

TP53 Blocking Peptide (N-term)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20337a**Specification**

TP53 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product InformationPrimary Accession
Other Accession[P04637](#)
[Q95330](#), [Q9TUB2](#), [P56423](#)**TP53 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7157**Other Names**

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

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TP53 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** TP53**Synonyms** P53**Function**

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:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:20673990, PubMed:20959462, PubMed:22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:<a

[9840937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9840937), PubMed:24652652). 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 (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:9840937, PubMed:24652652). 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. 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 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TP53 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

TP53 Blocking Peptide (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.