P53 (I20) Blocking Peptide – Synthetic Peptide

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	p53, Peptide
Full Product Name	p53 (I20) Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	p53 peptide
Concentration	0.100 mg/0.5 ml (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store this product at 4 degree C, do not freeze. The product is stable for one year from the date of shipment.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	p53 peptide (MBS443036) is used for blocking the activity of p53 antibody (MBS440036)
Molecular Weight	24,401 Da
OMIM	133239
Product Categories/Family for p53 peptide	Controls
Related Product Information for p53 peptide	MBS443036 is a peptide targeting p53. Also known as p53 (I20) Blocking Peptide.
Other Notes	Small volumes of p53 peptide 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.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for p53. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	23491729
NCBI GeneID	7157
NCBI Accession #	BAC16799.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P04637
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q15086; Q15087; Q15088; Q16535; Q16807; Q16808; Q16809; Q16810; Q16811; Q16848; Q2XN98
UniProt Related Accession #	P04637
NCBI Official Full Name	P53
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tumor protein p53
NCBI Official Symbol	TP53
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	P53; BCC7; LFS1; TRP53
UniProt Protein Name	Cellular tumor antigen p53
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Antigen NY-CO-13; Phosphoprotein p53; Tumor suppressor p53
Protein Family	p53 and DNA damage-regulated protein
UniProt Gene Name	TP53
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	P53
UniProt Entry Name	P53_HUMAN

NCBI Protein Information	cellular tumor antigen p53; antigen NY-CO-13; mutant tumor protein 53; p53 tumor suppressor; phosphoprotein p53; transformation-related protein 53
NCBI Summary for p53	This gene encodes a tumor suppressor protein containing transcriptional activation, DNA binding, and oligomerization domains. The encoded protein responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate expression of target genes, thereby inducing cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. Mutations in this gene are associated with a variety of human cancers, including hereditary cancers such as Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternate promoters result in multiple transcript variants and isoforms. Additional isoforms have also been shown to result from the use of alternate translation initiation codons (PMIDs: 12032546, 20937277). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013]

