

Product datasheet

Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] ab32353

Recombinant RabMAb

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews 3 References 7 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-p63 antibody [Y289]
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [Y289] to p63
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	This antibody should detect both isoforms 2,9,10,11 and 12 of p63.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ICC/IF, Flow Cyt (Intra), IHC-P Unsuitable for: IP
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human p63 aa 650 to the C-terminus (C terminal). The exact sequence is proprietary.
Epitope	ab32353 reacts with an epitope located in the C terminal region of p63.
Positive control	WB: A431 cell lysate. IHC-P: Human skin tissue. ICC/IF: A431 cells.
General notes	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p> <p>We are constantly working hard to ensure we provide our customers with best in class antibodies. As a result of this work we are pleased to now offer this antibody in purified format. We are in the process of updating our datasheets. The purified format is designated 'PUR' on our product labels. If you have any questions regarding this update, please contact our Scientific Support team.</p> <p>Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.</p>

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 59% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	Y289
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab32353 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		1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 77 kDa. For unpurified use at 1/4000.
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (1)	1/100. For unpurified use at 1/250 - 1/500.
Flow Cyt (Intra)		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		1/50. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. See IHC antigen retrieval protocols .

Application notes Is unsuitable for IP.

Target

Function	Acts as a sequence specific DNA binding transcriptional activator or repressor. The isoforms contain a varying set of transactivation and auto-regulating transactivation inhibiting domains thus showing an isoform specific activity. May be required in conjunction with TP73/p73 for initiation of p53/TP53 dependent apoptosis in response to genotoxic insults and the presence of activated oncogenes. Involved in Notch signaling by probably inducing JAG1 and JAG2. Plays a role in the regulation of epithelial morphogenesis. The ratio of DeltaN-type and TA*-type isoforms may govern the maintenance of epithelial stem cell compartments and regulate the initiation of epithelial stratification from the undifferentiated embryonal ectoderm. Required for limb formation from the apical ectodermal ridge.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues.
Involvement in disease	Defects in TP63 are the cause of acro-dermato-ungual-lacrima-tooth syndrome (ADULT syndrome) [MIM:103285]; a form of ectodermal dysplasia. Ectodermal dysplasias (EDs)

constitute a heterogeneous group of developmental disorders affecting tissues of ectodermal origin. EDs are characterized by abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures such as hair, teeth, nails and sweat glands, with or without any additional clinical sign. Each combination of clinical features represents a different type of ectodermal dysplasia. ADULT syndrome involves ectrodactyly, syndactyly, finger- and toenail dysplasia, hypoplastic breasts and nipples, intensive freckling, lacrimal duct atresia, frontal alopecia, primary hypodontia, and loss of permanent teeth. ADULT differs significantly from EEC3 syndrome by the absence of facial clefting.

Defects in TP63 are the cause of ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate (AEC) [MIM:106260]. AEC is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by congenital ectodermal dysplasia with coarse, wiry, sparse hair, dystrophic nails, slight hypohidrosis, scalp infections, ankyloblepharon filiform adnatum, maxillary hypoplasia, hypodontia and cleft lip/palate.

Defects in TP63 are the cause of ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-cleft lip/palate syndrome type 3 (EEC3) [MIM:604292]. EEC3 is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by ectrodactyly of hands and feet, ectodermal dysplasia and facial clefting.

Defects in TP63 are the cause of split-hand/foot malformation type 4 (SHFM4) [MIM:605289]. Split-hand/split-foot malformation is a limb malformation involving the central rays of the autopod and presenting with syndactyly, median clefts of the hands and feet, and aplasia and/or hypoplasia of the phalanges, metacarpals, and metatarsals. There is restricted overlap between the mutational spectra of EEC3 and SHFM4.

Defects in TP63 are the cause of limb-mammary syndrome (LMS) [MIM:603543]. LMS is characterized by ectrodactyly, cleft palate and mammary-gland abnormalities.

Note=Defects in TP63 are a cause of cervical, colon, head and neck, lung and ovarian cancers.

Defects in TP63 are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia Rapp-Hodgkin type (EDRH) [MIM:129400]; also called Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome or anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia with cleft lip/palate.

Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. EDRH is characterized by the combination of anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip, and cleft palate. The clinical syndrome is comprised of a characteristic facies (narrow nose and small mouth), wiry, slow-growing, and uncombable hair, sparse eyelashes and eyebrows, obstructed lacrimal puncta/epiphora, bilateral stenosis of external auditory canals, microsomia, hypodontia, cone-shaped incisors, enamel hypoplasia, dystrophic nails, and cleft lip/cleft palate.

Defects in TP63 are the cause of non-syndromic orofacial cleft type 8 (OFC8) [MIM:129400]. Non-syndromic orofacial cleft is a common birth defect consisting of cleft lips with or without cleft palate. Cleft lips are associated with cleft palate in two-third of cases. A cleft lip can occur on one or both sides and range in severity from a simple notch in the upper lip to a complete opening in the lip extending into the floor of the nostril and involving the upper gum.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the p53 family.

Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain.

Domain

The transactivation inhibitory domain (TID) can interact with, and inhibit the activity of the N-terminal transcriptional activation domain of TA*-type isoforms.

