abcam

ab239856

Anti-p53 (acetyl K373) antibody [EP356(2)AY] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EP356(2)AY
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody only detects p53 acetylated on Lysine 373.
Concentration	1.042 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

WB

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	ab199376 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information TP53 acetyl K373

Function	Multifunctional transcription factor that induces cell cycle arrest, DNA repair or apoptosis upon binding to its target DNA sequence (PubMed:11025664, PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:20673990, PubMed:20959462, PubMed:22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:24652652, PubMed:35618207, PubMed:36634798, PubMed:38653238, PubMed:9840937). Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type (PubMed:11025664,

PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17189187, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:20673990, PubMed:20959462, PubMed:22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:24652652, PubMed:38653238, PubMed:9840937). Negatively regulates cell division by controlling expression of a set of genes required for this process (PubMed:11025664, PubMed:12524540, PubMed:12810724, PubMed:15186775, PubMed:15340061, PubMed:17317671, PubMed:17349958, PubMed:19556538, PubMed:20673990, PubMed:20959462, PubMed:22726440, PubMed:24051492, PubMed:24652652, PubMed:9840937). One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression (PubMed:12524540, PubMed:17189187). Its pro-apoptotic activity is activated via its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 (PubMed:12524540). However, this activity is inhibited when the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2 is displaced by PPP1R13L/iASPP (PubMed:12524540). In cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis; the function is largely independent of transcription. Induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA-Mkln1. LincRNA-p21 participates in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and seems to have an effect on cell-cycle regulation. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over. Prevents CDK7 kinase activity when associated to CAK complex in response to DNA damage, thus stopping cell cycle progression. Isoform 2 enhances the transactivation activity of isoform 1 from some but not all TP53-inducible promoters. Isoform 4 suppresses transactivation activity and impairs growth suppression mediated by isoform 1. Isoform 7 inhibits isoform 1-mediated apoptosis. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2 (PubMed:24051492).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab239856 is the carrier-free version of ab62376.

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

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.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	The protein p53 also known as TP53 or tumor protein p53 has a molecular weight of approximately 53 kDa. It acts as a transcription factor and plays a major role in cell cycle regulation apoptosis and maintaining genomic stability. This protein mainly expresses in the nucleus of cells and acts as a critical regulator of cellular responses to stress signals including DNA damage. Scientists commonly use p53 antibodies in various assays like western blot and p53 immunofluorescence to detect and study its expression and functional status in cells.
Biological function summary	P53 functions to control cell division and apoptosis serving as a guardian of the genome by preventing mutation accumulation. It does not form part of a larger complex under normal conditions but interacts with various other molecules to execute its functions. p53 can activate or suppress the transcription of numerous genes involved in cell cycle arrest DNA repair and programmed cell death allowing it to halt the progression of damaged cells and trigger repair mechanisms or eliminate those that cannot be repaired.
Pathways	P53 acts within several key biological pathways such as the p53 signaling pathway and the intrinsic apoptotic pathway. Its activity involves interaction with proteins like MDM2 which regulates p53 through ubiquitin-mediated degradation and ATM kinase which phosphorylates p53 in response to DNA damage. These interactions ensure appropriate cellular responses during stress and are vital for maintaining homeostasis.

Associated diseases and disorders	P53 mutation or inactivation is often associated with the development of cancer given its role in controlling cell division and preventing tumor formation. Specifically its dysfunction has been linked to cancers such as breast cancer and lung cancer. Additionally p53 can interact with other mutant proteins like Ras compounding mutations that contribute to tumor progression and aggressive cancer phenotypes. Understanding these interactions and the status of p53 can be important in developing targeted cancer therapies.

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

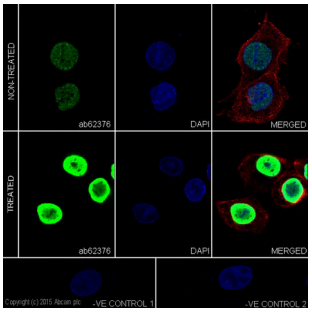
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

2 product images



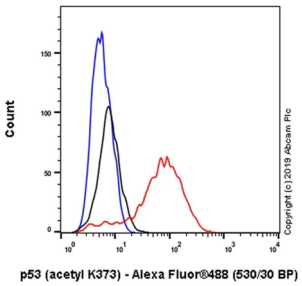
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-p53 (acetyl K373) antibody [EP356(2)AY] - BSA and Azide free (ab239856)

P53 (acetyl K373) Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K373) antibody

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 +/- (etoposide + trichostatin A) (etoposide 30ug/ml 8hr followed by TSA 500ng/ml 4hr) cells labelling p53 (acetyl K373) with purified ab62376 at 1/250. Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. ab150077, Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. Cells were counter-stained with ab7291 anti-Tubulin (mouse mAb)

primary and ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 goat anti-mouse) secondary both at 1/1000 dilution. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).
For negative control 1, rabbit primary antibody and ab150120 (anti-mouse) secondary antibody were used. For negative control 2, ab7291 (mouse primary antibody) was used followed by ab150077 (anti-rabbit secondary antibody).

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab62376).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-p53 (acetyl K373) antibody [EP356(2)AY] - BSA and Azide free (ab239856)

P53 (acetyl K373) Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K373) antibody

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HeLa (human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling p53 (acetyl K373) with purified ab62376 at 1/120 (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol. An Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/2000) was used as the secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit monoclonal IgG [EPR25A] (ab172730). Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab62376).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.