p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-15118

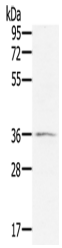
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human RNF144B
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

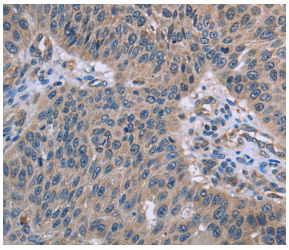
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:200-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data

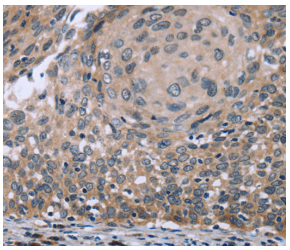


Western Blot analysis of TM4 cell using p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

Calculated-MV:34 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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p53 is the most commonly mutated gene in human cancer identified to date. Expression of p53 leads to inhibition of cell growth by preventing progression of cells from G1 to S phase of the cell cycle. Most importantly, p53 functions to cause arrest of cells in the G1 phase of the cell cycle following any exposure of cells to DNA-damaging agents. The MDM2 (murine double minute-2) protein was initially identified as an oncogene in a murine transformation system. MDM2 functions to bind p53 and block p53-mediated transactivation of cotransfected reporter constructs. The MDM2 gene is amplified in a high percentage of human sarcomas that retain wildtype p53 and tumor cells that overexpress MDM2 can tolerate high levels of p53 expression. Another p53 target protein is the p53-inducible RING finger protein (p53RFP), an auto-ubiquitinylated protein acting as an E3 ubiquitin ligase. p53RFP, also designated IBRDC2 in mouse and rat, receives ubiquitin from specific E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes and transfers it to substrates that promote their degradation by the proteasome. p53RFP may mediate re-entry into the cell cycle.

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