

Product datasheet

Anti-MDM2 (phospho S185) antibody ab1094

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Overview

Product name	Anti-MDM2 (phospho S185) antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to MDM2 (phospho S185)
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	Specific for phosphorylated MDM 2, giving a band in western blotting at approx 102 kD.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse MDM2 aa 150-250 (phospho S185). Database link: P23804-1

 [Run BLAST with](#)

 [Run BLAST with](#)

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab1094 in the following tested applications.

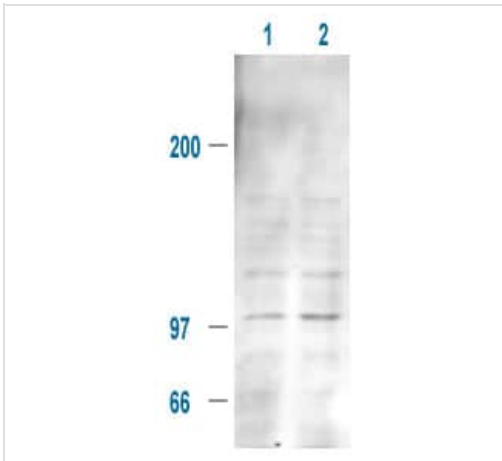
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000 - 1/5000. Predicted molecular weight: 55 kDa.

Target

Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Inhibits p53/TP53- and p73/TP73-mediated cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by binding its transcriptional activation domain. Also acts as an ubiquitin ligase E3 toward itself and ARRB1. Permits the nuclear export of p53/TP53. Promotes proteasome-dependent ubiquitin-independent degradation of retinoblastoma RB1 protein. Inhibits DAXX-mediated apoptosis by inducing its ubiquitination and degradation. Component of the TRIM28/KAP1-MDM2-p53/TP53 complex involved in stabilizing p53/TP53. Also component of the TRIM28/KAP1-ERBB4-MDM2 complex which links growth factor and DNA damage response pathways.
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous. Isoform Mdm2-A, isoform Mdm2-B, isoform Mdm2-C, isoform Mdm2-D, isoform Mdm2-E, isoform Mdm2-F and isoform Mdm2-G are observed in a range of cancers but absent in normal tissues.
Involvement in disease	Note=Seems to be amplified in certain tumors (including soft tissue sarcomas, osteosarcomas and gliomas). A higher frequency of splice variants lacking p53 binding domain sequences was found in late-stage and high-grade ovarian and bladder carcinomas. Four of the splice variants show loss of p53 binding.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the MDM2/MDM4 family. Contains 1 RanBP2-type zinc finger. Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger. Contains 1 SWIB domain.
Domain	Region I is sufficient for binding p53 and inhibiting its G1 arrest and apoptosis functions. It also binds p73 and E2F1. Region II contains most of a central acidic region required for interaction with ribosomal protein L5 and a putative C4-type zinc finger. The RING finger domain which coordinates two molecules of zinc interacts specifically with RNA whether or not zinc is present and mediates the heterooligomerization with MDM4. It is also essential for its ubiquitin ligase E3 activity toward p53 and itself.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated in response to ionizing radiation in an ATM-dependent manner. Auto-ubiquitinated; which leads to proteasomal degradation. Deubiquitinated by USP2 leads to its accumulation and increases deubiquitination and degradation of p53/TP53. Deubiquitinated by USP7; leading to stabilize it.
Cellular localization	Nucleus > nucleoplasm. Cytoplasm. Nucleus > nucleolus. Expressed predominantly in the nucleoplasm. Interaction with ARF(P14) results in the localization of both proteins to the nucleolus. The nucleolar localization signals in both ARF(P14) and MDM2 may be necessary to allow efficient nucleolar localization of both proteins. Colocalizes with RASSF1 isoform A in the nucleus.

Images



Western blot - Anti-MDM2 (phospho S185) antibody
(ab1094)

This image is courtesy of Angela Carter, Experimental
Therapeutics, Ontario Cancer Inst, Toronto, Canada

Rabbit polyclonal to phospho MDM 2 (Ser 185) at 1/1000 on 293T
cell extract shows a band at 102 kD.

Cells were serum starved for 24 hours:

Lane 1 : control

Lane 2 : treated with IGF-1 (100 ng/ml) for 20 min

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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