

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

TP53 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone TP53/1799R

Catalog Number: RAB03826

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human p53 protein.

Clone Name: TP53/1799R

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against

recombinant protein corresponding to recombinant

human p53 protein

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at

http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product

page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Purification: Protein A affinity chromatography

Concentration: 0.2 mg/mL

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Human protein microarray Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)(0.25-0.5 ug/mL for 30 min at RT)

Western Blot (0.5-1 ug/mL)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by

the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% sodium

azide

Storage Instruction: Store at 2~8°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GenelD: 7157

Gene Symbol: TP53

Gene Alias: FLJ92943, LFS1, TRP53, p53

Gene Summary: This gene encodes tumor protein p53, which responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate target genes that induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. p53 protein is expressed at low level in normal cells and at a high level in a variety of transformed cell lines, where it's believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. It is postulated to bind to a p53-binding site and activate expression of downstream genes that inhibit growth and/or invasion, and thus function as a tumor suppressor. Mutants of p53 that frequently occur in a number of different human cancers fail to bind the consensus DNA binding site, and hence cause the loss of tumor suppressor activity. Alterations of this gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Multiple p53 variants due to alternative promoters and multiple alternative splicing have been found. These variants encode distinct isoforms, which can regulate p53 transcriptional activity. [provided by RefSeq]