

## 30-1920: FITC Conjugated Anti-p53 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:BP53-12)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	BP53-12
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate :</b>	FITC
<b>Gene :</b>	TP53
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7157
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P04637
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	TP53,P53
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2a
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Bacterially expressed full-length wild-type p53

### Description

The tumour suppressor protein p53 is a key element of intracellular anticancer protection. It mediates cell cycle arrest or apoptosis in response to DNA damage or to starvation for pyrimidine nucleotides. It is up-regulated in response to these stress signals and stimulated to activate transcription of specific genes, resulting in expression of p21waf1 and other proteins involved in G1 or G2/M arrest, or proteins that trigger apoptosis, such as Bcl-2. The structure of p53 comprises N-terminal transactivation domain, central DNA-binding domain, oligomerisation domain, and C-terminal regulatory domain. There are various phosphorylation sites on p53, of which the phosphorylation at Ser15 is important for p53 activation and stabilization.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

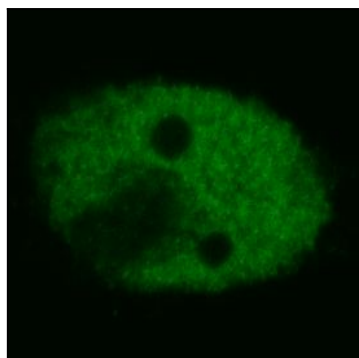


Figure 1: Confocal microscopy of human HeLa cells using anti-p53 (BP53-12; FITC). The expression of p53 protein was enhanced by intercalating reagent. Cells were fixed and permeabilized before incubation with the p53-FITC MAb. Photo provided by Dr. Hodny, Inst. of Experimental Medicine, Prague, Czech Republic

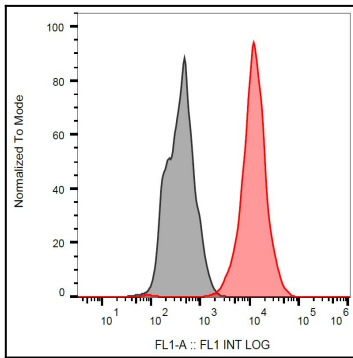


Figure 2: Intracellular staining of p53 in RAMOS cells with anti-p53 (BP53-12) FITC.