TP53

Mouse Anti-Human Tumor Protein p53, TP53 Clone Pab122 mAb

Catalog No.	MON7049	**Quantity:**	100 µg

Alternate Names: FLJ92943, LFS1, TRP53, p53, p53 antigen, p53 transformation suppressor, p53 tumor suppressor, phosphoprotein p53, transformation-related protein 53

Description: The p53 gene is located on human chromosome 17p13.1. Mutation and/or allelic loss of this gene is one of the causes of the occurrence of a variety of mesenchymal and epithelial tumors. If it occurs in the germ line, such tumors run in families. P53 binds to a DNA consensus sequence, the p53 response element, and it regulates normal cell growth cycle events by activating transcription of genes, involved either in progression through the cycle, or causing arrest in G1 when the genome is damaged. In most transformed and tumor cells the concentration of p53 is increased 5-1000 fold over the minute concentrations (1000 molecules cell) in normal cells, principally due to the increased half-life (4 h) compared to that of the wild-type (20 min). P53 localizes in the nucleus, but is detectable at the plasma membrane during mitosis and when certain mutations modulate cytoplasmic/nuclear distribution. Source: A BALB/c mouse was immunized with recombinant human p53 protein. Splenocytes were fused with mouse myeloma P3-X63/AG8.653 cells.

Concentration: 100 µg/ml

Gene ID: 7157

Host: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1-kappa

Clone: Pab122

Formulation: 100 µg purified material in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide. **Precaution:** Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications: P53 is the most commonly mutated gene in spontaneously occurring human cancers. Mutations arise with an average frequency of 70% but incidence varies from zero in carcinoid lung tumors to 97% in primary melanomas. High concentrations of p53 protein are transiently expressed in human epidermis and superficial dermal fibroblasts following mild ultraviolet irradiation. The Pab 122 MoAb reacts with a N-terminal epitope of the 53 kD gene product and this epitope is not destroyed by formalin-fixation and routine paraffin embedding. Microwaving is needed for optimal staining.

frozen sections	paraffin sections	flow cytometry	ELISA	blocking	Western blotting
+	+	+			+

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