Purified Mouse Anti-human/non-human primates p53 Antibody *BP53-12, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V1031945
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human, non-human primates
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	p53
Clone	BP53-12

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	FC (QC TESTED), IP, WB, IHC(P), ICC, ELISA

Applications

Cellular tumor antigen p53 is a 44 kDa protein that can be located in the nucleus, mitochondrial matrix and centrosome of cells. It is sometimes referred to as Tumor suppressor p53, Phosphoprotein p53 and Antigen NY-CO-13. In Homo sapiens, cellular tumor antigen p53 has been closely linked to important functions like protein heterodimerization, DNA-binding transcription factor and histone deacetylase regulator activity. Cellular tumor antigen p53 is the subject of intensive examination stemming from the fact that it is involved with regulation of intrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway by p53 class mediator and intrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway in response to hypoxia. Cellular tumor antigen p53 aids in organismal processes, for instance, bone marrow development, cellular response to DNA damage stimulus and signal transduction by p53 class mediator, and moreover, aids in mitochondrial membrane permeability involved in apoptotic process, cell cycle G2/M phase transition and signal transduction by p53 class mediator. Cellular tumor antigen p53 downregulates transcription by RNA polymerase II and DNA-templated transcription, but also is an enhancer of pri-miRNA transcription by RNA polymerase II, cell aging and cardiac muscle cell apoptotic process. Cellular tumor antigen p53 is clinically significant because abnormalities in its function have been thought to be involved with diseases like Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS), lung cancer (LNCR) and bone marrow failure syndrome 5 (BMFS5). Bone marrow failure syndrome 5, an autosomal dominant inheritancedisorder characterized by delayed skeletal maturation, seizures and global developmental delay, has especially been of interest to scientists.