Revision 4

Store at 4°C

#7365

PathScan® Phospho-p53 (Ser15) Sandwich ELISA Kit

1 Kit (96 assays)

Species Cross Reactivity	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
H	#P04637	#7157

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Color	Storage Temp
p53 Rabbit mAb Coated Microwells	41970	96 tests		4°C
Phospho-p53 (Ser15) Mouse Detection mAb	14229	1 ea	Green (Lyophilized)	4°C
Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody (ELISA Formulated)	13304	1 ea	Red (Lyophilized)	4°C
Detection Antibody Diluent	13339	11 ml	Green	4°C
HRP Diluent	13515	11 ml	Red	4°C
TMB Substrate	7004	11 ml		4°C
STOP Solution	7002	11 ml		4°C
Sealing Tape	54503	2 ea		4°C
ELISA Wash Buffer (20X)	9801	25 ml		4°C
ELISA Sample Diluent	11083	25 ml	Blue	4°C
Cell Lysis Buffer (10X)	9803	15 ml		-20°C

*The microwell plate is supplied as 12 8-well modules - Each module is designed to break apart for 8 tests.

Description

CST's PathScan® Phospho-p53 (Ser15) Sandwich ELISA Kit is a solid phase sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that detects endogenous levels of Phospho-p53 (Ser15) protein. A p53 Rabbit mAb has been coated onto the microwells. After incubation with cell lysates, both nonphospho- and phospho-p53 proteins are captured by the coated antibody. Following extensive washing, a phospho-p53 (Ser15) Mouse mAb is added to detect the captured phospho-p53 protein. Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked antibody is then used to recognize the bound detection antibody. HRP substrate, TMB, is added to develop color. The magnitude of optical density for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of phospho-p53 protein.

*Antibodies in this kit are custom formulations specific to kit.

Specificity/Sensitivity

CST's PathScan® Phospho-p53 (Ser15) Sandwich ELISA Kit detects endogenous levels of Phospho-p53 (Ser15) protein. Using this Sandwich ELISA Kit #7365, a significant induction of phospho-p53 (Ser15) in HT-29 cells treated with UV can be detected. However, the level of total p53 (phospho- and non-phospho), detected by PathScan® Total p53 Sandwich ELISA Kit #7370, remains unchanged (Figure 1). This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other species.

Background

The p53 tumor suppressor protein plays a major role in cellular response to DNA damage and other genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis (1). p53 is phosphorylated at multiple sites *in vivo* and by several different protein kinases *in vitro* (2,3). DNA damage induces phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 and Ser20 and leads to a reduced interaction between p53 and its negative regulator, the oncoprotein MDM2 (4). MDM2 inhibits p53 accumulation by targeting it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (5,6). p53 can be phosphorylated by ATM, ATR, and DNA-PK at Ser15 and Ser37. Phosphorylation impairs the ability of MDM2 to bind p53, promoting both the accumulation and activation of p53 in response to DNA damage (4,7). Chk2 and Chk1 can phosphorylate p53 at Ser20, enhancing its tetramerization, stability, and activity (8,9). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser392 *in vivo* (10,11) and by CAK *in vitro* (11). Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser392 is increased in human tumors (12) and has been reported to influence the growth suppressor function, DNA binding, and transcriptional activation of p53 (10,13,14). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser6 and Ser9 by CK1δ and CK1ε both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (13,15). Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser46 regulates the ability of p53 to induce apoptosis (16). Acetylation of p53 is mediated by p300 and CBP acetyltransferases. Inhibition of deacetylation suppressing MDM2 from recruiting HDAC1 complex by p19 (ARF) stabilizes p53. Acetylation appears to play a positive role in the accumulation of p53 protein in stress response (17). Following DNA damage,

human p53 becomes acetylated at Lys382 (Lys379 in mouse) *in vivo* to enhance p53-DNA binding (18). Deacetylation of p53 occurs through interaction with the SIRT1 protein, a deacetylase that may be involved in cellular aging and the DNA damage response (19).

Background References

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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

Trademarks and Patents

Limited Uses

#7365

PathScan® Phospho-p53 (Ser15) Sandwich ELISA Kit

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

ELISA Colorimetric (Lyophilized)

A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with purified water.

