

Cat. No:	ABP-0465
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 ug
Clone:	Poly
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rb
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Hu
Applications:	Western blotting 1:1000
Molecular Weight:	80 kDa

Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr99 of human p73. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography

Background: The p53 family member, p73, exists in multiple isoforms/splice variants and can induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage via its activity as a transcription regulator (1-3). Upon DNA damage, p73 is phosphorylated at Tyr99 by c-Abl, causing translocation to the nuclear matrix (4). DNA damage-induced acetylation of p73 at Lys321 by the acetyltransferase p300 has also been reported to enhance transcription of genes including that of p53AIP1 (5). Another report, however, indicates that p300 does not acetylate full length p73 in vivo (6). While the sequences surrounding p73 Tyr99 and p63 Tyr149 are very similar, only p73 co-localizes with c-Abl following gamma irradiation, suggesting that p63 is not a c-Abl substrate (7). Phospho-p73 (Tyr99) Antibody detects endogenous levels of p73 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 99. This antibody cross-reacts with p63 when phosphorylated at tyrosine 149.

Form:	liquid
Buffer:	Supplied in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage:	Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

References

(1) Kaghad, M. et al. (1997) Cell 90, 809-819. (2) Jost, C. A. et al. (1997) Nature 389, 191-194. (3) De Laurenzi, V. D. et al. (1999) Cell Death Differ. 6, 389-390. (4) Ben-Yehoyada, M. et al. (2003) J. Biol. Chem. 278, 34475-34482. (5) Costanzo, A. et al. (2002) Mol. Cell 9, 175-186. (6) Zeng, X. et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276, 48-52. (7) Hamer, G. et al. (2001) Oncogene 20, 4298-4304.

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