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Datasheet

TP53 polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB12719

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of TP53.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminus of human TP53.

Host: Rabbit

Theoretical MW (kDa): 53

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications: ELISA, IHC-P, IP, WB-Ti
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This antibody recognizes ~53 KDa of human TP53.

Form: Liquid

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (0.1-1 ug/mL)
ELISA (0.01-0.1 ug/mL)
Immunoprecipitation (2-5 ug/mL)
Immunohistochemistry (2-5 ug/mL)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In TBS, pH 7.2 (BSA, 10% Proclin300)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C to -80°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 7157

Gene Symbol: TP53

Gene Alias: FLJ92943, LFS1, TRP53, p53

Gene Summary: This gene encodes tumor protein p53, which responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate target genes that induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. p53 protein is expressed at low level in normal cells and at a high level in a variety of transformed cell lines, where it's believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. It is postulated to bind to a p53-binding site and activate expression of downstream genes that inhibit growth and/or invasion, and thus function as a tumor suppressor. Mutants of p53 that frequently occur in a number of different human cancers fail to bind the consensus DNA binding site, and hence cause the loss of tumor suppressor activity. Alterations of this gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Multiple p53 variants due to alternative promoters and multiple alternative splicing have been found. These variants encode distinct isoforms, which can regulate p53 transcriptional activity. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Analysis of the anti-p53 antibody response in cancer patients. Labrecque S, Naor N, Thomson D, Matlashewski G. Cancer Res. 1993 Aug 1;53(15):3468-71.