



Antibodies

1F-114-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to p53 Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (0.025 mg)

Clone:	BP53-12
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Specificity:	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.
Immunogen:	Bacterially expressed full-length wild-type p53
Species Reactivity:	Human, Non-Human Primates
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for direct immunofluorescence analysis. Note: This conjugate is routinely tested by flow cytometry analysis using permeabilized transient wild-type p53-transfectants.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
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 nucleotides. 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.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

**Antibodies****References:**

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