abcam

ab124762

Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701]

Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting p63 in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), IHC-P, ICC/IF, mIHC**. Suitable for **Human, Mouse, Rat**.

- Multiplex IHC validated on the Leica BOND® MAX using Opal reagents
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 130 publications

Recombinant | RabMAb | Advanced Validation | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR5701
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.918 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	**For unpurified, use 1/2500.** The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	**For unpurified, use 1/200.**

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	**For unpurified, use 1/200.**

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000
Notes	**For unpurified, use 1/200.**

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/200
Notes	**For unpurified, use 1/60.**

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/80
Notes	For unpurified, use 1/1000. ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

mIHC

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/5000
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information TP63

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. Isoform 2 activates RIPK4 transcription. 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. Activates transcription of the p21 promoter.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Product Specifications
Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) was developed by Abcam using patented rabbit monoclonal antibody technology and is validated for use in Flow Cyt (Intra), ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB, mIHC in human, mouse, rat samples.
Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) specifically detects p63 (UniProt ID: Q9H3D4; Molecular weight: 77kDa) and is sold in a convenient trial size to enable initial testing (20 µL) and larger sizes for subsequent scaling up experiments (100 µL and 1 mL).

Quality and Validation
Abcam's high quality manufacturing and validation processes ensure Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) has high sensitivity and specificity alongside high lot-to-lot consistency and reproducibility.
Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) has been cited over 138 times in peer reviewed journals and is trusted by the scientific community.
Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) has 11 independent reviews from customers.

Related Products

Antibody clone EPR5701 is also available pre-conjugated to a variety of labels for your convenience - HRP, Biotin, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 647 (ab202357, ab202861, ab246727, ab246728).

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The p63 protein also known as TP63 or KET is a transcription factor that plays a role in the regulation of cell cycle and apoptosis. With a molecular mass of approximately 77 kDa it expresses predominantly in epithelial tissues such as those in the skin breast and prostate. The expression pattern of p63 makes it a useful marker in developmental biology and cancer diagnosis. Antibodies like '4A4' specifically recognize p63 in various assays including immunohistochemistry.
Biological function summary	P63 participates in the control of epithelial cell differentiation and proliferation. It functions as a member of the p53 family which includes p53 and p73. This family forms an important part of the complex regulatory network that maintains genomic stability. Research using methods like p63 staining in immunohistochemistry highlights its critical role in stratified epithelia. The gene encodes several isoforms with different biological activities impacting processes such as cellular senescence and development.
Pathways	P63 integrates into various signaling pathways that influence cellular growth and adherence. It notably impacts the Notch and Wnt pathways both of which are critical for developmental processes and cancer progression. Through these pathways p63 interacts with proteins like β-catenin and Notch receptors facilitating cross-talk that influences cell fate decisions. Its function relates closely to other transcription factors forming feedback loops that reinforce its regulatory impact.
Associated diseases and disorders	P63 shows strong associations with ectodermal dysplasia and different types of cancers like squamous cell carcinoma. Mutations and altered expressions of p63 contribute to these pathologies by disrupting normal cell proliferation and differentiation. The protein interacts closely with p73 in cancer suggesting a compensatory role when p63 function is compromised. Understanding these connections can guide the development of targeted therapies and improve diagnostic accuracy.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

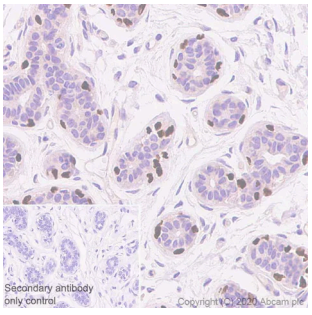
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

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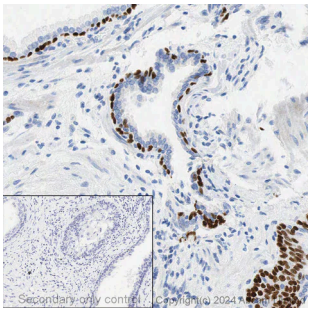
11 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human breast tissue sections labeling p63 with purified ab124762 at 1/5000 dilution (0.16 µg/mL). Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0). Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101) was used as the secondary antibody. Negative control: PBS instead of the primary antibody. Hematoxylin was used as a counterstain.

