

**Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11733**Specification****Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04637</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cellular tumor antigen p53(TP53) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7157

**Other Names**

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

**Calculated MW**

43653 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion matrix. Interaction with BANP promotes nuclear localization. Recruited into PML bodies together with CHEK2. Translocates to mitochondria upon oxidative stress.

**Tissue Specificity**

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. .

**Protein Name**

Cellular tumor antigen p53

### Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>N.

### Immunogen

E.coli-derived human P53 recombinant protein (Position: A74-D393). Human P53 shares 83% and 85% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat P53, respectively.

### Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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 p53 family.

## Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** TP53

**Synonyms** P53

### Function

Multifunctional transcription factor that induces cell cycle arrest, DNA repair or apoptosis upon binding to its target DNA sequence (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: [24652652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24652652), PubMed: [9840937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937), PubMed: [35618207](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35618207), PubMed: [36634798](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36634798), PubMed: [38653238](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38653238)). Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17189187" target="\_blank">17189187</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17317671" target="\_blank">17317671</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17349958" target="\_blank">17349958</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19556538" target="\_blank">19556538</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20673990" target="\_blank">20673990</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462" target="\_blank">20959462</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726440" target="\_blank">22726440</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492" target="\_blank">24051492</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24652652" target="\_blank">24652652</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937" target="\_blank">9840937</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38653238" target="\_blank">38653238</a>). Negatively regulates cell division by controlling expression of a set of genes required for this process (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11025664" target="\_blank">11025664</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540" target="\_blank">12524540</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12810724" target="\_blank">12810724</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15186775" target="\_blank">15186775</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340061" target="\_blank">15340061</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17317671" target="\_blank">17317671</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17349958" target="\_blank">17349958</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19556538" target="\_blank">19556538</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20673990" target="\_blank">20673990</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20959462" target="\_blank">20959462</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726440" target="\_blank">22726440</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492" target="\_blank">24051492</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24652652" target="\_blank">24652652</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937" target="\_blank">9840937</a>). 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 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540" target="\_blank">12524540</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17189187" target="\_blank">17189187</a>). Its pro-apoptotic activity is activated via its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540" target="\_blank">12524540</a>). However, this activity is inhibited when the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 is displaced by PPP1R13L/iASPP (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12524540" target="\_blank">12524540</a>). 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-Mkn1. 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492" target="\_blank">24051492</a>).

### 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**

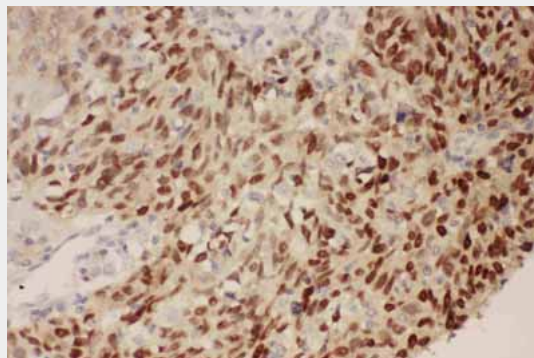
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#### **Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

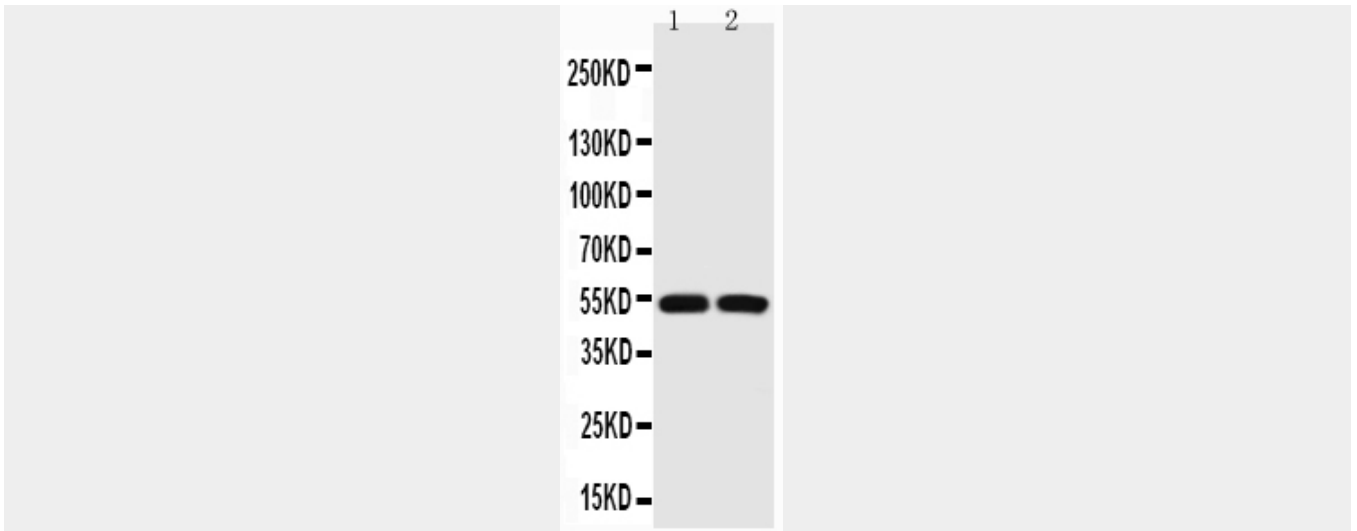
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

#### **Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Images**



Anti-P53 Picoband antibody, ABO11733-1.JPGIHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue



Anti-P53 Picoband antibody, ABO11733-2.jpg All lanes: Anti-P53(ABO11733) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: HEPG2 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 53KD Observed bind size: 53KD

#### **Anti-P53 Picoband Antibody - Background**

The p53 tumor antigen is found in increased amounts in a wide variety of transformed cells. The protein is also detectable in many actively proliferating, nontransformed cells, but it is undetectable or present at low levels in resting cells. This protein induces cell cycle arrest or apoptosis in response to sublethal or severe DNA damage, respectively, by differential transcription of target genes and through transcription-independent apoptotic functions. The p53 protein contains 393 amino acids. Human p53 tumour antigen is Located to band 17p13. p53 mutations are common in pancreatic cancer and are absent in chronic pancreatitis.