

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human p73 beta protein ab102553

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human p73 beta protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells

Amino Acid Sequence

Accession	O15350-2
Species	Human
Molecular weight	88 kDa including tags
Amino acids	1 to 499

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab102553** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE Western blot
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE. Purity was determined to be >90% by densitometry.
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: None Constituents: 25% Glycerol, 50mM Tris HCl, 150mM Sodium chloride, 10mM Glutathione, 0.25mM DTT, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.1mM PMSF, pH 7.5
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General Info

Relevance

The p73 exhibits sequence homology to the p53's transcriptional activation, DNA binding, and oligomerization domains. However, adenovirus E1B 55K, simian virus 40 T, and human papillomavirus E6 do not physically interact with p73 indicating that the functions of these two proteins may differ under physiological conditions. Significant homology between p53, p63, and p73 (approximately 63% amino acid identity in the DNA binding domain suggest that they may have overlapping functions in the regulation of gene expression. p73 is expressed in either a full length form (a) (MW ~80kD) or a shorter (b) (MW ~70kD) mRNA variant, with exon 13 spliced out. Transient overexpression of p73 in cells can induce apoptosis and p21, a cellular p53 target gene primarily responsible for p53 dependent cell cycle arrest. The targeted disruption of p73 gene leads to defects hippocampal dysgenesis, hydrocephalus, chronic inflammation and infections. p73 is upregulated in a significant fraction of anaplastic thyroid cancers, whereas it is not detectable in normal thyroid epithelial cells nor in papillary or follicular thyroid cancer.

Cellular localization

Nuclear

Images



SDS-PAGE showing ab102553 at approximately 88kDa.

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