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# MDM2 Antibody (S166)

**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**
**Catalog # AP1253E**

## Specification

### MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **IF, IHC-P, WB, FC,E** |
| Primary Accession | Q00987 |
| Reactivity | **Human** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |
| Antigen Region | **141-176** |

### MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 4193

**Other Names**
E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2, 632-, Double minute 2 protein, Hdm2, Oncoprotein Mdm2, p53-binding protein Mdm2, MDM2

**Target/Specificity**
This MDM2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 141-176 amino acids from human MDM2.

**Dilution**
IF~~1:10~50
IHC-P~~1:10~50
WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**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**
MDM2 Antibody (S166) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Protein Information

**Name** MDM2

**Function** E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:29681526). Inhibits p53/TP53- and p73/TP73-mediated cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by binding its transcriptional activation domain. Also acts as a ubiquitin ligase E3 toward itself and ARRB1. Permits the nuclear export of p53/TP53. Promotes proteasome-dependent ubiquitin- independent degradation of retinoblastoma RB1 protein. Inhibits DAXX- mediated apoptosis by inducing its ubiquitination and degradation. Component of the TRIM28/KAP1-MDM2-p53/TP53 complex involved in stabilizing p53/TP53. Also a component of the TRIM28/KAP1-ERBB4-MDM2 complex which links growth factor and DNA damage response pathways. Mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation of DYRK2 in nucleus. Ubiquitinates IGF1R and SNAI1 and promotes them to proteasomal degradation (PubMed:12821780, PubMed:15053880, PubMed:15195100, PubMed:15632057, PubMed:16337594, PubMed:17290220, PubMed:19098711, PubMed:19219073, PubMed:19837670, PubMed:19965871, PubMed:20173098, PubMed:20385133, PubMed:20858735, PubMed:22128911). Ubiquitinates DCX, leading to DCX degradation and reduction of the dendritic spine density of olfactory bulb granule cells (By similarity). Ubiquitinates DLG4, leading to proteasomal degradation of DLG4 which is required for AMPA receptor endocytosis (By similarity). Negatively regulates NDUFS1, leading to decreased mitochondrial respiration, marked oxidative stress, and commitment to the mitochondrial pathway of apoptosis (PubMed:30879903). Binds NDUFS1 leading to its cytosolic retention rather than mitochondrial localization resulting in decreased supercomplex assembly (interactions between complex I and complex III), decreased complex I activity, ROS production, and apoptosis (PubMed:30879903).

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus. Note=Expressed predominantly in the nucleoplasm. Interaction with ARF(P14) results in the localization of both proteins to the nucleolus. The nucleolar localization signals in both ARF(P14) and MDM2 may be necessary to allow efficient nucleolar localization of both proteins. Colocalizes with RASSF1 isoform A in the nucleus

**Tissue Location**
Ubiquitous. Isoform Mdm2-A, isoform Mdm2-B, isoform Mdm2-C, isoform Mdm2-D, isoform Mdm2-E, isoform Mdm2-F and isoform Mdm2-G are observed in a range of cancers but absent in normal tissues

## MDM2 Antibody (S166) - 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

## MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Images

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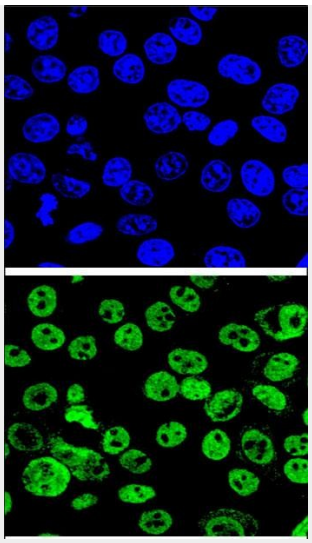
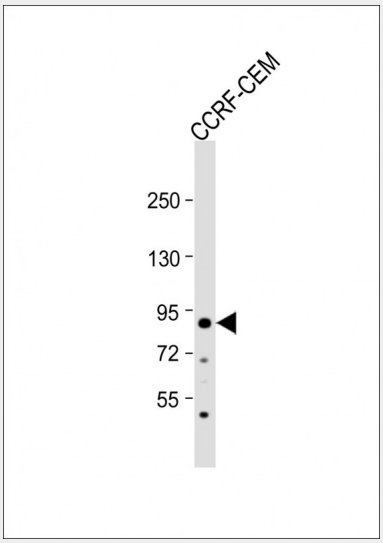
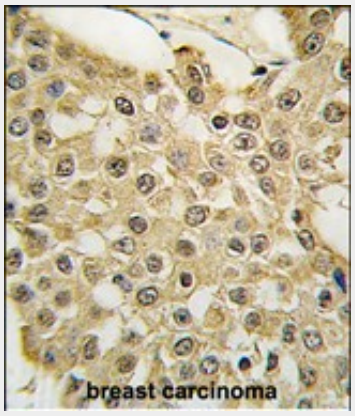


Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of MDM2 Antibody (S166) (Cat. #AP1253e) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).




Anti-MDM2 Antibody (S166) at1:2000 dilution + CCRF-CEM whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 55 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.




Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with the MDM2

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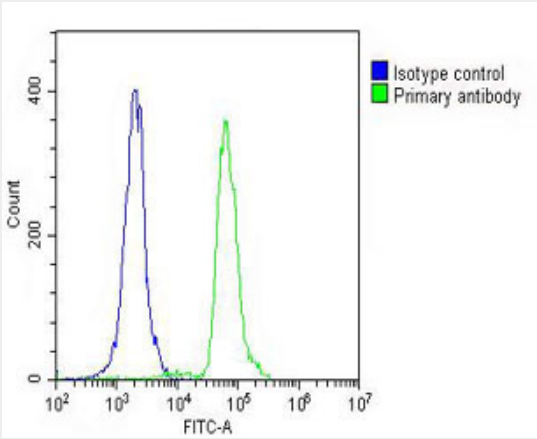
Antibody (S166) (Cat.#AP1253e), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.




Overlay histogram showing THP-1 cells stained with AP1253E (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP1253E, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

**MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Background**

MDM2 is a target of the transcription factor tumor protein p53. This protein is a nuclear phosphoprotein that binds and inhibits transactivation by tumor protein p53, as part of an autoregulatory negative feedback loop. Overexpression of MDM2 can result in excessive inactivation of tumor protein
p53, diminishing its tumor suppressor function. This protein has E3
ubiquitin ligase activity, which targets tumor protein p53 for proteasomal degradation. This protein also affects the cell cycle,apoptosis, and tumorigenesis through interactions with other proteins, including retinoblastoma 1 and ribosomal protein L5.

**MDM2 Antibody (S166) - References**

Burch, L.R., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 337(1):115-128 (2004).
Schon, O., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 336(1):197-202 (2004).
Mantesso, A., et al., J. Oral Pathol. Med. 33(2):96-101 (2004).
Shmueli, A., et al., Mol. Cell 13(1):4-5 (2004).
Xia, L., et al., Cancer Res. 64(1):221-228 (2004).

**MDM2 Antibody (S166) - Citations**

- Increased Δ133p53 mRNA in lung carcinoma corresponds with reduction of p21 expression.
- Pathological signaling via platelet-derived growth factor receptor {alpha} involves chronic activation of Akt and suppression of p53.