

## 36-3290: Anti-p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: PAb1801)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	PAb1801
<b>Application :</b>	FACS,IF,WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	TP53
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7157
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P04637
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Antigen NY-CO-13, BCC7, Cellular Tumor Antigen p53, LFS1, TP53, Transformation Related Protein 53 (TRP53), Tumor Protein p53, Tumor Suppressor p53
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Human p53-galactosidase fusion protein

### Description

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. This MAb reacts with an N-terminal epitope (aa32-79) 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. 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. 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. Positive nuclear staining with p53 antibody has been reported to be a negative prognostic factor in breast carcinoma, lung carcinoma, colorectal, and urothelial carcinoma.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT) (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

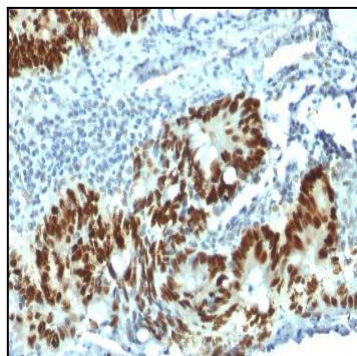


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PAb1801).

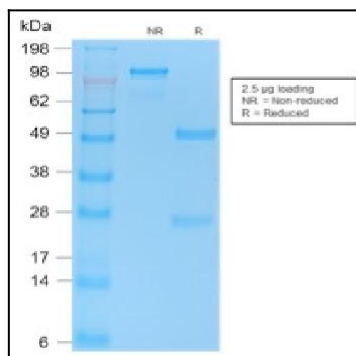


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PAb1801). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

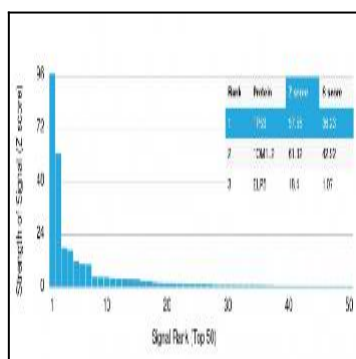


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using p53 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (PAb1801) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.