

## Product datasheet for **BM4079S**

### **p53 (TP53) (16-25) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BP53-12]**

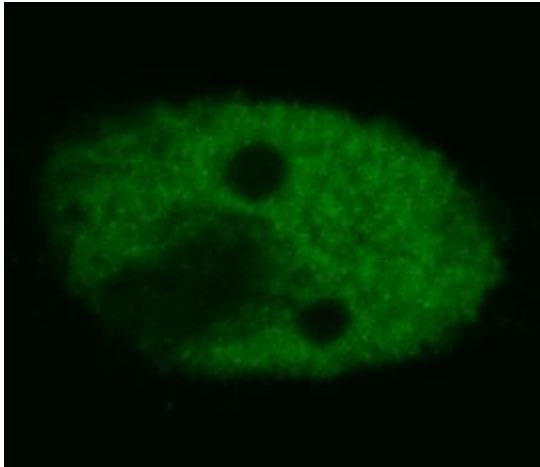
#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BP53-12
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> <b>Western Blotting</b> ( <i>Non-reducing conditions</i> ): <i>Recommended Dilution:</i> 1-2 µg/ml, overnight in 4°C. <i>Positive Control:</i> RAMOS Human lymphoma cell line <i>Sample Preparation:</i> Resuspend approx. 50 mil. cells in 1 ml cold Lysis buffer (1% laurylmaltoside in 20 mM Tris/Cl, 100 mM NaCl pH 8.2, 50 mM NaF including Protease inhibitor Cocktail). Incubate 60 min on ice. Centrifuge to remove cell debris. Mix lysate with non-reducing SDS-PAGE sample buffer. SDS-PAGE: 12% separating gel. <b>Immunoprecipitation.</b> <b>Immunocytochemistry.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin-Embedded Sections.</b>
Reactivity:	Human, Primate
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Bacterially expressed full-length wild-type p53.
Specificity:	This Monoclonal antibody <i>BP53-12</i> recognizes defined epitope (aa 16-25) on Human p53, a 50 kDa tumour suppressor found in increased amounts in a wide variety of transformed cells. It is frequently mutated or inactivated in many types of cancer.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH~7.4 State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 15 mM Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Precipitation Methods



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<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	tumor protein p53
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7157 Human P04637</a>
<b>Background:</b>	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.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Cellular tumor antigen p53, Tumor suppressor p53, Phosphoprotein p53, NY-CO-13

**Product images:**

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.