

## MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS14093

### **Specification**

# MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Product Information

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession Q00987
Reactivity Human
Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Calculated MW 55kDa KDa

## MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 4193**

#### **Other Names**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2, 6.3.2.-, Double minute 2 protein, Hdm2, Oncoprotein Mdm2, p53-binding protein Mdm2, MDM2

# **Target/Specificity**

Human MDM2

### **Reconstitution & Storage**

Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Protein Information

## Name MDM2

#### **Function**

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29681526" target="\_blank">29681526</a>). Inhibits p53/TP53- and p73/TP73-mediated cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by binding its transcriptional activation domain. Also acts as a ubiquitin ligase E3 toward itself and ARRB1. Permits the nuclear export of p53/TP53. Promotes proteasome-dependent ubiquitin- independent degradation of retinoblastoma RB1 protein. Inhibits DAXX- mediated apoptosis by inducing its ubiquitination and degradation. Component of the TRIM28/KAP1-MDM2-p53/TP53 complex involved in stabilizing p53/TP53. Also a component of the TRIM28/KAP1-ERBB4-MDM2 complex which links growth factor and DNA damage response pathways. Mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation of DYRK2 in nucleus. Ubiquitinates IGF1R and SNAI1 and promotes them to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12821780" target="\_blank">12821780</a>/a>, PubMed:<a



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href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15053880" target=" blank">15053880</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15195100" target="blank">15195100</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15632057" target="\_blank">15632057</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16337594" target="\_blank">16337594</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17290220" target="blank">17290220</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19098711" target="blank">19098711</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19219073" target="blank">19219073</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19837670" target="blank">19837670</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19965871" target="blank">19965871</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20173098" target="\_blank">20173098</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20385133" target="\_blank">20385133</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20858735" target="blank">20858735</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22128911" target="blank">22128911</a>). Ubiquitinates DCX, leading to DCX degradation and reduction of the dendritic spine density of olfactory bulb granule cells (By similarity). Ubiquitinates DLG4, leading to proteasomal degradation of DLG4 which is required for AMPA receptor endocytosis (By similarity). Negatively regulates NDUFS1, leading to decreased mitochondrial respiration, marked oxidative stress, and commitment to the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30879903" target=" blank">30879903</a>). Binds NDUFS1 leading to its cytosolic retention rather than mitochondrial localization resulting in decreased supercomplex assembly (interactions between complex I and complex III), decreased complex I activity, ROS production, and apoptosis (PubMed:<a

# **Cellular Location**

Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Note=Expressed predominantly in the nucleoplasm. Interaction with ARF(P14) results in the localization of both proteins to the nucleolus. The nucleolar localization signals in both ARF(P14) and MDM2 may be necessary to allow efficient nucleolar localization of both proteins. Colocalizes with RASSF1 isoform A in the nucleus

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30879903" target=" blank">30879903</a>).

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous. Isoform Mdm2-A, isoform Mdm2-B, isoform Mdm2-C, isoform Mdm2-D, isoform Mdm2-E, isoform Mdm2-F and isoform Mdm2-G are observed in a range of cancers but absent in normal tissues

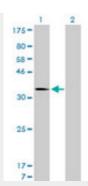
## MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

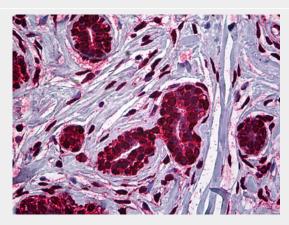
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

#### MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Images





Western blot of MDM2 expression in transfected 293T cell line by MDM2 monoclonal antibody clone 1A7.



Anti-MDM2 antibody IHC of human breast.

## MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - Background

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# MDM2 Antibody (clone 1A7) - References

Oliner J.D., et al. Nature 358:80-83(1992). Sigalas I., et al. Nat. Med. 2:912-917(1996). Veldhoen N., et al. Oncogene 18:7026-7033(1999). Tamborini E., et al. Int. J. Cancer 92:790-796(2001). Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).