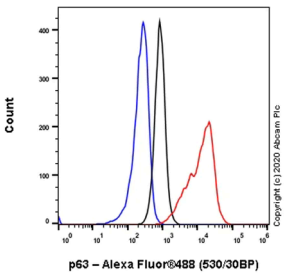


Immunohistochemistry - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin fixed paraffin embedded human prostate labelling p63 with ab124762 at a concentration of 0.1 µg/ml. The immunostaining was performed on a Ventana DISCOVERY ULTRA (Roche Tissue Diagnostics) instrument with a OptiView DAB IHC Detection Kit. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with DISCOVERY cell conditioning solution (CC1) 100°C, pH8.5 for 32mins.

ab124762 anti-p63 [EPR5701] was incubated for 16 mins at 37°C. Sections were counterstained with Hematoxylin II. Image inset shows absence of staining in secondary antibody only control.

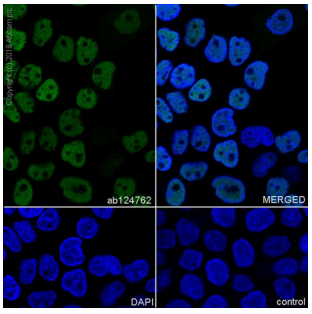
Customers are encouraged to optimise antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentration, incubation times and temperature for best results in their own IHC assay workflow (automated and manual).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

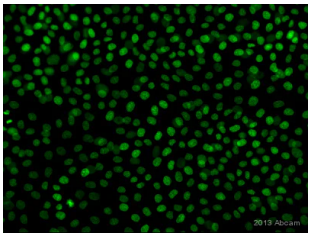
Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling p63 with Purified ab124762 at 1/80 dilution (10 µg/mL) (Red). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% Methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black). Unlabeled control - Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of A431(Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling p63 with Purified ab124762 at 1/200 dilution (4 µg/mL). Cells were fixed in 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 (2 µg/mL) dilution. DAPI (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.

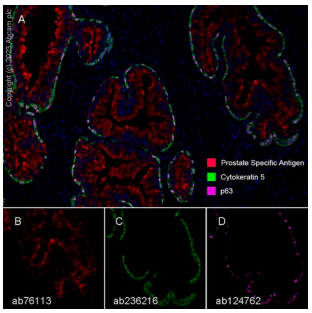


This image is courtesy of a customer review submitted by Manuel Chacon

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

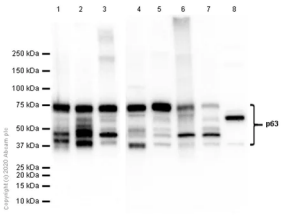
Unpurified ab124762 staining p63 in Human corneal limbal epithelial cells (primary culture) by ICC/IF (immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with methanol and permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100 in PBS + 10% Goat serum) for 18 hours at 4°C. An Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal (1/500) was used as the secondary antibody.



Multiplex immunohistochemistry - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of human prostate gland tissue (formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded section). Panel A: merged staining of anti-p63 (ab124762, magenta; Opal™690), anti-Cytokeratin 5 (ab236216, green; Opal™520) and anti-Prostate Specific Antigen (ab76113, red; Opal™570) on human prostate gland tissue. Panel B: anti-Prostate Specific Antigen stained on luminal cells. Panel C: anti-Cytokeratin 5 stained on cytoplasm of basal cells. Panel D: anti-p63 stained on nucleus of basal cells. Opal Polymer HRP Ms + Rb was used as a secondary antibody. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX

instrument with an Opal™ 4-color kit. The section was incubated in three rounds of staining: in the order of ab124762 (1/5000), ab236216 (1/400), and ab76113 (1/2000) for 30 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0, epitope retrieval solution 2) was used for 20 mins. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Leica SP8 confocal microscope.



Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Blocking/Diluting buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST
The bands observed are consistent with what have been described in PMID 30649915 as isoforms of p63.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HaCaT (Human skin keratinocyte) whole cell lysates at 20 µg

Lane 2:
A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysates at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Mouse skin lysates at 20 µg

Lane 4:
Mouse thymus lysates at 20 µg

Lane 5:
Mouse bladder lysates at 20 µg

Lane 6:
Rat skin lysates at 20 µg

Lane 7:
Rat bladder lysates at 20 µg

Lane 8:
PC-12 (Rat adrenal gland pheochromocytoma) whole cell lysates at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 77 kDa

Observed band size: 37-75 kDa

L

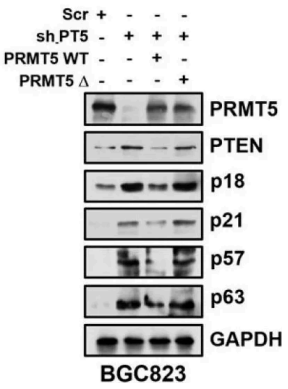


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Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Western Blotting using Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701], ab124762. Publication image from Liu, M. et al., 2020, Theranostics, 32292506. Legend direct from paper.

