

Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to p53 (pS6) Catalog # AP60644

Specification

Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IP, IHC Primary Accession P04637

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 43653

Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7157

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human p53. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IP (1/10 - 1/100) IP~~N/A

IHC~~1:100~500

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Format

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-p53 (pS6) 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15186775"



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target=" blank">15186775</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15340061"
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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
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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>,
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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20673990" target="_blank">20673990</a>,
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PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22726440" target="blank">22726440</a>.
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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
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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: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

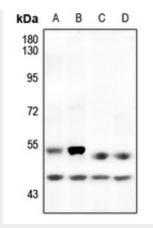
Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody - Protocols

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

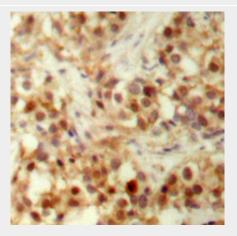
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody - Images

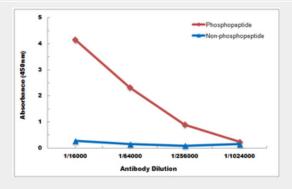




Western blot analysis of p53 (pS6) expression in A549 (A), HEK293T (B), rat kidney (C), mouse kidney (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of p53 (pS6) staining in human ovarian cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Direct ELISA antibody dose-response curve using Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody. Antigen (phosphopeptide and non-phosphopeptide) concentration is 5 ug/ml. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H&L) - HRP was used as the secondary antibody, and signal was developed by TMB substrate.

Anti-p53 (pS6) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human p53. The exact sequence is proprietary.