

**TP63 Antibody (Ascites)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2132a****Specification**

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**TP63 Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9H3D4</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_003713.3</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Calculated MW	76785
Antigen Region	651-680

**TP63 Antibody (Ascites) - 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 mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 651-680 amino acids from human TP63.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:200~1600

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**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 (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TP63 Antibody (Ascites) - 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**

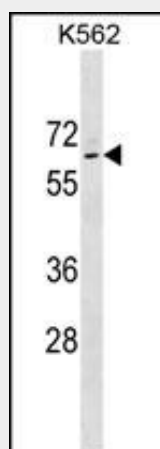
Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed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

**TP63 Antibody (Ascites) - 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 (Ascites) - Images**



TP63 Antibody (Ascites)(Cat. #AM2132a) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the TP63 antibody detected the TP63 protein (arrow).

### **TP63 Antibody (Ascites) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. An animal model, p63 <sup>-/-</sup> mice, has been useful in defining the role this protein plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. p63 <sup>-/-</sup> 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 (Ascites) - 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) :  
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