

## Product datasheet

# Human P63 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free ab244110

Recombinant RabMAb

[2 Images](#)

### Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Human P63 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free
<b>Assay type</b>	ELISA set
<b>Range</b>	1.6 ng/ml - 100 ng/ml
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Product overview</b>	<p>The Antibody Pair can be used to quantify Human P63. BSA and Azide free antibody pairs include unconjugated capture and detector antibodies suitable for sandwich ELISAs. The antibodies are provided at an approximate concentration of 1 mg/ml as measured by the protein A280 method. The recommended antibody orientation is based on internal optimization for ELISA-based assays. Antibody orientation is assay dependent and needs to be optimized for each assay type. Both capture and detector antibodies are rabbit monoclonal antibodies delivering consistent, specific, and sensitive results.</p> <p>For additional information on the performance of the antibody pair, see the equivalent SimpleStep ELISA® Kit (<a href="#">ab234564</a>), which uses the same antibodies. However, due to differences in their formulation, this antibody pair cannot be used with the consumables provided with our SimpleStep ELISA Kits. Please note that the range provided for the pairs is only an estimation based on the performance of the related product using the same antibody pair. Performance of the antibody pair will depend on the specific characteristics of your assay. We guarantee the product works in sandwich ELISA, but we do not guarantee the sensitivity or dynamic range of the antibody pair in your assay.</p>
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Sandwich ELISA
<b>Platform</b>	Reagents

### Properties

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<b>Storage instructions</b>	Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.
<b>Carrier free</b>	Yes

Components	10 x 96 tests
Human OX40 Detector Antibody (unconjugated)	1 x 100µg
Human P63 Detector Antibody (unconjugated)	1 x 100µg

**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-lacrimar-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.

### Applications

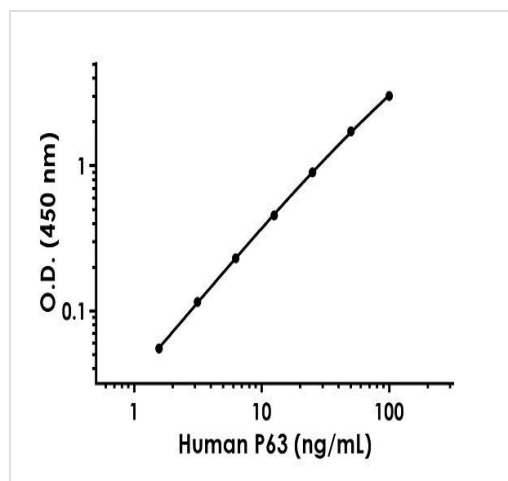
#### The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab244110 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
Sandwich ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

### Images



Representative standard curve from corresponding SimpleStep ELISA® Kit ([ab234564](#)), which uses the same antibody pair. For additional information on the performance of pair and kit, refer to the corresponding kit datasheet. Due to differences in the formulation and format of the antibodies in this pair, they cannot be used as substitutes for the antibody components in our SimpleStep ELISA® Kits.

Sandwich ELISA - Human P63 Antibody Pair - BSA and Azide free (ab244110)

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 Antibody Pair - BSA  
and Azide free (ab244110)

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

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

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