Product Data Sheet: p53

Cat. No:	MAB-10166
Size:	100 ug
Clone:	Bp53.12
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Ms
Isotype:	IgG2a
Immunogen:	Bacterially expressed full-length wild-type p53
Reactivity:	Hu
Applications:	Flow Cytometry Immunoprecipitation Western Blotting Recommended dilution: 1-2 µg/ml, overnight in 4oC Positive control: RAMOS human lymphoma cell line Sample preparation: Resuspend approx. 50 mil. cells in 1 ml cold Lysis buffer (1% laurylmaltoside in 20 mM Tris/Cl, 100 mM NaCl pH 8.2, 50 mM NaF including Protease inhibitor Cocktail). Incubate 60 min on ice. Centrifuge to remove cell debris. Mix lysate with non-reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer. Application note: Non-reducing conditions. SDS-PAGE (12% separating gel). Immunohistochemistry (paraffin sections) Immunocytochemistry: 2-10ug/ml ELISA
Purification:	Purified from ascites by precipitation methods
Background:	The tumour suppressor protein p53 is a key element of intracellular anticancer protection. It mediates cell cycle arrest or apoptosis in response to DNA damage or to starvation for pyrimidine nukleotides. It is up-regulated in response to these stress signals and stimulated to activate transcription of specific genes, resulting in expression of p21waf1 and other proteins involved in G1 or G2/M arrest, or proteins that trigger apoptosis, such as Bcl-2. The structure of p53 comprises N-terminal transactivation domain, central DNA-binding domain, oligomerisation domain, and C-terminal regulatory domain. There are various phosphorylation sites on p53, of which the phosphorylation at Ser15 is important for p53 activation and stabilization.The antibody BP53-12 recognizes defined epitope (aa 16-25) on human p53, a 50 kDa tumour suppressor found in increased amounts in a wide variety of transformed cells; it is frequently mutated or inactivated in many types of cancer.
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.5
Storage:	Store at 2-8oC. Do not freeze.

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