Best Tools for immunology Research

p63 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0501
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	p40/p63
Fields :	>>MicroRNAs in cancer
Gene Name :	TP63
Protein Name :	Tumor protein 63
Human Gene Id :	8626
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9H3D4
Mouse Gene Id :	22061
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O88898
Rat Gene Id :	246334
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q9JJP6
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide of human p63.
Specificity :	p63 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p63 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	Affinity purification

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	77kD
P References :	1. Cancer Res. 2008 Jul 1;68(13):5122-31. 2. Eur J Med Genet. 2008 Sep-Oct;51(5):497-500.
Background :	tumor protein p63(TP63) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. The functional domains of p53 family proteins include an N-terminal transactivation domain, a central DNA-binding domain and an oligomerization domain. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that vary in their functional properties. These isoforms function during skin development and maintenance, adult stem/progenitor cell regulation, heart development and premature aging. Some isoforms have been found to protect the germline by eliminating oocytes or testicular germ cells that have suffered DNA damage. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrim
Function :	cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in TP63 are a cause of cervical, colon, head and neck, lung and ovarian cancers.,disease:Defects in TP63 are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia Rapp-Hodgkin type (EDRH) [MIM:129400]; also called Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome or anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia with cleft lip/palate. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. EDRH is characterized by the combination of anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip, and cleft palate. The clinical syndrome is comprised of a characteristic facies (narrow nose and small mouth), wiry, slow-growing, and uncombable hair, sparse eyelashes and eyebrows, obstructed lacrimal puncta/epiphora, bilateral stenosis of external auditory canals, microsomia, hypodontia, cone-shaped incisors, enamel hypoplasia, dystrophic nails, and
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus .
Expression :	Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues.
Tag :	orthogonal
Sort :	1129
No4 :	1

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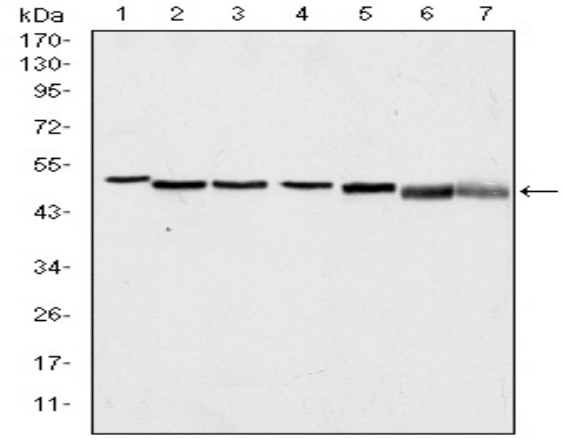
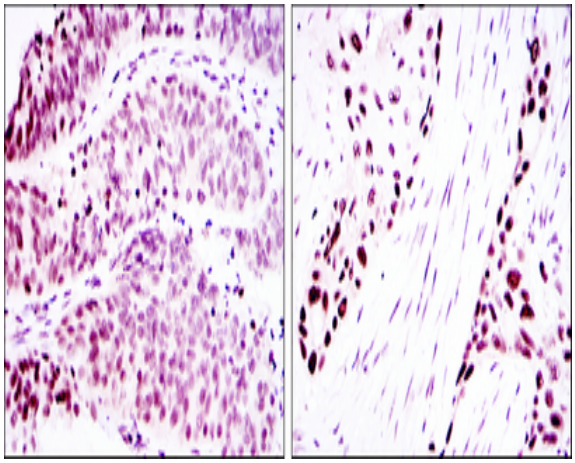
Host : Mouse

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using p63 Monoclonal Antibody against A431 (1), HeLa (2), Jurkat (3), THP-1 (4), NIH/3T3 (5), Cos7 (6) and PC-12 (7) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer (left) and lung cancer (right) with DAB staining using p63 Monoclonal Antibody.