

p53 (acetyl K370) Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90473

Specification

p53 (acetyl K370) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession P04637
Reactivity Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names

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

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 53kDa KDa

p53 (acetyl K370) Antibody - Additional Information

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

p53 (acetyl K370)

Description Tumor protein p53, a nuclear protein, plays

an essential role in the regulation of cell cycle, specifically in the transition from G0 to G1. It is found in very low levels in normal cells, however, in a variety of transformed cell lines, it is expressed in high amounts, and believed to contribute

to transformation and malignancy.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline,

pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

p53 (acetyl K370) 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, PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340061"



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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"
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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/35618207"
target="_blank">35618207</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36634798"
target="blank">36634798</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38653238"
target="blank">38653238</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937"
target=" blank">9840937</a>). Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth
arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (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/17189187" target="blank">17189187</a>, PubMed:<a
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href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38653238" target="blank">38653238</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937" target=" blank">9840937</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>,
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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-Mkln1.
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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:http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24051492 target="_blank">24051492).

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

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

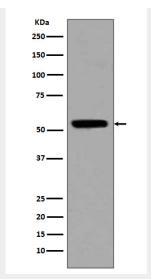
p53 (acetyl K370) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

p53 (acetyl K370) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of p53 (acetyl K370) expression in HeLa cell lysate treated with Trichostatin A .