p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-15118

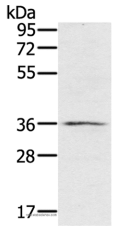
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

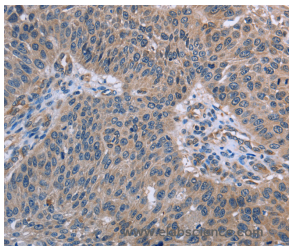
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human RNF144B
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

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

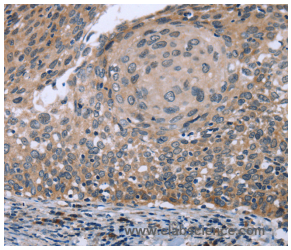
Data



Western Blot analysis of TM4 cell using p53RFP Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400
Calculated Mw:34kDa



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℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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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