



Anti-TP53 monoclonal antibody, clone DO-1 [Biotin] (CABT-50203MP)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

Mouse anti Human p53 antibody, clone DO-1 recognizes the human p53 tumor suppressor protein, also known as cellular tumor antigen p53 or NY-CO-13. Clone DO-1 binds to both wild type and mutant forms of the p53 protein found in various malignancies. p53 is important in multicellular organisms, where it regulates cell cycle progression to allow DNA repair or apoptosis in the case of irreparably damaged cells and thus functions as a tumor suppressor that is involved in preventing cancer. Mutations in the p53 gene are found in about half the cases of human cancer. Mouse anti Human p53 antibody, clone DO-1 recognizes an epitope at the N-terminal end of p53 between amino acids 20-25, common to isoforms 1-3 of p53. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10⁶ cells in 100ul.

Specificity	TP53
Immunogen	Recombinant human p53.
Isotype	IgG2a
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human, Bovine, Cat, Green monkey, Horse
Clone	DO-1
Conjugate	Biotin
Applications	FC
Format	Purified IgG conjugated to Biotin - liquid
Size	100 µg
Preservative	See individual product datasheet

Storage	in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
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GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	TP53 tumor protein p53 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	TP53
Synonyms	TP53; tumor protein p53; P53; BCC7; LFS1; TRP53; cellular tumor antigen p53; antigen NY-CO-13; tumor protein 53; phosphoprotein p53; p53 tumor suppressor; mutant tumor protein 53; transformation-related protein 53;
Entrez Gene ID	7157
Protein Refseq	NP_000537
UniProt ID	P04637
Chromosome Location	17p13.1
Pathway	AMPK signaling; Activation of BH3-only proteins; Activation of NOXA and translocation to mitochondria; Activation of PUMA and translocation to mitochondria; Alzheimers Disease; Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); Apoptosis; Aurora A signaling;
Function	ATP binding; DNA binding; MDM2/MDM4 family protein binding; RNA polymerase II core promoter proximal region sequence-specific DNA binding transcription factor activity involved in positive regulation of transcription; RNA polymerase II core promoter sequence-specific DNA binding; RNA polymerase II transcription factor binding; RNA polymerase II transcription regulatory region sequence-specific DNA binding transcription factor activity involved in positive regulation of transcription; chaperone binding; chromatin binding; copper ion binding; core promoter sequence-specific DNA binding; damaged DNA binding; enzyme binding; histone acetyltransferase binding; histone deacetylase regulator activity; identical protein binding; p53 binding; protease binding; protein N-terminus binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; protein kinase binding; protein phosphatase 2A binding; protein phosphatase binding; receptor tyrosine kinase binding; sequence-specific DNA binding RNA polymerase II transcription factor activity; sequence-specific DNA binding transcription factor activity; transcription factor binding; transcription regulatory region DNA binding; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; zinc ion binding;