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Immunotag™ p53 (Acetyl Lys370) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITK0035
Product Description	Immunotag™ p53 (Acetyl Lys370) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluo
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cann for return.
Target Protein	p53 (Lys38000)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized Acetyl-peptide derived from human p53 around the A
Specificity	Acetyl-p53 (K370) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p53 protein only when acetylated
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-spec
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	TP53
Accession No.	P04637 P02340
Alternate Names	TP53; P53; Cellular tumor antigen p53; Antigen NY-CO-13; Phosphoprotein p53; Tumor suppressor p53

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Description	tumor protein p53(TP53) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a tumor suppressor protein containing trans oligomerization domains. The encoded protein responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate express arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. Mutations in this gene are associ hereditary cancers such as Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alter variants and isoforms. Additional isoforms have also been shown to result from the use of alternate tra 20937277). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Cell_Cycle_G1S,Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA,p53,Apoptosis_Inhibition,Apo T CELLNeurotrophin,Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),Huntington's disease,Pathways in cancer,Colore cancer,Glioma,Prostate cancer,Thyroid cancer,Basal cell carcinoma,Melanoma,Bladder cancer,Chronic cell lung cancer,
Protein Expression	Blood,Brain,Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma,Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma,Glial cell,Glial
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,nucleus,nucleoplasm,replication fork,transcription factor TFIID complex,nucleolus,cy matrix,endoplasmic reticulum,cytosol,integral component of membrane,nuclear matrix,

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Protein Function	cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in TP53 are a cause of choroid plexus papilloma [growing benign tumor of the choroid plexus that often invades the leptomeninges. In children it is usua often in the fourth ventricle. Hydrocephalus is common, either from obstruction or from tumor secretio transformation it is called a choroid plexus carcinoma. Primary choroid plexus tumors are rare and usu TP53 are a cause of Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) [MIM:151623]. LFS is an autosomal dominant familial by the existence of a proband affected by a sarcoma before 45 years with a first degree relative affecte degree relative with any tumor before 45 years or a sarcoma at any age. Other clinical definitions for L PubMed:8718514) and called Li-Fraumeni like syndrome (LFL). In these families affected relatives deve early ages. Four types of cancers account for 80% of tumors occurring in TP53 germline mutation carri sarcomas, brain tumors (astrocytomas) and adrenocortical carcinomas. Less frequent tumors include c age of 15, rhabdomyosarcoma before the age of 5, leukemia, Wilms tumor, malignant phyllodes tumor TP53 are a cause of lung cancer [MIM:211980].,disease:Defects in TP53 are a cause of one form of here [MIM:202300]. ADCC is a rare childhood tumor, representing about 0.4% of childhood tumors, with a hi with increased frequency in patients with the Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome [MIM:130650] and is a c [MIM:151623].,disease:Defects in TP53 are found in Barrett metaplasia; also known as Barrett esophag squamous epithelium of the lower esophagus is replaced by a metaplastic columnar epithelium. The co approximately 10% of patients with chronic gastroesophageal reflux disease and predisposes to the de adenocarcinoma.,disease:Defects in TP53 are involved in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) esophagus.,disease:Defects in TP53 are involved in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCC) involved in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). Cigarette smoke is a prime mutagenic agent in canc TP53 may be associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma [MIM:161550]; also known as nasopharyngea amounts in a wide variety of transformed cells. TP53 is frequently mutated or inactivated in about 60% as a transcriptional repression domain.,function:Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; indu physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that act a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expressio tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cel activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this pro cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and expression. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over.,online information:P53 entry,online information:S cancers,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:Acetylate transcriptional activity. Deacetylation of Lys-382 by SIRT1 impairs its ability to induce proapoptotic pro senescence.,PTM:Demethylation of di-methylated Lys-370 by KDM1/LSD1 prevents interaction with TP5 transcriptional activation.,PTM:Dephosphorylated by PP2A. SV40 small T antigen inhibits the dephospho glycosylated in the C-terminal basic region. Studied in EB-1 cell line.,PTM:Monomethylated at Lys-372 b transcriptional activation. Monomethylated at Lys-370 by SMYD2, leading to decrease DNA-binding acti activity. Lys-372 monomethylation prevents the interaction with SMYD2 and subsequenct monomethyl residues mediates transcriptional activation. Phosphorylated by HIPK1 (By similarity). Phosphorylation BIRC5 promoter. Phosphorylated on Thr-18 by VRK1, which may prevent the interaction with MDM2. Ph MDM2-mediated degradation. Phosphorylated on Ser-46 by HIPK2 upon UV irradiation. Phosphorylation Phosphorylated on Ser-392 following UV but not gamma irradiation. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage 15 upon ultraviolet irradiation; which is enhanced by interaction with BANP.,PTM:Sumoylated by SUMO proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the p53 family.,subcellular location:Interaction with BAN DNA as a homotetramer.,subunit:Interacts with AXIN1. Probably part of a complex consisting of TP53, H homotetramer. Interacts with histone acetyltransferases EP300 and methyltransferases HRMT1L2 and the interaction of TP53 with cancer-associated/HPV (E6) viral proteins leads to ubiquitination and degra growth regulation. This complex formation requires an additional factor, E6-AP, which stably associates terminus) with TAF1; when TAF1 is part of the TFIID complex. Interacts with ING4; this interaction may TP73. Interacts with HIPK1, HIPK2, and P53DINP1. Interacts with WWOX. May interact with HCV core pro with HSP90AB1. Interacts with CHD8; leading to recruit histone H1 and prevent transactivation activity CDKN2AIP and E4F1. Interacts with YWHAZ; the interaction enhances P53 transcriptional activity. Phosp interaction. Interacts (via DNA-binding domain) with MAML1 (via N-terminus).,

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