. An animal model, p63 -/- mice, has been useful in defining the role this protein plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. p63 -/- 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for TP63	p63: 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 DNA as a homotetramer. Isoform composition of the tetramer may determine transactivation activity. Isoforms Alpha and Gamma interact with HIPK2. Interacts with SSRP1, leading to stimulate coactivator activity. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 interact with WWP1. Interacts with PDS5A. Isoform 5 (via activation domain) interacts with NOC2L. 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. Belongs to the p53 family. 12 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative promoter. Protein type: DNA-binding; Transcription factor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 3q28 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; transcription factor complex; rough endoplasmic reticulum; cytoplasm; nuclear chromatin; dendrite; chromatin; cytosol; nucleus Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; DNA binding; sequence-specific DNA binding; p53 binding; metal ion binding; double-stranded DNA binding; damaged DNA binding; WW domain binding; chromatin binding; transcription factor activity Biological Process: G1 DNA damage checkpoint; ectoderm and mesoderm interaction; apoptosis; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; cloacal septation; epidermal cell division; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; regulation of caspase activity; protein homotetramerization; polarized epithelial cell differentiation; smooth muscle development; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in transcription of p21 class mediator; sympathetic nervous system development; regulation of neuron apoptosis; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; epithelial cell development; response to gamma radiation; establishment of planar polarity; female genitalia morphogenesis; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in induction of apoptosis; skeletal development; positive regulation of Notch signaling pathway; proximal/distal pattern formation; response to X-ray; embryonic limb morphogenesis; regulation of epidermal cell division; Notch signaling pathway; hair follicle morphogenesis; urinary bladder development; transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of keratinocyte differentiation; multicellular organismal aging; keratinocyte proliferation; replicative cell aging; odontogenesis of dentine-containing teeth; chromatin remodeling; keratinocyte differentiation; positive regulation of osteoblast differentiation; neuron apoptosis; spermatogenesis; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; response to DNA damage stimulus; negative regulation of apoptosis Disease: Ankyloblepharon-ectodermal Defects-cleft Lip/palate; Rapp-hodgkin Syndrome; Adult Syndrome; Ectrodactyly, Ectodermal Dysplasia, And Cleft Lip/palate Syndrome 3; Split-hand/foot Malformation 4; Limb-mammary Syndrome
Research Articles on TP63	**1.** The present results showed changes in the immunoexpression of hMLH1, MDM2, and p63 in epithelial cells from premalignant and malignant lip disease, supporting the hypothesis that these alterations are related to the process of lower lip carcinogenesis.
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