

Acetyl-p53 (Lys382) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB14482

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 44 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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| WB (Western Blotting) | 1:500-2000 |
| IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) | 1:50-300 |
| IF (Immunofluorescence) | 1:50-300 |
| ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

Product Information

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|-----------------------|--|
| Conjugate | Unconjugate |
| Specificity | Acetyl-p53 (Lys382) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p53 protein only when acetylated at Lys382. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Format | Liquid |
| Formulation | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol |
| Shipping | Gel Pack |
| Storage | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| UniProt ID | P04637 |
| Entrez-Gene Id | 7157 |

Product Description

p53 is a DNA-binding, oligomerization domain- and transcription activation domain-containing tumor suppressor. The p53 protein upregulates growth arrest and apoptosis-related genes in response to stress signals, thereby influencing programmed cell death, cell differentiation, and cell cycle control mechanisms. The p53 Antibody can stain both the nucleus and cytoplasm, as the p53 protein localizes to the nucleus, yet can be chaperoned to the cytoplasm by the negative regulator, MDM2. MDM2 is an E3 ubiquitin ligase that is upregulated in the presence of active p53, where it poly-ubiquitinates p53 for proteasome targeting. p53 fluctuates between latent and active DNA-binding conformations and is differentially activated through posttranslational modifications, including phosphorylation and acetylation. phospho-specific p53 Antibodies can differentiate between phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated p53. Mutations in the DNA-binding domain (DBD) of p53, amino acids 110-286, can compromise energetically-favorable association with cis elements and are implicated in several human cancers. p53 Antibody is therefore an important reagent for cancer research.

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