Identification of downstream targets of PRMT5 in gastric cancer cells. (A) Relative mRNA expression levels of a panel of key genes involved in cell proliferation and cell cycle regulation were analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR in scrambled control (Scr) or PRMT5-silenced (PRMT5 sh1/2) BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH was used as an endogenous control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (B) Immunoblots of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 protein levels in PRMT5-silenced BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH was served as a loading control. (C) PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 knockdown by shRNAs were verified by Western blot in PRMT5-silenced BGC823 cells. HSP70 was served as a loading control. (D) Cell proliferation was assessed by CCK-8 assay at days 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-PTEN-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p18-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p21-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p63-treated BGC823 cells. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (E) Colony-formation was determined in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-PTEN-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p18-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p21-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p63-treated BGC823 cells. Colony numbers are shown in the bar graph (right panel). Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05. (F) Representative images of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenograft tumors at day 20. (G) Growth curves of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenograft tumors. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 6). **P < 0.01. (H) Average tumor weights of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenografts (n = 6). **P < 0.01. (I) Representative images of H&E and IHC staining for PRMT5, p57 and Ki-67 expression from Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenografts. Scale bar: 20 μm. (J) Cell proliferation was assessed by CCK-8 assay at days 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (K) Colony-formation was assessed in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. Colony numbers were shown in the bar graph (right panel). Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05. (L) Immunoblots of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 protein in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 (wild type)-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control.

B

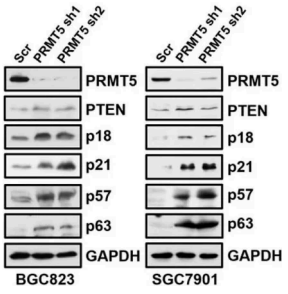


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Western blot - Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701] (ab124762)

P63 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Western Blotting using Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701], ab124762. Publication image from Liu, M. et al., 2020, Theranostics, 32292506. Legend direct from paper.

Identification of downstream targets of PRMT5 in gastric cancer cells. (A) Relative mRNA expression levels of a panel of key genes involved in cell proliferation and cell cycle regulation were analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR in scrambled control (Scr) or PRMT5-silenced (PRMT5 sh1/2) BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH was used as an endogenous control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (B) Immunoblots of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 protein levels in PRMT5-silenced BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH was served as a loading control. (C) PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 knockdown by shRNAs were verified by Western blot in PRMT5-silenced BGC823 cells. HSP70 was served as a loading control. (D) Cell proliferation was assessed by CCK-8 assay at days 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-PTEN-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p18-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p21-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p63-treated BGC823 cells. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (E) Colony-formation was determined in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-PTEN-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p18-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p21-treated, sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p63-treated BGC823 cells. Colony numbers are shown in the bar graph (right panel). Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05. (F) Representative images of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenograft tumors at day 20. (G) Growth curves of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenograft tumors. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 6).

**P < 0.01. (H) Average tumor weights of Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenografts (n = 6). **P < 0.01. (I) Representative images of H&E and IHC staining for PRMT5, p57 and Ki-67 expression from Scr, sh-PT5-treated or sh-PT5 + sh-p57-treated BGC823 xenografts. Scale bar: 20 μm. (J) Cell proliferation was assessed by CCK-8 assay at days 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01. (K) Colony-formation was assessed in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. Colony numbers were shown in the bar graph (right panel). Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05. (L) Immunoblots of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 protein in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 (wild type)-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5δ (enzymatically inactive)-treated BGC823 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control.

