

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human, monkey, and rat p53 when phosphorylated at S15 and mouse p53 when phosphorylated at S18.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing human p53 S15 site
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The p53 tumor suppressor protein is a multi-functional transcription factor that regulates proliferation, cell cycle checkpoints, and apoptosis. The importance of p53 is underscored by its mutation in over 50% of human cancers. Human p53 is a 393 amino acid (aa) nuclear/cytoplasmic protein that contains an N-terminal activation domain, a specific DNA binding domain, and a C-terminal domain that mediates tetramer formation and regulates DNA binding. P53 is phosphorylated on Ser15 in response to irradiation, and this phosphorylation increases recruitment of the coactivator CREB-binding protein/p300. The ATM or ATR kinases can phosphorylate p53 at serine 15 (S15), which leads to cell cycle arrest. Serine 15 phosphorylation leads to p53 stabilization and enhances transactivation of p53 target genes.

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