



# P53 (ABT-P53) Mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-15516
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IHC;IF,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	TP53 P53
<b>Protein Name</b>	Antigen NY-CO-13;BCC7;Cellular tumor antigen p53;FLJ92943;LFS1;Mutant tumor protein 53;p53;p53 tumor suppressor;P53_HUMAN;Phosphoprotein p53;Tp53;Transformation related protein 53;TRP53;tumor antigen
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human P53
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody can recognize human wild type and mutant P53 protein. In western blotting of wild type HEK293 cell lysate, the antibody can label a 50 kDa band corresponding to P53, while there is no band
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG2a, Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ,IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Antigen NY-CO-13;BCC7;Cellular tumor antigen p53;FLJ92943;LFS1;Mutant tumor protein 53;p53;p53 tumor suppressor;P53_HUMAN;Phosphoprotein p53;Tp53;Transformation related protein 53;TRP53;tumor antigen p55;Tumor protein 53;Tumor protein p53;Tumor suppressor p53
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus, PML body . Endoplasmic reticulum . Mitochondrion matrix . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . 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). .; [Isoform 1]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but localizes to the cytoplasm when expressed with isoform 4.; [Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized mainly in the nucleus with minor staining in the cytoplasm.; [Isoform 3]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized in the nucleus in most cells but found in the cytoplasm in some cells.; [Isoform 4]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but translocates to the cy
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.

**Function**

cofactor: Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit. disease: Defects in TP53 are a cause of choroid plexus papilloma [MIM:260500]. Choroid plexus papilloma is a slow-growing benign tumor of the choroid plexus that often invades the leptomeninges. In children it is usually in a lateral ventricle but in adults it is more often in the fourth ventricle. Hydrocephalus is common, either from obstruction or from tumor secretion of cerebrospinal fluid. If it undergoes malignant transformation it is called a choroid plexus carcinoma. Primary choroid plexus tumors are rare and usually occur in early childhood. disease: Defects in TP53 are a cause of Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) [MIM:151623]. LFS is an autosomal dominant familial cancer syndrome that in its classic form is defined by the existence of a proband affected by a sarcoma before 45 years with a first degree relative affected by any tumor before 45 years a

**Background**

tumor protein p53(TP53) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a tumor suppressor protein containing transcriptional activation, DNA binding, and oligomerization domains. The encoded protein responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate expression of target genes, thereby inducing cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. Mutations in this gene are associated with a variety of human cancers, including hereditary cancers such as Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternate promoters result in multiple transcript variants and isoforms. Additional isoforms have also been shown to result from the use of alternate translation initiation codons (PMIDs: 12032546, 20937277). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],

**matters needing attention**

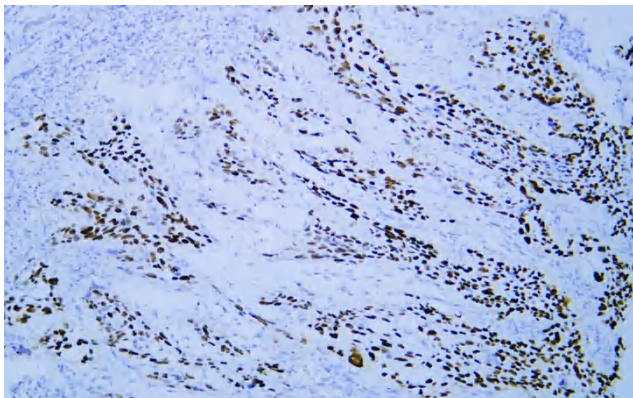
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

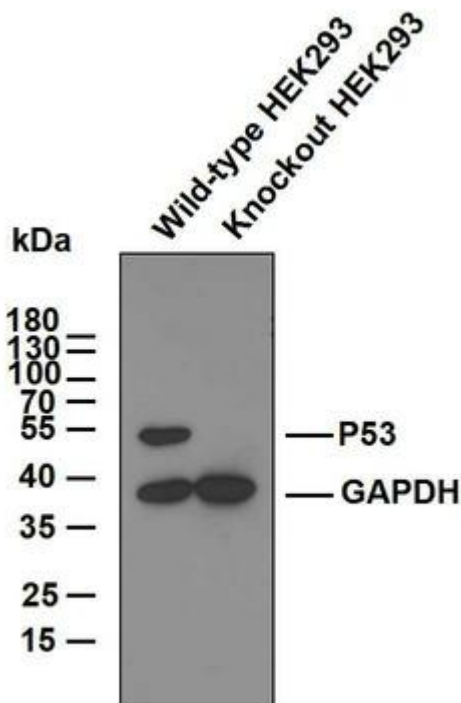
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



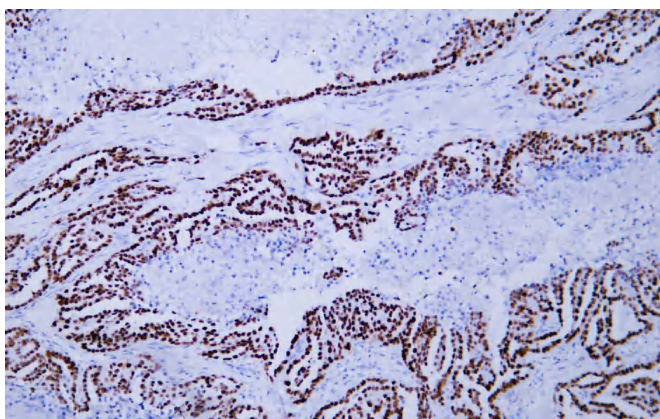
## Products Images



Human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-P53 (ABT-P53) Antibody



P53 knockout and wild-type HEK293 whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-P53 and anti-GAPDH antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane1: Wild type HEK293 whole cell lysate, 20ug; Lane2: P53 knockout HEK293 whole cell lysate, 20ug; Predicted band size: 53 kDa Observed band size: 53 kDa



Human ovarian serous adenocarcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-P53 (ABT-P53) Antibody