

p40 (ABT-P40) mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM6665
Reactivity :	Human (predicted: Mouse)
Applications :	WB; IHC;ELISA
Target :	p40/p63
Fields :	>>MicroRNAs in cancer
Gene Name :	TP63 KET P63 P73H P73L TP73L
Protein Name :	p40
Human Gene Id :	8626
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9H3D4
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human p40 AA range: 1-100
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human p40. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-400, WB 1:100-2000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	77kD
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 (acrodermato-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

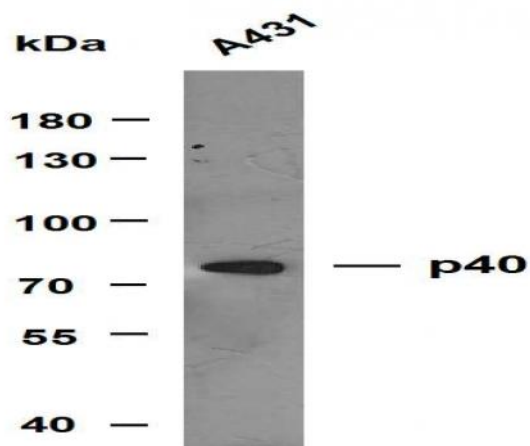
Subcellular Location :

Nucleus .

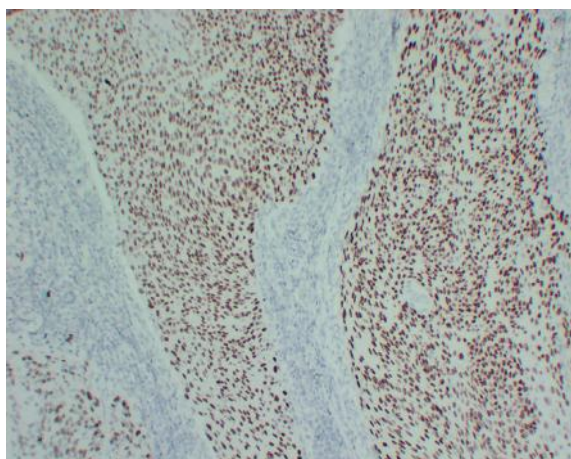
Expression :

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.

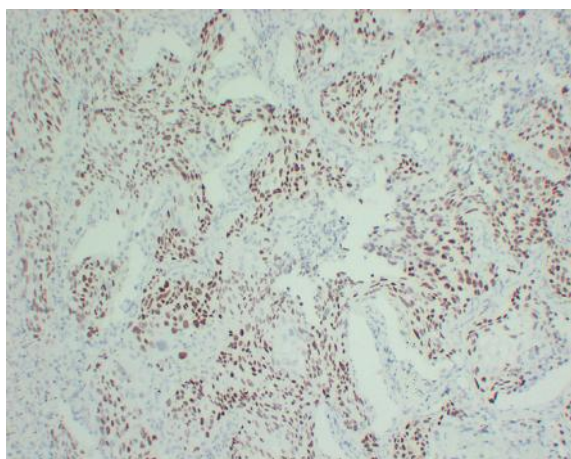
Products Images



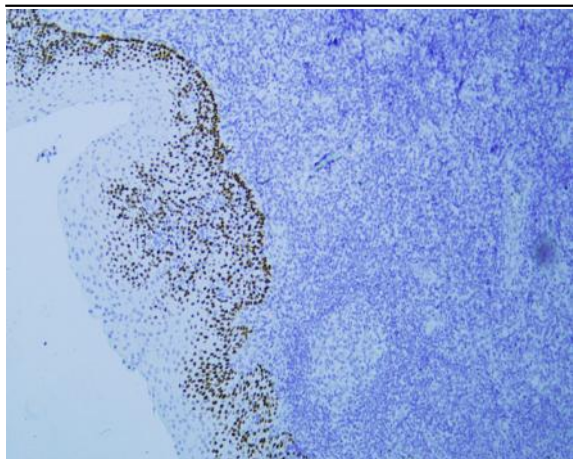
Whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-P40 (ABT-P40) antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A431 Predicted band size: 77kDa Observed band size: 77kDa



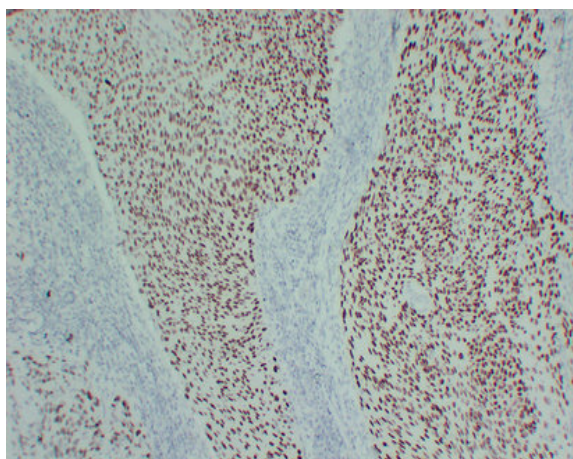
Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-p40 (ABT-P40) Antibody



