

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3200a

Specification

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, DB,E
Primary Accession	P04637
Other Accession	P56423
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	43653

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7157

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

This p53 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S315 of human p53.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

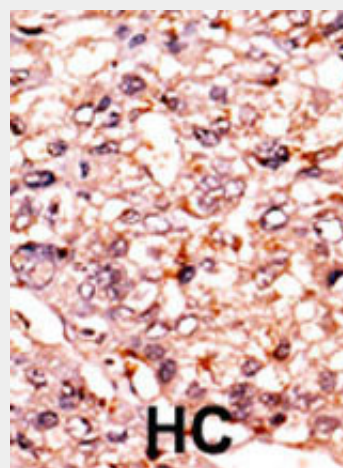
DB~~1:500

Format

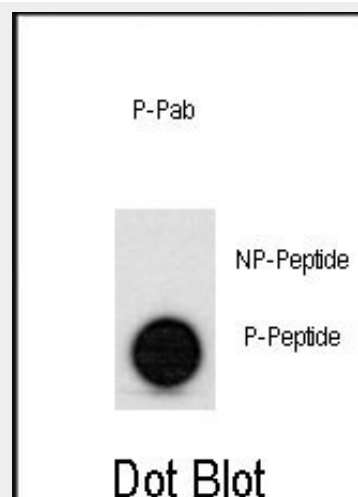
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Dot blot analysis of anti-hp53-S315 Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. #AP3200a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Precautions

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - 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. 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. 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

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - Background

Tumor protein p53, a nuclear protein, plays an essential role in the regulation of cell cycle, specifically in the transition from G0 to G1. It is found in very low levels in normal cells, however, in a variety of transformed cell lines, it is expressed in high amounts, and believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing DNA-binding, oligomerization and transcription activation domains. It is postulated to bind as a tetramer to a p53-binding site and activate expression of downstream genes that inhibit growth and/or invasion, and thus function as a tumor suppressor. Mutants of p53 that frequently occur in a number of different human cancers fail to bind the consensus DNA binding site, and hence cause the loss of tumor suppressor activity. Alterations of the TP53 gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome.

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - References

Garden, G.A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 331(3):799-809 (2005).
Castedo, M., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 331(3):701-706 (2005).
Duensing, A., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 331(3):694-700 (2005).
Seemann, S., et al., Oncogene 24(24):3853-3863 (2005).
Mann, K., et al., Oncogene 24(24):3964-3975 (2005).

isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed:24051492).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. 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)
[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

Phospho-p53(S315) Antibody - 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](#)