

Rabbit anti-Cynomolgus p53 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-TP53 antibody

Recombinant Anti-p53 Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA257347	Rabbit	Cynomolgus	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

p53; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-p53 Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; p53/TP53 Antibody; Rabbit MAb; tumor protein p53; Anti-p53 Antibody; Anti-TP53 Antibody; anti-TP53 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	002
Specificity	Cynomolgus p53/TP53
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-TP53 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus p53/TP53 protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Cynomolgus p53/TP53.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus p53 in human gastric cancer with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of cynomolgus p53 in human lung cancer with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections).



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of Cynomolgus p53 in A431 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Cynomolgus p53 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37 degree C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to nucleus.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TP53 antibody	p53, also known as Tp53, is a DNA-binding protein which belongs to the p53 family. It contains transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. 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 (TP53) is a transcription factor whose protein levels and post-translational modification state alter in response to cellular stress (such as DNA damage, hypoxia, spindle damage). Activation of p53 begins through a number of mechanisms including phosphorylation by ATM, ATR, Chk1 and MAPKs. MDM2 is a ubiquitin ligase that binds p53 and targets p53 for proteasomal degradation. Phosphorylation, p14ARF and USP7 prevent MDM2-p53 interactions, leading to an increase in stable p53 tetramers in the cytoplasm. Further modifications such as methylation and acetylation lead to an increase in Tp53 binding to gene specific response elements. Tp53 regulates a large number of genes (>100 genes) that control a number of key tumor suppressing functions such as cell cycle arrest, DNA repair, senescence and apoptosis. Whilst the activation of p53 often leads to apoptosis, p53 inactivation facilitates tumor progression. 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. Defects in TP53 are a cause of esophageal cancer, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, lung cancer and adrenocortical carcinoma.
Product Categories/Family for anti-TP53 antibody	Apoptosis Transcription Factors and Regulators Cancer Drug Targets Tumor Suppressors ; Death Receptor Signaling
References	Bakhrat A, et al. (2010) Drosophila Chk2 and p53 proteins induce stage-specific cell death independently during oogenesis. <i>Apoptosis</i> . 15(12):1425-34. Kurzhaus RL, et al. (2011) Chk2 and p53 are haploinsufficient with dependent and independent functions to eliminate cells after telomere loss. <i>PLoS Genet</i> . 7(6):e1002103. Pardi N, et al. (2011) In vivo effects of abolishing the single canonical sumoylation site in the C-terminal region of Drosophila p53. <i>Acta Biol Hung</i> . 62(4):397-412. Wells BS, et al. (2012) Maintenance of imaginal disc plasticity and regenerative potential in Drosophila by p53. <i>Dev Biol</i> . 361(2):263-76.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

UniProt Accession #	E3U906
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/p53-antibody-clone-002-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-immunohistochemistry-elisa/257347>