

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15024**Specification**

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Product Information

Application	IF, IHC
Primary Accession	P04637
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44kDa KDa

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7157**Other Names**

Cellular tumor antigen p53, Antigen NY-CO-13, Phosphoprotein p53, Tumor suppressor p53, TP53, P53

Target/Specificity

p53 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total p53 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C; Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Protein Information**Name** TP53**Synonyms** P53**Function**

Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (PubMed:11025664, PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:<a

[20673990](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20673990), PubMed: [20959462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462), PubMed: [22726440](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726440), PubMed: [24051492](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492), PubMed: [9840937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937), PubMed: [24652652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24652652)). Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process (PubMed: [11025664](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11025664), PubMed: [12524540](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540), PubMed: [12810724](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12810724), PubMed: [15186775](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15186775), PubMed: [15340061](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340061), PubMed: [17317671](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17317671), PubMed: [17349958](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17349958), PubMed: [19556538](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19556538), PubMed: [20673990](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20673990), PubMed: [20959462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462), PubMed: [22726440](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726440), PubMed: [24051492](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492), PubMed: [9840937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937), PubMed: [24652652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24652652)). One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression. Its pro-apoptotic activity is activated via its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 (PubMed: [12524540](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540)). However, this activity is inhibited when the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 is displaced by PPP1R13L/iASPP (PubMed: [12524540](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540)). In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA-Mkln1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seems to have an effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed: [24051492](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome Note=Recruited into PML bodies together with CHEK2 (PubMed:12810724) Translocates to mitochondria upon oxidative stress (PubMed:22726440) Translocates to mitochondria in response to mitomycin C treatment (PubMed:27323408). Competitive inhibition of TP53 interaction with HSPA9/MOT-2 by UBXN2A results in increased protein abundance and subsequent translocation of TP53 to the nucleus (PubMed:24625977) [Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized mainly in the nucleus with minor staining in the cytoplasm [Isoform 4]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Predominantly nuclear but translocates to the cytoplasm following cell stress [Isoform 8]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Localized in both nucleus and cytoplasm in most cells. In some cells, forms foci in the nucleus that are different from nucleoli

Tissue Location

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

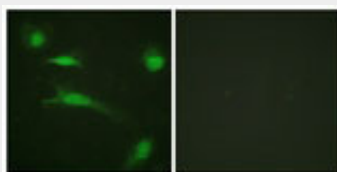
Volume
50 µl

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Protocols

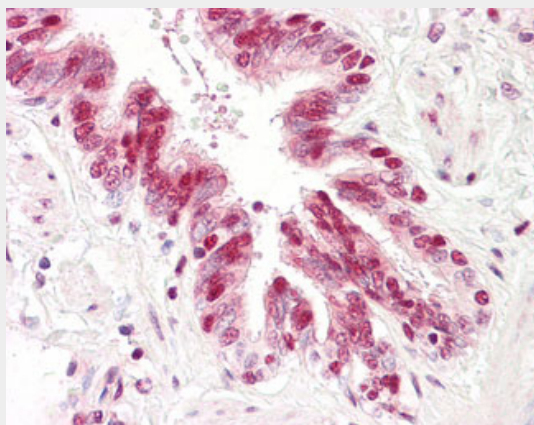
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Images



Immunofluorescence of HeLa cells, using p53 Antibody.



Anti-TP53 / p53 antibody IHC of human lung, respiratory epithelium.

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - Background

Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems

to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression. In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA- Mkl1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seem to have to effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis.

TP53 / p53 Antibody (aa10-59) - References

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Harris N.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:4650-4656(1986).
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