

**TP53 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2244b****Specification**

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**TP53 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P04637</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, $\kappa$
Calculated MW	43653

**TP53 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7157**Other Names**

Cellular tumor antigen p53, Antigen NY-CO-13, Phosphoprotein p53, Tumor suppressor p53, TP53, P53

**Target/Specificity**

Purified His-tagged TP53 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

TP53 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TP53 Antibody (N-term) - 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:[15340061](#), PubMed:[17317671](#), PubMed:[17349958](#), PubMed:[19556538](#), PubMed:[20673990](#), PubMed:[20959462](#), PubMed:[22726440](#), PubMed:[24051492](#), PubMed:[24652652](#), PubMed:[35618207](#), PubMed:[36634798](#), PubMed:[38653238](#), PubMed:[9840937](#)). Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (PubMed:[11025664](#), PubMed:[12524540](#), PubMed:[12810724](#), PubMed:[15186775](#), PubMed:[15340061](#), PubMed:[17189187](#), PubMed:[17317671](#), PubMed:[17349958](#), PubMed:[19556538](#), PubMed:[20673990](#), PubMed:[20959462](#), PubMed:[22726440](#), PubMed:[24051492](#), PubMed:[24652652](#), PubMed:[38653238](#), PubMed:[9840937](#)). Negatively regulates cell division by controlling expression of a set of genes required for this process (PubMed:[11025664](#), PubMed:[12524540](#), PubMed:[12810724](#), PubMed:[15186775](#), PubMed:[15340061](#), PubMed:[17317671](#), PubMed:[17349958](#), PubMed:[19556538](#), PubMed:[20673990](#), PubMed:[20959462](#), PubMed:[22726440](#), PubMed:[24051492](#), PubMed:[24652652](#), PubMed:[9840937](#)). 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:[12524540](#), PubMed:[17189187](#)). Its pro-apoptotic activity is activated via its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 (PubMed:[12524540](#)). However, this activity is inhibited when the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 is displaced by PPP1R13L/iASPP (PubMed:[12524540](#)). 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. 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:[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

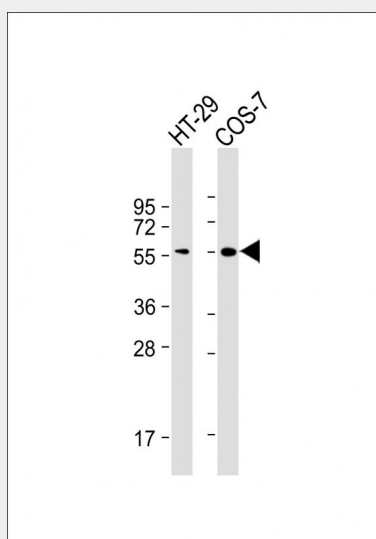
Ubiquitous. Isoforms are expressed in a wide range of normal tissues but in a tissue-dependent manner. Isoform 2 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, lung, prostate, muscle, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 3 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not 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

### TP53 Antibody (N-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](#)

#### TP53 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-TP53 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 2: COS-7 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 53 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

#### TP53 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. 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. 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.

#### TP53 Antibody (N-term) - References

- Lamb P., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:1379-1385(1986).  
Filippini G., et al. Submitted (JUL-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Zakut-Houri R., et al. EMBO J. 4:1251-1255(1985).  
Harlow E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1601-1610(1985).  
Harris N., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 6:4650-4656(1986).