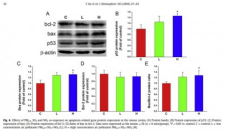
p53 Ab

Cat.#: AF0879	Concn.: 1mg/ml	Mol.Wt.: 53kDa
Size: 100ul,200ul	Source: Rabbit	Clonality: Polyclonal

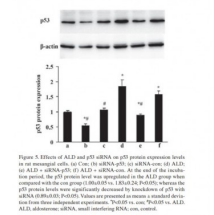
Application:	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).
Specificity:	p53 Ab detects endogenous levels of p53.
Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human p53.
Uniprot:	P04637
Description:	Tumor protein p53, a nuclear protein, plays an essential role in the regulation of cell cycle, specifically in the transition from G0 to G1. It is found in very low levels in normal cells, however, in a variety of transformed cell lines, it is expressed in high amounts, and believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing DNA-binding, oligomerization and transcription activation domains. It is postulated to bind as a tetramer 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 the TP53 gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome.
Subcellular Location:	Cytoplasm; Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus > PML body. Endoplasmic reticulum. Interaction with BANP promotes nuclear localization. Recruited into PML bodies together with CHEK2; Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized in both nucleus and cytoplasm in most cells. In some cells, forms foci in the nucleus that are different from nucleoli; Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized in the nucleus in most cells but found in the cytoplasm in some cells; Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized mainly in the nucleus with minor staining in the cytoplasm; Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but localizes to the cytoplasm when expressed with isoform 4 and Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but translocates to the cytoplasm following cell stress.

Tissue Specificity:	Ubiquitous. Isoforms are expressed in a wide range of normal tissues but in a tissue-dependent manner. Isoform 2 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, lung, prostate, muscle, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 3 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in lung, spleen, testis, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 7 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in prostate, uterus, skeletal muscle and breast. Isoform 8 is detected only in colon, bone marrow, testis, fetal brain and intestine. Isoform 9 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, heart, lung, fetal liver, salivary gland, breast or intestine.
Similarity:	The nuclear export signal acts as a transcriptional repression domain. The TADI and TADII motifs (residues 17 to 25 and 48 to 56) correspond both to 9aaTAD motifs which are transactivation domains present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.Belongs to the p53 family.
Storage Condition and Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

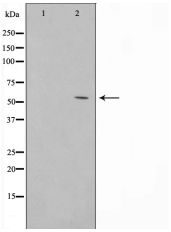
Western blot analysis of p53 using various lysates Lanes 1 - 2: Merged signal (red and green). Green - AF0879 observed at 53kDa. Red - loading control, T0004, observed at 36 kDa. Blots were developed with Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) FITC–conjugated (S0008) and Goat Anti-Mouse IgG(H+L) Alexa Fluor 594–conjugated (S0005) secondary antibodies



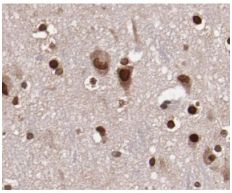
PM2.5, SO2 and NO2 co-exposure impairs neurobehavior and induces mitochondrial injuries in the mouse brain. Chemosphere 2016 Nov;163:27-34



H Shi et al. Effects of p53 on aldosterone-induced mesangial cell apoptosis in vivo and in vitro. Mol Med Rep 2016 Jun;13(6):5102-8



Western blot analysis on MDA-MB-435 cell lysate using p53 Ab.The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IHC analysis of humman brain tissue,using P53 Ab.

AF0879 staining HT-29 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100,then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25°C. The primary Ab was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab(Cat.# S0006), diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary Ab.

IMPORTANT: For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk , 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.