

Anti-MDM2 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10704**Specification****Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q00987
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2(MDM2) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4193

Other Names

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2, 2.3.2.27, Double minute 2 protein, Hdm2, Oncoprotein Mdm2, RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase Mdm2, p53-binding protein Mdm2, MDM2

Calculated MW

55233 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. 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.

Tissue Specificity

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.

Protein Name

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human MDM2(343-358aa EKAKLENSTQAEEGFD), different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by three amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the MDM2/MDM4 family.

Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name MDM2

Function

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:29681526). 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:12821780, PubMed:15053880, PubMed:15195100, PubMed:15632057, PubMed:16337594, PubMed:17290220, PubMed:19098711, PubMed:19219073, PubMed:19837670, PubMed:19965871, PubMed:20173098, PubMed:20385133, PubMed:20858735, PubMed:22128911). 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:30879903). 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:30879903).

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

Tissue Location

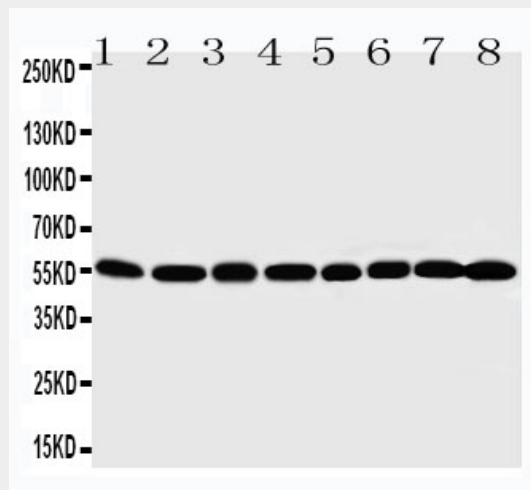
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Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Images



Anti-MDM2 antibody, ABO10704, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate
Lane 3: Rat Heart Tissue Lysate
Lane 4: SKOV-3 Cell Lysate
Lane 5: CLOL320 Cell Lysate
Lane 6: HELA Cell Lysate
Lane 7: HEPA Cell Lysate
Lane 8: COS7 Cell Lysate

Anti-MDM2 Antibody - Background

Mdm2 is an important negative regulator of the p53 tumor suppressor. It is the name of a gene as

well as the protein encoded by that gene. Mdm2 protein functions both as an E3 ubiquity lipase that recognizes the N-terminal trans-activation domain(TAD) of the p53 tumor suppressor and an inhibitor of p53 transcriptional activation. Oliner et al.(1992) used MDM2 clones to localize the human gene to chromosome 12q13-q14 by analysis of human-hamster somatic cell hybrids.