Product Datasheet

TP53 Antibody

Catalog No: #31013

Package Size: #31013-1 50ul #31013-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	TP53 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	ELISA WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TP53 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 1-233 amino acids of human tumor protein p53
Target Name	TP53
Other Names	tumor protein p53, P53, BCC7, LFS1, TRP53
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P04637Gene ID:7157;
Uniprot	P04637
GeneID	7157;
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

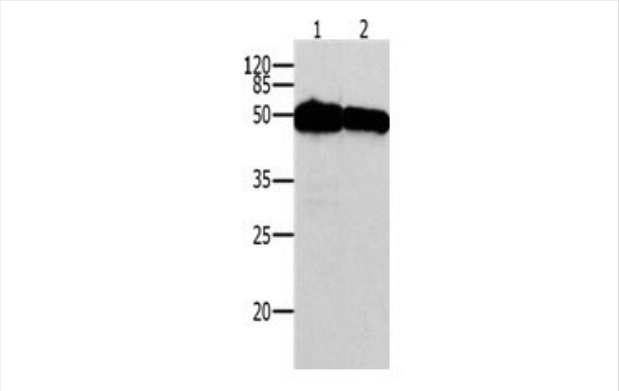
Application Details

Predicted MW: 44kd

ELISA: 1:1000-1:5000

Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

Images



Gel: 12%SDS-PAGE
Lane1: Human breast tissue lysate
Lane2: Human colon cancer tissue lysate
Lysate: 40ug
Primary antibody: 1/200 dilution
Secondary antibody: Goat anti Rabbit IgG - H&L (HRP) at 1/10000 dilution
Exposure time: 60 seconds

Background

This gene encodes tumor protein p53, which responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate target genes that induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. p53 protein is expressed at low level in normal cells and at a high level in a variety of transformed

cell lines, where it's believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. It is postulated to bind 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 this gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Multiple p53 variants due to alternative promoters and multiple alternative splicing have been found. These variants encode distinct isoforms, which can regulate p53 transcriptional activity.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only