UniProt Comments for p53	p53: a transcription factor and major tumor suppressor that plays a major role in regulating cellular responses to DNA damage and other genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis. More than 50 percent of human tumors contain a mutation or deletion of the TP53 gene. p53 is modified post-translationally at multiple sites. DNA damage induces phosphorylation of p53 at S15, S20 and S37, reducing its interaction with the oncoprotein MDM2. MDM2 inhibits p53 accumulation by targeting it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Phosphorylated by many kinases including Chk2 and Chk1 at S20, enhancing its tetramerization, stability and activity. The phosphorylation by CAK at S392 is increased in human tumors and has been reported to influence the growth suppressor function, DNA binding and transcriptional activation of p53. Phosphorylation of p53 at S46 regulates the ability of p53 to induce apoptosis. The acetylation of p53 appears to play a positive role in the accumulation of p53 during the stress response. Following DNA damage, p53 becomes acetylated at K382, enhancing its binding to DNA. Deacetylation of p53 can occur through interaction with SIRT1, a deacetylase that may be involved in cellular aging and the DNA damage response. p53 regulates the transcription of a set of genes encoding endosomal proteins that regulate endosomal functions. These include STEAP3 and CHMP4C, which enhance exosome production, and CAV1 and CHMP4C, which produce a more rapid endosomal clearance of the EGFR from the plasma membrane. DNA damage regulates a p53-mediated secretory pathway, increasing the secretion of some proteins such as Hsp90, SERPINE1, SERPINB5, NKEF-A, and CyPA, and inhibiting the secretion of others including CTSL and IGFBP-2. Two alternatively spliced human isoforms have been reported. Isoform 2 is expressed in quiescent lymphocytes. Seems to be non-functional. May be produced at very low levels due to a premature stop codon in the mRNA, leading to nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. Protein type: Activator; Tumor suppressor; Nuclear receptor co-regulator; DNA-binding; Transcription factor; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17p13.1 Cellular Component: transcription factor TFIID complex; PML body; nuclear matrix; protein complex; mitochondrion; endoplasmic reticulum; replication fork; cytosol; nucleoplasm; nuclear body; mitochondrial matrix; nuclear chromatin; cytoplasm; nucleolus; nucleus; chromatin Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protease binding; protein phosphatase 2A binding; zinc ion binding; p53 binding; protein N-terminus binding; receptor tyrosine kinase binding; protein kinase binding; protein phosphatase binding; transcription factor binding; histone acetyltransferase binding; protein binding; histone deacetylase regulator activity; copper ion binding; enzyme binding; DNA binding; protein heterodimerization activity; chaperone binding; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; damaged DNA binding; chromatin binding; transcription factor activity; ATP binding Biological Process: viral reproduction; positive regulation of apoptosis; multicellular organismal development; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; T cell differentiation in the thymus; gastrulation; determination of adult life span; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in cell cycle arrest; regulation of apoptosis; response to antibiotic; cellular response to glucose starvation; protein localization; negative regulation of neuroblast proliferation; base-excision repair; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; cerebellum development; protein complex assembly; cell cycle arrest; ER overload response; response to X-ray; release of cytochrome c from mitochondria; somitogenesis; cell aging; chromatin assembly; circadian behavior; rRNA transcription; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; negative regulation of fibroblast proliferation; negative regulation of DNA replication; embryonic organ development; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; regulation of tissue remodeling; negative regulation of apoptosis; transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; G1 DNA damage checkpoint; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator; apoptosis; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; response to salt stress; entrainment of circadian clock by photoperiod; positive regulation of protein oligomerization; negative regulation of cell proliferation; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in transcription of p21 class mediator; positive regulation of histone deacetylation; regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; T cell proliferation during immune response; double-strand break repair; positive regulation of neuron apoptosis; response to gamma radiation; cell differentiation; DNA damage response, signal transduction by p53 class mediator resulting in induction of apoptosis; protein tetramerization; mitochondrial DNA repair; Notch signaling pathway; in utero embryonic development; multicellular organism growth; B cell lineage commitment; cell proliferation; neuron apoptosis; T cell lineage commitment; negative regulation of helicase activity; protein import into nucleus, translocation; nucleotide-excision repair; Ras protein signal transduction; DNA strand renaturation; negative regulation of cell growth; negative regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; blood coagulation; response to DNA damage stimulus Disease: Papilloma Of Choroid Plexus; Pancreatic Cancer; Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma; Breast Cancer; Li-fraumeni Syndrome 1; Osteogenic Sarcoma; Colorectal Cancer; Glioma Susceptibility 1; Adrenocortical Carcinoma, Hereditary; Basal Cell Carcinoma, Susceptibility To, 7; Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Research Articles on p53	**1.** protein levels of the tumor suppressor p53 and its targets, p21 and MDM2, were increased in LNCaP and bicalutamide-resistant LNCaP cells treated with RPL31 siRNA.
Precautions	All of MyBioSource's Products are for scientific laboratory research purposes and are not for diagnostic, therapeutics, prophylactic or in vivo use. Through your purchase, you expressly represent and warrant to MyBioSource that you will properly test and use any Products purchased from MyBioSource in accordance with industry standards. MyBioSource and its authorized distributors reserve the right to refuse to process any order where we reasonably believe that the intended use will fall outside of our acceptable guidelines.
Disclaimer	While every efforts were made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this datasheet, MyBioSource will not be liable for any omissions or errors contained herein. MyBioSource reserves the right to make changes to this datasheet at any time without prior notice. It is the responsibility of the customer to report product performance issues to MyBioSource within 30 days of receipt of the product. Please visit our Terms & Conditions page for more information.
Product Note	Select online data sheet information is drawn from bioinformatics databases, occasionally resulting in ambiguous or non-relevant product information. It is the responsibility of the customer to review, verify, and evaluate the information to make sure it matches their requirements before purchasing the kit. Our ELISA Kit assays are dynamic research tools and sometimes they may be updated and improved. If the format of this assay is important to you then please request the current manual or contact our technical support team with a presales inquiry before placing an order. We will confirm the current details of the assay. We cannot guarantee the sample manual posted online is the most current manual, it is intended to serve as an example only. Please refer to the instructions For Use provided with the assay kit for precise details.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MyBioSource | Tel: +1.858.633.0165 | Fax: +1.858.633.0166 | mybiosource.com/contact-us
Online datasheet: https://www.mybiosource.com/peptide/p53/443036