p53 Antibody (C-term)
Peptide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6266b

Specification

**p53 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>WB,E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Accession</td>
<td>P04637</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Human</td>
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<td>Host</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
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<td>Clonality</td>
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<td>Isotype</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clone Names</td>
<td>RB07832</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antigen Region</td>
<td>354-385</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**p53 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7157

**Other Names**

**Target/Specificity**
This p53 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 354-385 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human p53.

**Dilution**
WB—1:1000-1:2000

**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
p53 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**p53 Antibody (C-term) - 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. 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 PP1F 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- Mkn1. LncRNA-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. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed:24051492).

Cellular Location

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.

p53 Antibody (C-term) - Background
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.

p53 Antibody (C-term) - References
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.

**p53 Antibody (C-term) - 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

**p53 Antibody (C-term) - Citations**

- Proteasome inhibitor MG132 induces thyroid cancer cell apoptosis by modulating the activity of transcription factor FOXO3a.
- Inhibition of isoprenylcysteine carboxylmethyltransferase induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis through p21 and p21-regulated BNIP3 induction in pancreatic cancer.
- XIAP inhibits autophagy via XIAP-Mdm2-p53 signalling.