p53 (S46) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: AP0560 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human,Rat

BackGround:

The p53 tumor suppressor protein plays a major role in cellular response to DNA damage and other genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis. p53 is phosphorylated at multiple sites in vivo and by several different protein kinases in vitro. DNA damage induces phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 and Ser20 and leads to a reduced interaction between p53 and its negative regulator, the oncoprotein MDM2. MDM2 inhibits p53 accumulation by targeting it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. p53 can be phosphorylated by ATM, ATR, and DNA-PK at Ser15 and Ser37. Phosphorylation impairs the ability of MDM2 to bind p53, promoting both the accumulation and activation of p53 in response to DNA damage. Chk2 and Chk1 can phosphorylate p53 at Ser20, enhancing its tetramerization, stability, and activity. p53 is phosphorylated at Ser392 in vivo and by CAK in vitro. Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser392 is increased in human tumors and has been reported to influence the growth suppressor function, DNA binding, and transcriptional activation of p53. p53 is phosphorylated at Ser6 and Ser9 by CK1δ and CK1ε both in vitro and in vivo. Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser46 regulates the ability of p53 to induce apoptosis. Acetylation of p53 is mediated by p300 and CBP acetyltransferases. Inhibition of deacetylation suppressing MDM2 from recruiting HDAC1 complex by p19 (ARF) stabilizes p53. Acetylation appears to play a positive role in the accumulation of p53 protein in stress response. Following DNA damage, human p53 becomes acetylated at Lys382 (Lys379 in mouse) in vivo to enhance p53-DNA binding. Deacetylation of p53 occurs through interaction with the SIRT1 protein, a deacetylase that may be involved in cellular aging and the DNA damage response.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2.

Molecular Weight:

~ 55 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

P04637

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:5000~1:10000

IF 1:50 - 1:100

IP 1:50 - 1:100

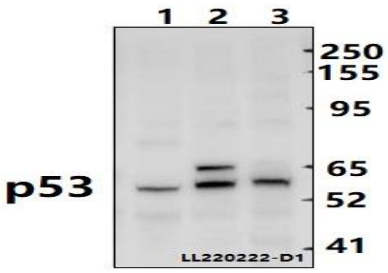
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

p53 (S46) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of p53 protein.

DATA:



Western blot (WB) analysis of p53 polyclonal antibody at 1:5000 dilution

Lane1:PC12 whole cell lysate(40ug)

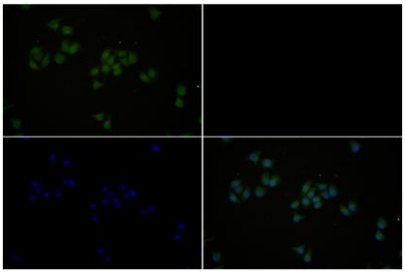
Lane2:MCF-7 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane3:A549 whole cell lysate(40ug)

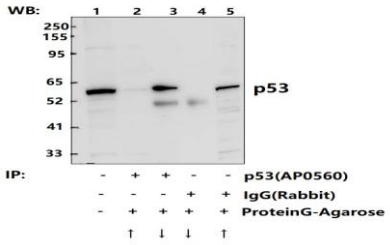
Bioworld Technology, Inc.
Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416,USA.
Email: info@bioworlde.com
Tel: 6123263284
Fax: 6122933841

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd.
Add: No 9, weidi road Qixia District Nanjing, 210046, P. R. China.
Email: info@biogot.com
Tel: 0086-025-68037686
Fax: 0086-025-68035151

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using p53 antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunoprecipitation of Hela cell lysates using p53 (S46) pAb (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)#BD0048 (lane 2 and lane 3) and Nonspecific IgG Control (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)#BD0048 (lane 4) .Lane 1 is 30% input. The western blot was probed using p53 (S46) pAb #AP0560.

Note:

Bioworld Technology, Inc.
Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416,USA.
Email: info@bioworlde.com
Tel: 6123263284
Fax: 6122933841

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd.
Add: No 9, weidi road Qixia District Nanjing, 210046, P. R. China.
Email: info@biogot.com
Tel: 0086-025-68037686
Fax: 0086-025-68035151