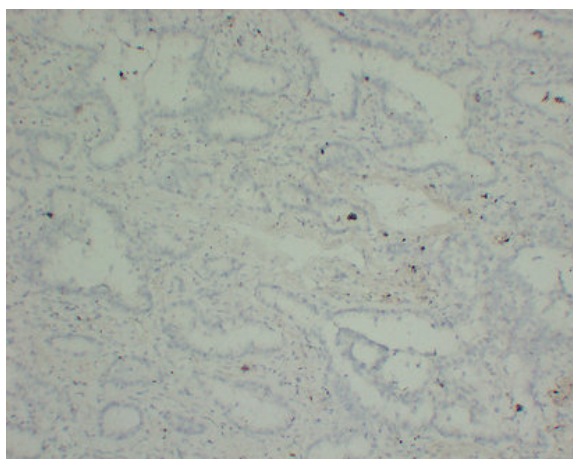
Human lung squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-p40 (ABT-P40) Antibody



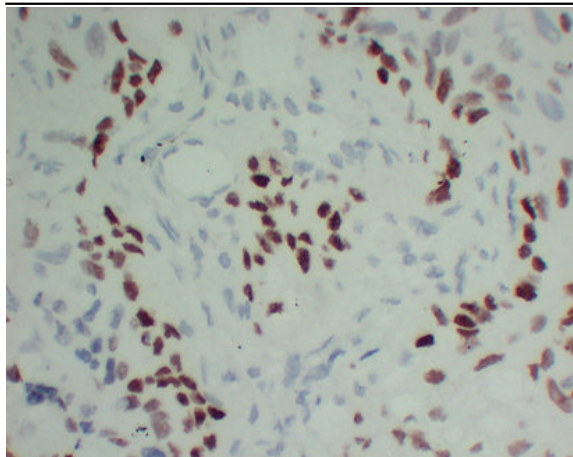
Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-p40 (ABT-P40) Antibody



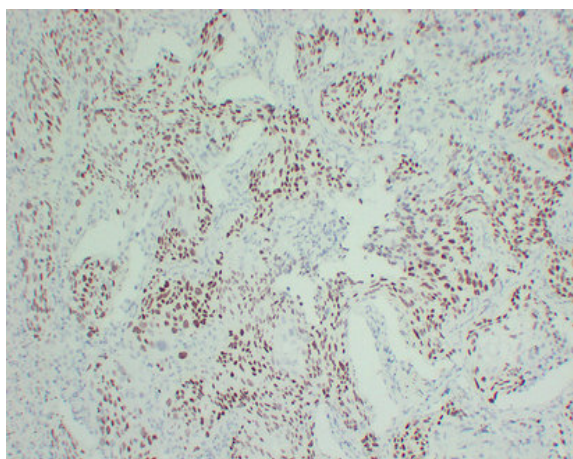
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Cervical squamous cell carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



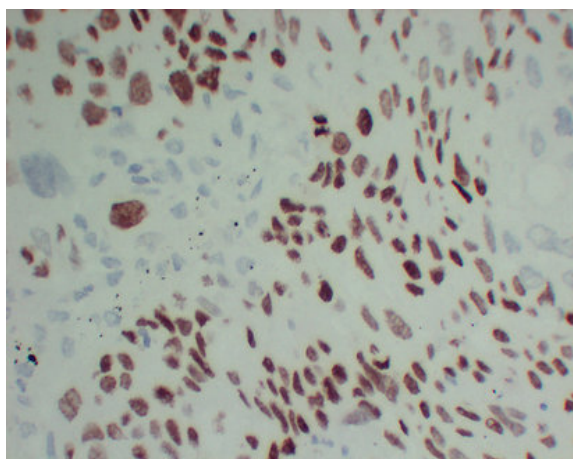
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Lung adenocarcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



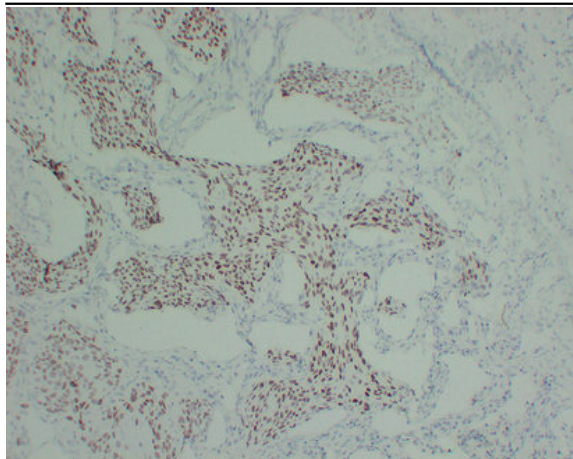
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Lung squamous cell carcinoma-high magnification. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



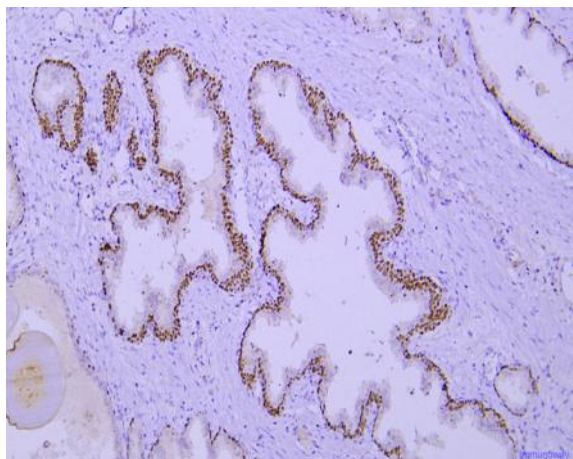
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Lung squamous cell carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Lung squamous cell carcinoma-high magnification. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Lung squamous cell carcinoma. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight).