

# p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein; Clone BP53-12 & DO-7 (Concentrate)

**Availability/Contents:**

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
RA0321-C.5	0.5 ml

**Description:**

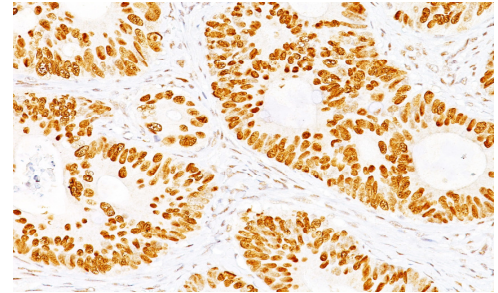
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant human wild-type p53 protein (BP53-12); Recombinant human wild type p53 protein expressed in <i>E. coli</i> (DO-7).
Clone:	BP53-12 & DO-7
Isotype:	IgG2a (BP53-12); IgG2b, kappa (DO-7)
Entrez Gene ID:	7157 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	17p13.1
Synonyms:	Antigen NY-CO-13, BCC7, Cellular Tumor Antigen p53, LFS1, TP53, Transformation Related Protein 53 (TRP53), Tumor Protein p53, Tumor Suppressor p53.
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	53kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a 53kDa protein, which is identified as p53 suppressor gene product. It reacts with the mutant as well as the wild type form of p53 under denaturing and non-denaturing conditions. Its epitope maps within the N-terminus (aa 20-25) of p53.
Background:	p53 is a tumor suppressor gene expressed in a wide variety of tissue types and is involved in regulating cell growth, replication, and apoptosis. It binds to MDM2, SV40 T-antigen and human papilloma virus E6 protein. Positive nuclear staining with p53 antibody has been reported to be a negative prognostic factor in breast carcinoma, lung carcinoma, colorectal, and urothelial carcinoma. Anti-p53 positivity has also been used to differentiate uterine serous carcinoma from endometrioid carcinoma as well as to detect intratubular germ cell neoplasia. Mutations involving p53 are found in a wide variety of malignant tumors, including breast, ovarian, bladder, colon, lung, and melanoma.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Monkey, and Cow. Others not known.
Positive Control:	MDA-MB-231 Cells. Breast or colon carcinoma.
Cellular Localization:	Nuclear
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
205 South 600 West  
Logan, UT 84321  
U.S.A.

  EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570  
Molsnstraat 15  
2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

**Uses/Limitations:** Not to be taken internally.  
 For Research Use Only.  
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.  
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.  
 Do not use past expiration date.  
 Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded human colon carcinoma stained with p53; Clone BP53-12 & DO-7.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

**Precautions:**


Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).  
 Do not pipette by mouth.  
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.  
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.  
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


**References:**

1. Bartek J *et. al.* Journal of Pathology, 1993, 169(1):27-34.
2. Vojtesek B *et al.* 1992. J. Immunol. Methods. 151(1-2): 237-44.
3. Stephen CW *et al.* 1995. J Mol. Biol. 248(1): 58-78.

**Warranty:**


No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



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