

Recombinant p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone TP53/3156R]

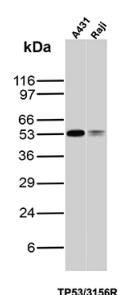
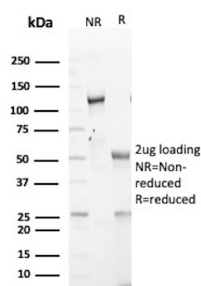
Catalog No	Format	Size
7157-RBM20-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
7157-RBM20-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
7157-RBM20-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Western Blot (WB)	2-4ug/ml	

Product Details	
Clone	TP53/3156R
Gene Name	TP53
Immunogen	SV40-transformed Mouse B4 cells
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	53kDa.
Cellular Localization	Centrosome, Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Endoplasmic reticulum, Microtubule organizing center, Mitochondrion matrix, Nucleus, PML body
Species Reactivity	Dog, Hamster, Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rat
Positive Control	MDA-MB-231 or A431 cells. Breast or Colon carcinoma, A431, Raji

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

Product Images for Recombinant p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Antibody



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Cellular tumor antigen p53 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (TP53/3156R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Western Blot Analysis of A431 and Raji cell lysates using TP53 Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (TP53/3156R).

Specificity & Comments

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. TP53/3156R binds to the C-terminus (aa370-378) of both wild type and mutated p53. When microinjected into nuclei, TP53/3156R blocked re-entry into the S-phase of the cell cycle. 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. p53 Binds to a DNA consensus sequence, the p53 response element, and it regulates normal cell growth cycle events by activating transcription of genes, involved either in progression through the cycle, or causing arrest in G1 when the genome is damaged. 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. p53 Is the most commonly mutated gene in spontaneously occurring human cancers. 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.

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use 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.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. 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

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