

P40 antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22458a

Specification

P40 antibody - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession O9H3D4
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW 76785

P40 antibody - 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 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

P40 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

P40 antibody - 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

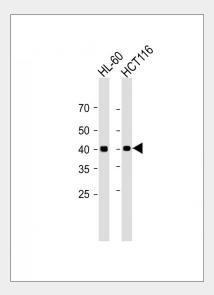
Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed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

P40 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

P40 antibody - Images



All lanes: Anti-P40 antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 2: THP-1 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 40 KDa



Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

P40 antibody - Background

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.

P40 antibody - References

Senoo M., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 248:603-607(1998). Augustin M., et al. Mamm. Genome 9:899-902(1998). Yang A., et al. Mol. Cell 2:305-316(1998). Osada M., et al. Nat. Med. 4:839-843(1998). Hagiwara K., et al. Cancer Res. 59:4165-4169(1999).