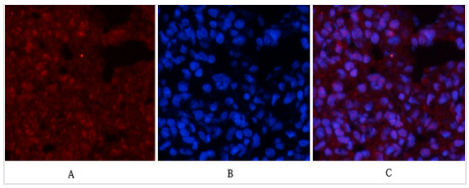
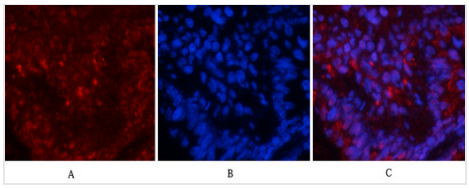
p53 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

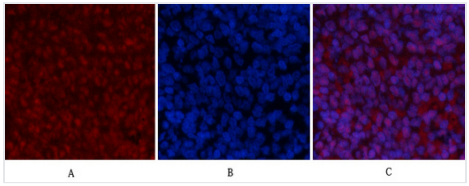
Product Name	p53, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	p53 (phospho Ser15) Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-p53 antibody
Product Synonym Gene Name	TP53
Product Synonym Names	TP53; P53; Cellular tumor antigen p53; Antigen NY-CO-13; Phosphoprotein p53; Tumor suppressor p53
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	43,653 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 17; NC_000017.10 (7571720..7590868, complement). Location: 17p13.1
OMIM	133239
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P04637
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-p53 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin (IHC-P), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)
Related Product Information for anti-p53 antibody	Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression. In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA- Mkln1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seems to have an effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1- mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed:24051492).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-p53 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 p53 purchase	MBS9242056 is an antibody targeting p53. Also known as p53 (phospho Ser15) Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



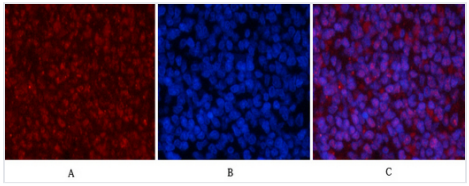
Wester Blot (WB) of anti-p53 antibody
Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.



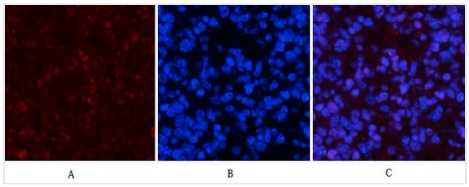
Testing Data of anti-p53 antibody
Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.



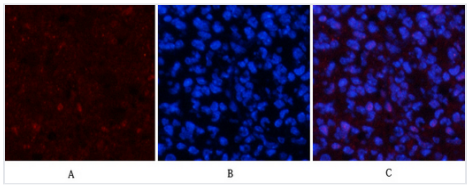
Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-p53 antibody
Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.



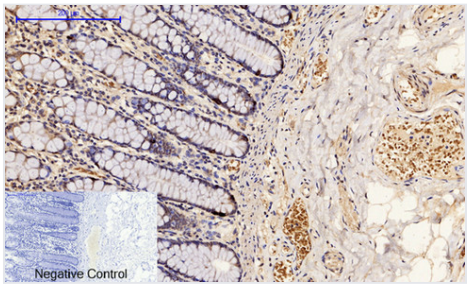
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Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-p53 antibody
Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	120407068
NCBI GeneID	7157
NCBI Accession #	NP_000537.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	P04637
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q15086; Q15087; Q15088; Q16535; Q16807; Q16808; Q16809; Q16810; Q16811; Q16848; Q2XN98
UniProt Related Accession #	P04637
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000546.5
NCBI Official Full Name	cellular tumor antigen p53 isoform a

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; phosphoprotein p53; p53 tumor suppressor; 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: Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Tumor suppressor; Nuclear receptor co-regulator; DNA-binding; Transcription factor; Activator Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17p13.1 Cellular Component: PML body; transcription factor TFIID complex; protein complex; nuclear matrix; 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; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; chaperone 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; somitogenesis; release of cytochrome c from mitochondria; chromatin assembly; cell aging; circadian behavior; rRNA transcription; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; negative regulation of DNA replication; negative regulation of fibroblast proliferation; 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; positive regulation of neuron apoptosis; double-strand break repair; 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; nucleotide-excision repair; protein import into nucleus, translocation; Ras protein signal transduction; DNA strand renaturation; negative regulation of cell growth; blood coagulation; negative regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; 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.** Positive immunoexpression for protein p53, positive in 95% carcinomas and 74% Reinke's edemas, makes us aware of the possible preneoplastic condition of the latter lesion.
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