

Acetyl p53 (K386) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YK0017

Reactivity: Human; Rat; Mouse;

Applications: IHC;IF;WB;ELISA

Target: p53

Fields: >>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>MAPK signaling

pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>p53 signaling

pathway;>>Mitophagy - animal;>>PI3K-Akt signaling

pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Ferroptosis;>>Cellular

senescence;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Parkinson

disease;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Huntington

disease;>>Shigellosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell

leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus

infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Colorectal

cancer;>>Pancreatic cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Glioma;>>Prostate cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Melanoma;>>Bladder

Gene Name: TP53

Protein Name: Cellular tumor antigen p53

Human Gene Id: 7157

Human Swiss Prot P04637

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot P02340

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

p53 around the acetylated site of Lys386. AA range:344-393

Specificity: Acetyl-p53 (K386) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p53 protein

only when acetylated at K386.



Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source : Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet

tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 44kD

Cell Pathway : Stem cell pathway; WNT; WNT-T CELL; β-Catenin; SAPK_JNK; AMPK;

Cell Cycle G1S;Cell Cycle G2M DNA;

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein; PI3K/Akt; Protein_Acetylation

Background: tumor protein p53(TP53) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a tumor suppressor

protein containing transcriptional activation, DNA binding, and oligomerization domains. The encoded protein responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate expression of target genes, thereby inducing cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. Mutations in this gene are associated with a variety of human cancers, including hereditary cancers such as Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternate

promoters result in multiple transcript variants and isoforms. Additional isoforms have also been shown to result from the use of alternate translation initiation codons (PMIDs: 12032546, 20937277). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],

Function: cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in TP53 are a cause of

choroid plexus papilloma [MIM:260500]. Choroid plexus papilloma is a slow-growing benign tumor of the choroid plexus that often invades the leptomeninges. In children it is usually in a lateral ventricle but in adults it is more often in the fourth ventricle. Hydrocephalus is common, either from obstruction or from tumor secretion of cerebrospinal fluid. If it undergoes malignant transformation it is called a choroid plexus carcinoma. Primary choroid plexus tumors are rare and usually occur in early childhood., disease: Defects in TP53 are a cause of Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) [MIM:151623]. LFS is an autosomal dominant familial cancer syndrome that in its classic form is defined by the existence of a proband affected by a sarcoma before 45 years with a first degree relative affected by any

tumor before 45 years a

Subcellular Location : Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus, PML body . Endoplasmic reticulum .

Mitochondrion matrix. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center,

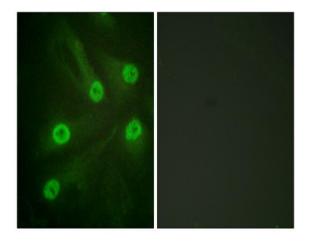
centrosome . Recruited into PML bodies together with CHEK2

(PubMed:12810724). Translocates to mitochondria upon oxidative stress (PubMed:22726440). Translocates to mitochondria in response to mitomycin C treatment (PubMed:27323408). .; [Isoform 1]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but localizes to the cytoplasm when expressed with isoform 4.; [Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized mainly in the nucleus with minor staining in the cytoplasm.; [Isoform 3]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Localized in the nucleus in most cells but found in the cytoplasm in some cells.; [Isoform 4]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Predominantly nuclear but translocates to the cy

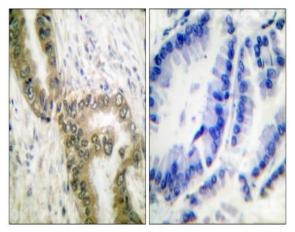
Expression:

Ubiquitous. Isoforms are expressed in a wide range of normal tissues but in a tissue-dependent manner. Isoform 2 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, lung, prostate, muscle, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 3 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in lung, spleen, testis, fetal brain, spinal cord and fetal liver. Isoform 7 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in prostate, uterus, skeletal muscle and breast. Isoform 8 is detected only in colon, bone marrow, testis, fetal brain and intestine. Isoform 9 is expressed in most normal tissues but is not detected in brain, heart, lung, fetal liver, salivary gland, breast or intestine.

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using p53 (Acetyl-Lys386) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using p53 (Acetyl-Lys386) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.