

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human p63/TP73L in direct ELISAs. It is predicted to recognize all forms of p63, including TAp63, deltaNp63 and TP63 α , β , γ and δ .
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 241631
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human p63/TP73L Met1-Thr300 Accession # NP_003713
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed SCC-25 human squamous cell carcinoma cell line

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Tumor Protein 63 (p63), also named TP73L, TP63, p51, p40 or KET, is a p53 homolog. It is one of several proteins that are produced from a single gene using two promoters and alternative splicing of the primary RNA transcript. p63 is highly expressed in embryonic ectoderm and in the nuclei of basal regenerative cells of many epithelial tissues in the adult. p63 is suggested to play a role in development, epithelial cell maintenance and tumorigenesis (1-3).

References:

1. Harms, K. *et al.* (2004) *Cell Mol. Life Sci.* **61**(7):822.
2. Koster, M.I. and D.R. Roop, *J. Dermatol. Sci.* **34**(1):3.
3. Benard, J. *et al.* (2003) *Hum. Mutat.* **21**(3):182.