p53 (7F5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 488 Conjugate)		Cell Signaling
Stor	Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com
0	Support:	877-678-TECH (8324)
#5429	Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com
++	3 Trask Lane Danvers	Massachusetts 01923 USA
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Applications: R IF-IC, FC-FP	eactivity: Sensitivity: Source/Isotype: H Mk Endogenous Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID:Entrez-Gene Id:#P046377157
Product Usage Information	Application	Dilution
	Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50 1:50
Storage	Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze.	
Specificity / Sensitivi	y p53 (7F5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor [®] 488 Conjugate) detects	endogenous levels of total p53 protein.
Source / Purification	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with	h a MBP-p53 fusion protein.
Product Description	This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to Ale house for direct flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analy to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjuga	sis in monkey cells. The antibody is expected
Background	The p53 tumor suppressor protein plays a major role in cellu genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell p53 is phosphorylated at multiple sites <i>in vivo</i> and by severa damage induces phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 and Ser20 p53 and its negative regulator, the oncoprotein MDM2 (4). M for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (5,6). p53 can PK at Ser15 and Ser37. Phosphorylation impairs the ability of accumulation and activation of p53 in response to DNA damap53 at Ser20, enhancing its tetramerization, stability, and act vivo (10,11) and by CAK <i>in vitro</i> (11). Phosphorylation of p53 and has been reported to influence the growth suppressor fur activation of p53 (10,13,14). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser6 a <i>in vivo</i> (13,15). Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser46 regulates th Acetylation of p53 is mediated by p300 and CBP acetyltransis suppressing MDM2 from recruiting HDAC1 complex by p19 (play a positive role in the accumulation of p53 peacetylated at Lys382 (Lys379 in mouse Deacetylation of p53 occurs through interaction with the SIR in cellular aging and the DNA damage response (19).	I cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis (1). I different protein kinases <i>in vitro</i> (2,3). DNA and leads to a reduced interaction between DM2 inhibits p53 accumulation by targeting it n be phosphorylated by ATM, ATR, and DNA- of MDM2 to bind p53, promoting both the age (4,7). Chk2 and Chk1 can phosphorylate tivity (8,9). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser392 <i>in</i> B at Ser392 is increased in human tumors (12) unction, DNA binding, and transcriptional and Ser9 by CK1\delta and CK1 ϵ both <i>in vitro</i> and e ability of p53 to induce apoptosis (16). ferases. Inhibition of deacetylation (ARF) stabilizes p53. Acetylation appears to ss response (17). Following DNA damage, <i>e) in vivo</i> to enhance p53-DNA binding (18).
Background Referent	 1. Levine, A.J. (1997) <i>Cell</i> 88, 323-31. 2. Meek, D.W. (1994) <i>Semin Cancer Biol</i> 5, 203-10. 3. Milczarek, G.J. et al. (1997) <i>Life Sci</i> 60, 1-11. 4. Shieh, S.Y. et al. (1997) <i>Cell</i> 91, 325-34. 5. Chehab, N.H. et al. (1999) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A</i> 96, 1 6. Honda, R. et al. (1997) <i>FEBS Lett</i> 420, 25-7. 7. Tibbetts, R.S. et al. (1999) <i>Genes Dev</i> 13, 152-7. 8. Shieh, S.Y. et al. (1999) <i>EMBO J</i> 18, 1815-23. 9. Hirao, A. et al. (2000) <i>Science</i> 287, 1824-7. 10. Hao, M. et al. (1996) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 271, 29380-5. 11. Lu, H. et al. (1997) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 17, 5923-34. 12. Ullrich, S.J. et al. (1993) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A</i> 90, 595 13. Kohn, K.W. (1999) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 10, 2703-34. 14. Lohrum, M. and Scheidtmann, K.H. (1996) <i>Oncogene</i> 13, 15. Knippschild, U. et al. (1997) <i>Oncogene</i> 15, 1727-36. 16. Oda, K. et al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 102, 849-62. 	54-8.

4/24, 11:33 AM p53 (7F5) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate) (#5429) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling 17. Ito, A. et al. (2001) <i>EMBO J</i> 20, 1331-40. 18. Sakaguchi, K. et al. (1998) <i>Genes Dev</i> 12, 2831-41. 19. Solomon, J.M. et al. (2006) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 26, 28-38.
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
Applications Key	IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)
Cross-Reactivity Key	 H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected
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