1. **Microwell strips**: Bring all to room temperature before use.
2. **Detection Antibody**: Supplied lyophilized as a green colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent (green solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the full 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted Detection Antibody to 10.0 ml of Detection Antibody Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
3. **HRP-Linked Antibody***: Supplied lyophilized as a red colored cake or powder. Add 1.0 ml of HRP Diluent (red solution) to yield a concentrated stock solution. Incubate at room temperature for 5 min with occasional gentle mixing to fully reconstitute. To make the final working solution, add the full 1.0 ml volume of reconstituted HRP-Linked Antibody to 10.0 ml of HRP Diluent in a clean tube and gently mix. Unused working solution may be stored for 4 weeks at 4°C.
4. **Detection Antibody Diluent**: Green colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the detection antibody (11 ml provided).
5. **HRP Diluent**: Red colored diluent for reconstitution and dilution of the HRP-Linked Antibody (11 ml provided).
6. **Sample Diluent**: Blue colored diluent provided for dilution of cell lysates.
7. **1X Wash Buffer**: Prepare by diluting 20X Wash Buffer (included in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit) in purified water.
8. **Cell Lysis Buffer**: 10X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803: This buffer can be stored at 4°C for short-term use (1–2 weeks). Recommended: Add 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) immediately before use.
9. **TMB Substrate** (#7004).
10. **STOP Solution** (#7002).

***NOTE**: Some PathScan® ELISA Kits may include HRP-Linked Streptavidin in place of HRP-Linked Antibody.

B. Preparing Cell Lysates

For adherent cells.

1. Aspirate media when the culture reaches 80–90% confluence. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold 1X PBS.
3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM PMSF to each plate (10 cm diameter) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 min.
4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at −80°C in single-use aliquots.

For suspension cells

1. Remove media by low speed centrifugation (~1200 rpm) when the culture reaches 0.5–1.0 x 10^6 viable cells/ml. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Collect cells by low speed centrifugation (~1200 rpm) and wash once with 5–10 ml ice-cold 1X PBS.
3. Cells harvested from 50 ml of growth media can be lysed in 2.0 ml of 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM PMSF.
4. Sonicate lysates on ice.
5. Microcentrifuge for 10 min (x14,000 rpm) at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at −80°C in single-use aliquots.

C. Test Procedure

1. After the microwell strips have reached room temperature, break off the required number of microwells. Place the microwells in the strip holder. Unused microwells must be resealed and stored at 4°C immediately.
2. Cell lysates can be undiluted or diluted with Sample Diluent (supplied in each PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Kit, blue color). Individual datasheets for each kit provide a sensitivity curve that serves as a reference for selection of an appropriate starting lysate concentration. The sensitivity curve shows typical kit assay results across a range of lysate concentration points.
3. Add 100 µl of each undiluted or diluted cell lysate to the appropriate well. Seal with tape and press firmly onto top of microwells. Incubate the plate for 2 hr at 37°C. Alternatively, the plate can be incubated overnight at 4°C.
4. Gently remove the tape and wash wells:
    1. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
    2. Wash 4 times with 1X Wash Buffer, 200 µl each time for each well.
    3. For each wash, strike plates on fresh towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
    4. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
5. Add 100 µl of reconstituted Detection Antibody (green color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 2). Seal with tape and incubate the plate at 37°C for 1 hr.

6. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
7. Add 100 µl of reconstituted HRP-Linked secondary antibody (red color) to each well (refer to Section A, Step 3). Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 30 min at 37°C.
8. Repeat wash procedure (Section C, Step 4).
9. Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate to each well. Seal with tape and incubate the plate for 10 min at 37°C or 30 min at 25°C.
10. Add 100 µl of STOP Solution to each well. Shake gently for a few seconds.

NOTE: Initial color of positive reaction is blue, which changes to yellow upon addition of STOP Solution.

11. Read results.
    1. Visual Determination: Read within 30 min after adding STOP Solution.
    2. Spectrophotometric Determination: Wipe underside of wells with a lint-free tissue. Read absorbance at 450 nm within 30 min after adding STOP Solution.

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