Post-translational modifications

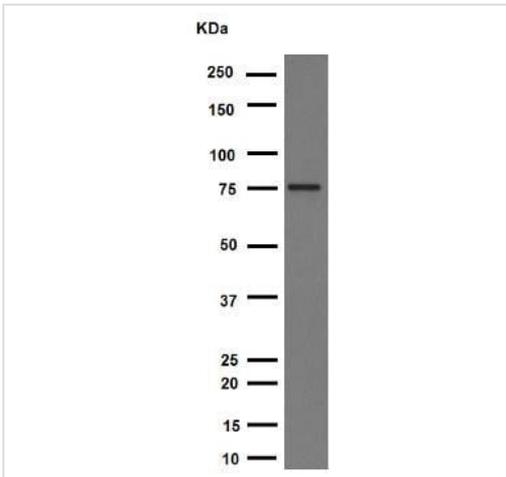
May be sumoylated.

Ubiquitinated. Polyubiquitination involves WWP1 and leads to proteasomal degradation of this protein.

Cellular localization

Nucleus.

Images



Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353) at 1/4000 dilution (unpurified) + A431 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

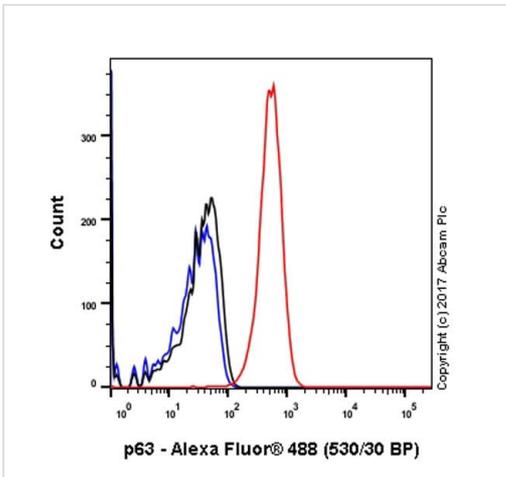
Peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 77 kDa

Observed band size: 73 kDa

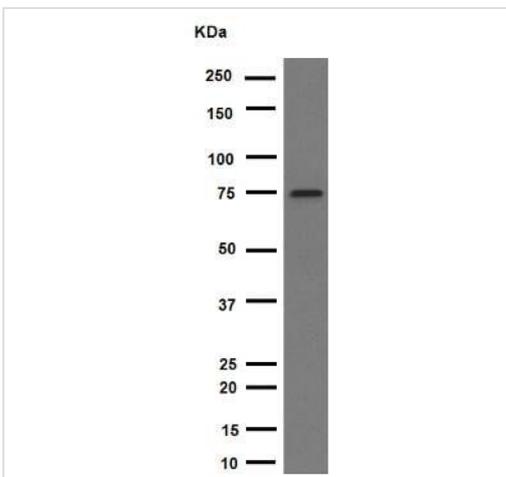
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm /TBST.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma) cells labeling p63 with purified ab32353 at 1/500 dilution (1µg/ml) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (1/2000 dilution) was used as the secondary antibody. Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black) was used as the isotype control, cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue) were used as the unlabeled control.



Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353) at 1/10000 dilution (purified) + A431 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

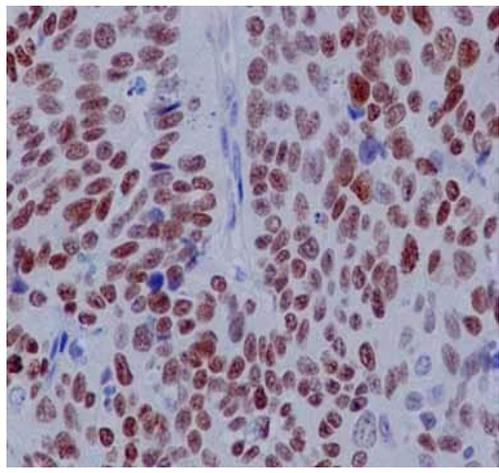
Peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 77 kDa

Observed band size: 73 kDa

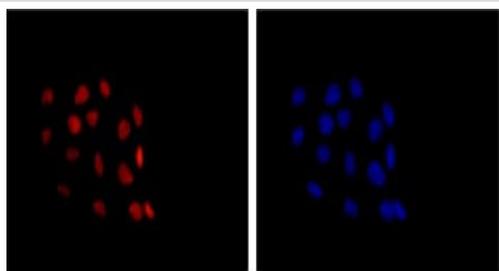
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDm /TBST.



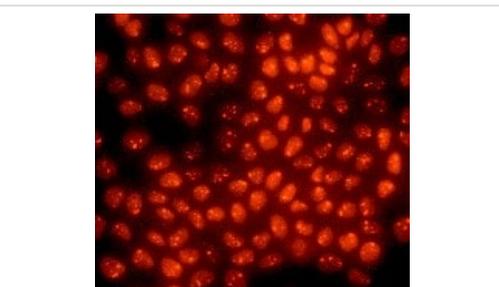
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human hepatocellular skin tissue labelling p63 with purified ab32353 at 1/50. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9. A prediluted HRP-polymer conjugated anti-rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody. Counterstained with Hematoxylin.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 cells labelling p63 (red) with purified ab32353 at 1/200. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. An Alexa Fluor[®] 555-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/200) was used as the secondary antibody. Counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 cells labelling p63 with unpurified ab32353 at 1/250 dilution.

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p>Research with confidence Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p>Long-term and scalable supply Recombinant technology</p>
 <p>Success from the first experiment Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p>Ethical standards compliant Animal-free production</p>

Anti-p63 antibody [Y289] (ab32353)

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

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors