

TP63 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP13965B**Specification**

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q9H3D4 |
| Other Accession | NP_001108452.1 , NP_003713.3 , NP_001108451.1 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Antigen Region | 651-680 |

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8626**Other Names**

Tumor protein 63, p63, Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein, CUSP, Keratinocyte transcription factor KET, Transformation-related protein 63, TP63, Tumor protein p73-like, p73L, p40, p51, TP63, KET, P63, P73H, P73L, TP73L

Target/Specificity

This TP63 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 651-680 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TP63.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

TP63 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** TP63

Synonyms KET, P63, P73H, P73L, TP73L

Function Acts as a sequence specific DNA binding transcriptional activator or repressor. The isoforms contain a varying set of transactivation and auto-regulating transactivation inhibiting domains thus showing an isoform specific activity. Isoform 2 activates RIPK4 transcription. May be required in conjunction with TP73/p73 for initiation of p53/TP53 dependent apoptosis in response to genotoxic insults and the presence of activated oncogenes. Involved in Notch signaling by probably inducing JAG1 and JAG2. Plays a role in the regulation of epithelial morphogenesis. The ratio of DeltaN-type and TA*-type isoforms may govern the maintenance of epithelial stem cell compartments and regulate the initiation of epithelial stratification from the undifferentiated embryonal ectoderm. Required for limb formation from the apical ectodermal ridge. Activates transcription of the p21 promoter.

Cellular Location

Nucleus

Tissue Location

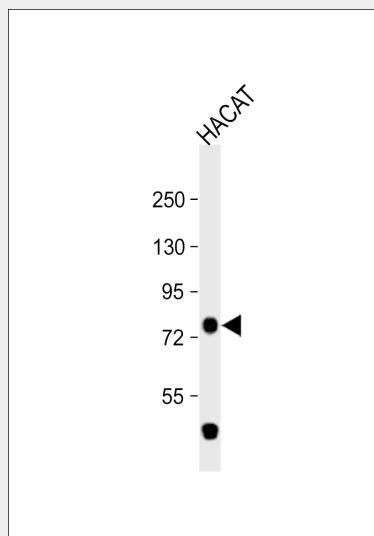
Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues

TP63 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](#)

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-TP63 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + HACAT whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 77 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - 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-lacrima-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.

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - References

Du, Z., et al. Cancer Sci. 101(11):2417-2424(2010)
Lena, A.M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 401(4):568-573(2010)
Miki, D., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(10):893-896(2010)
Yang, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11572 (2010) :
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :

TP63 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [miR-146a promotes Borna disease virus 1 replication through IRAK1/TRAF6/NF-κB signaling pathway.](#)
- [Inhibition of TGFβ cell signaling in rabbit for limbal explant culture in SERUMLESS, defined xeno-free conditions.](#)