

Description

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|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | p63 antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography. |
| Applications | WB IHC IF |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 125 and 385 of p63 |
| Target Name | p63 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot:Q9H3D4Gene ID:8626 |
| Uniprot | Q9H3D4 |
| GeneID | 8626; |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use. |

Application Details

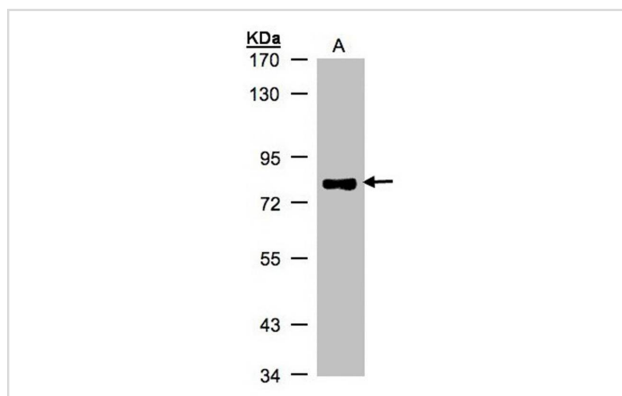
Predicted MW: 77kd

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

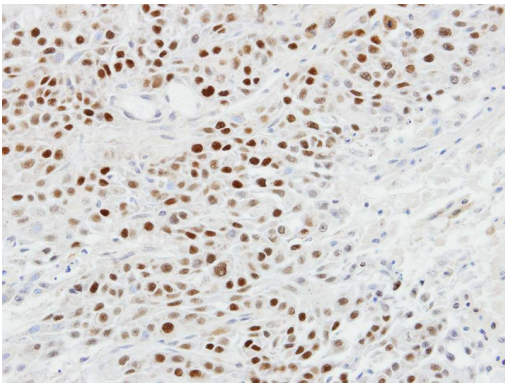
Immunohistochemistry: 1:100-1:250

Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

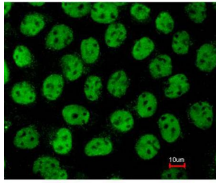
Images



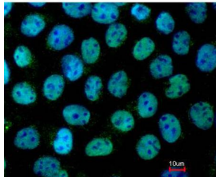
Sample(30 ug whole cell lysate)
A: A431
7.5% SDS PAGE
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 500



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded SCC4 xenograft, using p63 antibody at 1: 100 dilution.



Merged with DNA probe



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed A431, using p63 antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

Background

This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. An animal model, p63 ^{-/-} mice, has been useful in defining the role this protein plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. p63 ^{-/-} mice have several developmental defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrimal-tooth); limb-mammary syndrome; Rap-Hodgkin syndrome (RHS); and orofacial cleft 8. Both alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants encoding different proteins. Many transcripts encoding different proteins have been reported but the biological validity and the full-length nature of these variants have not been determined. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only