p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone BP53-12]

Catalog No	Format	Size
7157-MSM1-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
7157-MSM1-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
7157-MSM1-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

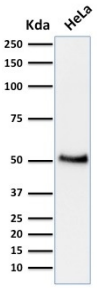
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes
Western Blot (WB)	2-4ug/ml	

Product Details

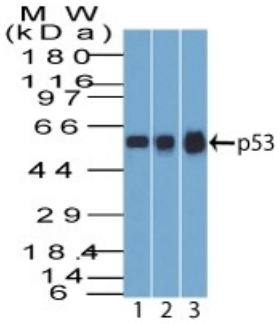
Clone	BP53-12
Gene Name	TP53
Immunogen	Recombinant human wild-type p53 protein
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG2a / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	53kDa.
Cellular Localization	Centrosome, Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Endoplasmic reticulum, Microtubule organizing center, Mitochondrion matrix, Nucleus, PML body
Species Reactivity	Chicken, Dog, Hamster, Human, Monkey
Positive Control	MDA-MB-231 cells. Breast or Colon carcinoma.

**Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

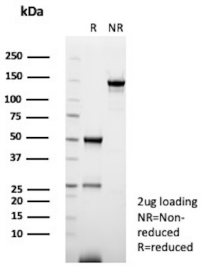
Product Images for p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Antibody



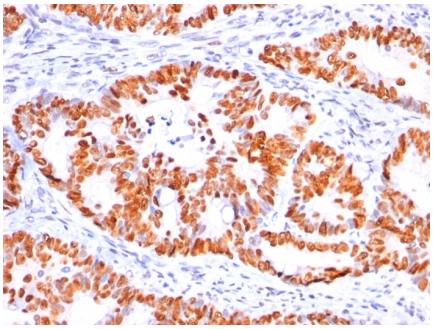
Western Blot Analysis of human HeLa cell lysate using p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BP53-12).



Western blot of p53 (1) A431; (2) MCF7; (3) HEK293 lysate probed with p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BP53-12).



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Cellular tumor antigen p53 RecombinantMouse Monoclonal Antibody (BP53-12). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BP53-12).

Specificity & Comments

This MAb reacts with an N-terminal epitope (aa 16-25) of both wild type and mutated p53. Mutation and/or allelic loss of p53 is one of the causes of a variety of mesenchymal and epithelial tumors. If it occurs in the germ line, such tumors run in families. In most transformed and tumor cells the concentration of p53 is increased 51000 fold over the minute concentrations (1000 molecules cell) in normal cells, principally due to the increased half-life (4 h) compared to that of the wild-type (20 min). p53 Localizes in the nucleus, but is detectable at the plasma membrane during mitosis and when certain mutations modulate cytoplasmic/nuclear distribution. Mutations arise with an average frequency of 70% but incidence varies from zero in carcinoid lung tumors to 97% in primary melanomas. High concentrations of p53 protein are transiently expressed in human epidermis and superficial dermal fibroblasts following mild ultraviolet irradiation. Positive nuclear staining with p53 antibody has been reported to be a negative prognostic factor in breast carcinoma, lung carcinoma, colorectal, and urothelial carcinoma. Anti-p53 positivity has also been used to differentiate uterine serous carcinoma from endometrioid carcinoma as well as to detect intratubular germ cell neoplasia.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab produced in HEK293 cell mammalian-based expression system. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

AKT Signaling, Apoptosis, Bladder Cancer, Breast Cancer, Cancer, Cardiovascular, Colon Cancer, Cytokine Signaling, Defective Intrinsic Apoptosis, Hypoxia, Immunology, Infectious Disease, Lung Cancer, MAPK Signaling, Nuclear Marker, Ovarian Cancer, Signal Transduction, Transcription Factors

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.