

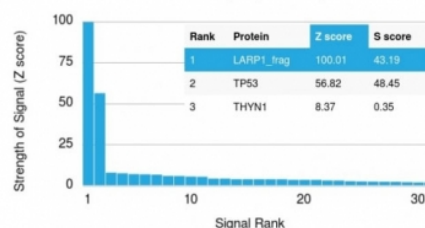
p53 Antibody / TP53 [clone PAb240] (V8130)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8130-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8130-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8130SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

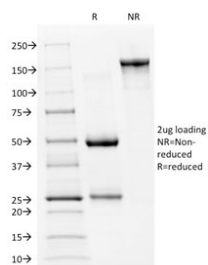
[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	PAb240
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P04637
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) :
Limitations	This p53 antibody is available for research use only.

Human Protein Microarray Specificity Validation



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using p53 antibody (clone PAb240). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the PAb240 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free p53 antibody (clone PAb240) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was tested by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. PAb240 binds to the C-terminus (aa213-217) of both wild type and mutated p53. Mutation and/or allelic loss of p53 is one of the causes 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 51000 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. 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the p53 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Gel-Purified p53-beta-galactosidase fusion protein containing murine p53 from amino acids 14-389 was used as the immunogen for the p53 antibody.

Storage

Store the p53 antibody at 2-8°C (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20°C or colder (without azide).