

Product datasheet

Human P63 ELISA Kit ab234564

Recombinant SimpleStep ELISA®

[4 Images](#)

Overview

Product name Human P63 ELISA Kit

Detection method Colorimetric

Precision

Intra-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Cell Extract	5			3.1%

Inter-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Cell Extract	3			5.7%

Sample type

Cell culture extracts

Assay type

Sandwich (quantitative)

Sensitivity

1.03 ng/ml

Range

1.6 ng/ml - 100 ng/ml

Recovery

Sample specific recovery

Sample type	Average %	Range
Cell culture extracts	103	102% - 105%

Assay time

1h 30m

Assay duration

One step assay

Species reactivity

Reacts with: Human

Product overview

Human P63 ELISA Kit (ab234564) is a single-wash 90 min sandwich ELISA designed for the quantitative measurement of P63 protein in cell culture extracts. It uses our proprietary SimpleStep ELISA® technology. Quantitate Human P63 with 1.03 ng/ml sensitivity.

SimpleStep ELISA® technology employs capture antibodies conjugated to an affinity tag that is recognized by the monoclonal antibody used to coat our SimpleStep ELISA® plates. This

approach to sandwich ELISA allows the formation of the antibody-analyte sandwich complex in a single step, significantly reducing assay time. See the SimpleStep ELISA® protocol summary in the image section for further details. Our SimpleStep ELISA® technology provides several benefits:

- Single-wash protocol reduces assay time to 90 minutes or less
- High sensitivity, specificity and reproducibility from superior antibodies
- Fully validated in biological samples
- 96-wells plate breakable into 12 x 8 wells strips

A 384-well SimpleStep ELISA® microplate (**ab203359**) is available to use as an alternative to the 96-well microplate provided with SimpleStep ELISA® kits.

Notes Abcam has not and does not intend to apply for the REACH Authorisation of customers' uses of products that contain European Authorisation list (Annex XIV) substances. It is the responsibility of our customers to check the necessity of application of REACH Authorisation, and any other relevant authorisations, for their intended uses.

Platform Pre-coated microplate (12 x 8 well strips)

Properties

Storage instructions Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 96 tests
10X Human P63 Capture Antibody	1 x 600µl
10X Human P63 Detector Antibody	1 x 600µl
10X Wash Buffer PT (ab206977)	1 x 20ml
50X Cell Extraction Enhancer Solution (ab193971)	1 x 1ml
5X Cell Extraction Buffer PTR (ab193970)	1 x 10ml
Antibody Diluent 4BR	1 x 6ml
Human P63 Lyophilized Recombinant Protein	2 vials
Plate Seal	1 unit
Sample Diluent NS (ab193972)	1 x 12ml
SimpleStep Pre-Coated 96-Well Microplate (ab206978)	1 unit
Stop Solution	1 x 12ml
TMB Development Solution	1 x 12ml

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

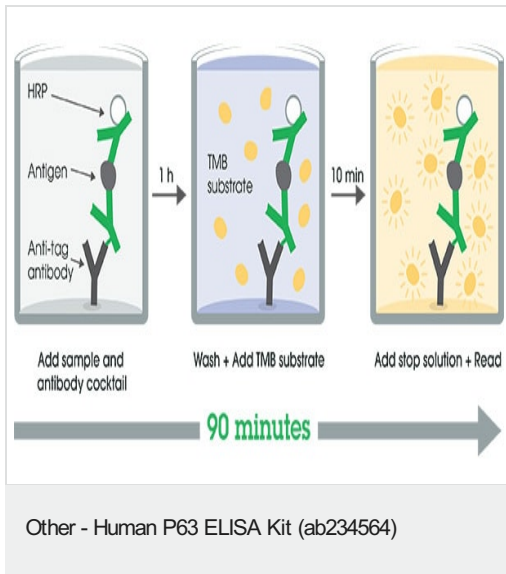
May be sumoylated.

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

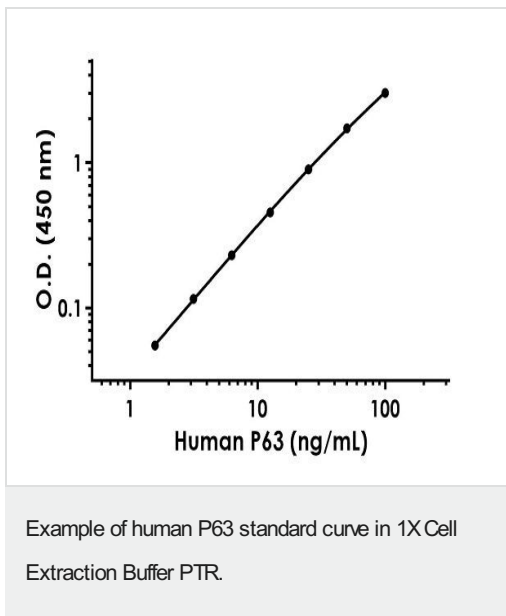
Cellular localization

Nucleus.

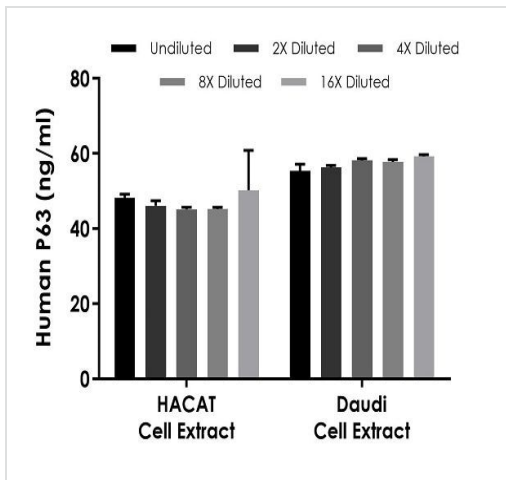
Images



SimpleStep ELISA technology allows the formation of the antibody-antigen complex in one single step, reducing assay time to 90 minutes. Add samples or standards and antibody mix to wells all at once, incubate, wash, and add your final substrate. See protocol for a detailed step-by-step guide.



Background-subtracted data values (mean +/- SD) are graphed.



Interpolated concentrations of native P63 in human HACAT and Daudi cell extract samples based on 50 µg/mL and 500 µg/mL extract loads, respectively.

The concentrations of P63 were measured in duplicate and interpolated from the P63 standard curve and corrected for sample dilution. The interpolated dilution factor corrected values are plotted (mean +/- SD, n=2). The mean P63 concentration was determined to be 47.0 ng/mL in HACAT cell extract and 58.1 ng/mL in Daudi cell extract.

Powered by recombinant antibodies

Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results

Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology

Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity

Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Sandwich ELISA - Human P63 ELISA Kit
(ab234564)

To learn more about the advantages of recombinant antibodies see [here](#).

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