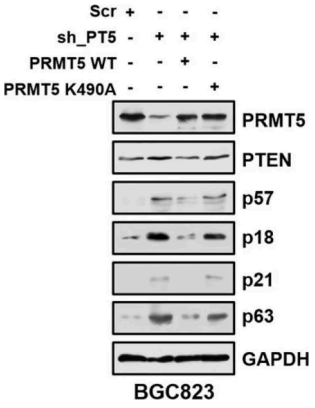


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PRMT5-dependent direct interaction with c-Myc represses gene expression of PTEN and p57. (A) The subcellular location of c-Myc and PRMT5 proteins was documented in BGC823 and SGC7901 cells by immunofluorescence microscopy. Scale bar: 10 μm. (B) Co-immunoprecipitation of endogenous c-Myc with Flag-PRMT5 from SGC7901 cells overexpressing Flag-tagged PRMT5. IgG was used as the negative control. (C) Western blot analysis of c-Myc binding to purified GST or GST-PRMT5 fusion protein using c-Myc antibody (top). GST or GST-PRMT5 fusion protein purified from E. coli was visualized by Coomassie blue staining (bottom). An asterisk denotes the GST-PRMT5 fusion protein. (D) Western blot analysis of c-Myc binding to purified GST, GST-PRMT5 fragments F1 (amino acids 1-354), F2 (amino acids 355-453) or F3 (amino acids 454-637) using c-Myc antibody (top). GST or GST-PRMT5 F1, F2, or F3 fusion proteins from E. coli was visualized by Coomassie blue staining (bottom). Asterisks denote the GST-PRMT5 F1, F2, and F3 fusion proteins. (E) Western blot analysis of c-Myc binding to purified GST, GST-PRMT5 or GST-PRMT5 488-494δ (deletion of amino acids 488-494) using c-Myc antibody (top). GST, GST-PRMT5 or GST-PRMT5 488-494δ purified from E. coli was visualized by Coomassie blue staining (bottom). Asterisks denote the GST-PRMT5 or GST-PRMT5 488-494δ fusion proteins. (F) Western blot analysis of c-Myc binding to purified GST, GST-PRMT5, GST-PRMT5 R488A or GST-PRMT5 K490A using c-Myc antibody (top). GST, GST-PRMT5, GST-PRMT5 R488A or GST-PRMT5 K490A purified from E. coli was visualized by Coomassie blue staining (bottom). Asterisks denote the GST- PRMT, GST-PRMT5 R488A or GST-PRMT5 K490A fusion proteins. (G) Western blot analysis of H4R3me2s levels in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5 K490A-treated BGC823 cells. Histone H4 served as a loading control. (H) Relative mRNA levels of PRMT5, PTEN, p57, p18, p21 and p63 was examined by quantitative real-time PCR assays in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5 K490A-treated BGC823 cells. GAPDH was used as an endogenous control. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01. (I) Protein levels of PRMT5, PTEN, p57, p18, p21 and p63 were examined by Western blot assays in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5 K490A-treated BGC823 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control. (J) Relative enrichment of H4R3me2s at the promoters of PTEN (P4, left panel) and p57 (P5, right panel) was examined by ChIP assays in Scr, sh-PT5-treated, sh-PT5 + PRMT5 WT-treated or sh-PT5 + PRMT5 K490A-treated BGC823 cells. IgG was used as a negative control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01. (K) Relative enrichment of H4R3me2s at the promoters of PTEN (P4, left panel) and p57 (P5, right panel) was examined by ChIP assays in NC, c-Myc siR-1 and c-Myc siR-2-treated BGC823 cells. IgG was used as a negative control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). **P < 0.01.

C

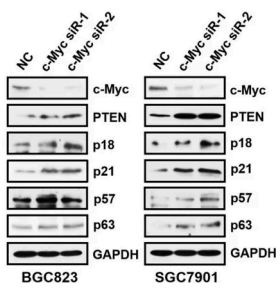


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P63 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p63 antibody

Western Blotting using Anti-p63 antibody [EPR5701], ab124762. Publication image from Liu, M. et al., 2020, Theranostics, 32292506. Legend direct from paper.

c-Myc is co-enriched with H4R3me2s at PRMT5-targeted genes and represses their expression. (A) c-Myc is enriched at the promoters of PTEN (P4), p18 (P2), p21 (P2), p57 (P5) and p63 (P2) in BGC823 and SGC7901 cells by ChIP analysis. IgG was used as a negative control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01. (B) Relative mRNA expression levels of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 were analyzed by quantitative real-time PCR in negative control (NC) or c-Myc-silenced (c-Myc siR-1/2) BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH was used as an endogenous control. Data shown are mean ± SD (n = 3). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01. (C) Immunoblots of PTEN, p18, p21, p57 and p63 protein levels in negative control (NC) or c-Myc-silenced (c-Myc siR-1/2) BGC823 and SGC7901 cells. GAPDH served as a loading control. (D) Representative images of IHC staining of c-Myc in adjacent noncancerous (Normal) or gastric cancer (Tumor) tissues. The boxed areas in the left images are magnified in the right images. Scale bar: 50 μm. (E) IHC score of c-Myc in gastric cancer (n = 70) and adjacent noncancerous tissues (n = 70), P < 0.05.

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