abcam

ab75754

Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)]

Lab Essentials | Recombinant | RabMAb | 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	EPR358(2)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.12 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/250 - 1/5000
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/250
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information TP53 acetyl K382

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	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

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.

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.

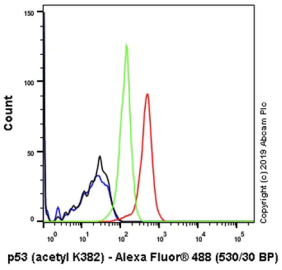
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

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.

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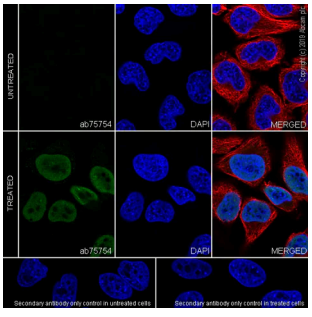
5 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754)

P53 (acetyl K382) Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody

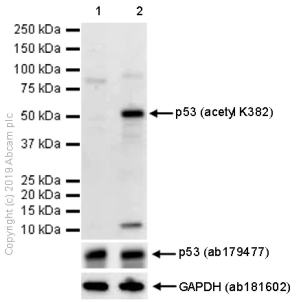
Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of HepG2 (Human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) starved overnight, then treated with 30ug/ml etoposide for 8 hours followed by 500ng/ml TSA for 4 hours cells labeling p53 with purified ab75754 at 1/20 dilution (10µg/ml) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% Methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluorr® 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-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754)

P53 (acetyl K382) Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) treated with 500ng/ml Trichostatin A for 4 hours cells labeling p53 with purified ab75754 at 1/250 dilution (0.5 µg/ml). Cells were fixed in 4% Paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml) dilution. 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.



Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754)

P53 (acetyl K382) Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody

p53 K382 acetylation is responsed to cell stress such as DNA damage caused by ultraviolet or ionizing radiation as was described in PMID 9744860 and 11250899
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HepG2 (Human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysates at 15 µg

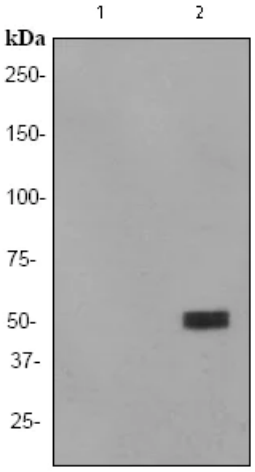
Lane 2:
HepG2 (Human hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial cell) was starved overnight, then treatment with 30ug/ml etoposide for 8 hours followed by 500ng/ml Trichostatin A for 4 hours whole cell lysates at 15 µg

Secondary

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

Predicted band size: 43 kDa

Observed band size: 53 kDa



Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754)

P53 (acetyl K382) Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754) at 1/5000 dilution

Lane 1:
HepG2 cell lysates un-treated at 10 µg

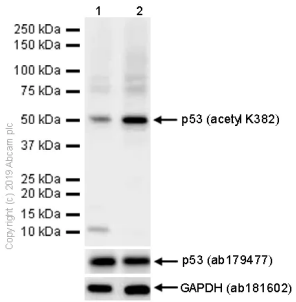
Lane 2:
HepG2 cell lysates treated with etopside and TSA at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 43 kDa

Observed band size: 53 kDa



Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754)

P53 (acetyl K382) Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody

p53 K382 acetylation is responsed to cell stress such as DNA damage caused by ultraviolet or ionizing radiation as was described in PMID 9744860 and 11250899
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-p53 (acetyl K382) antibody [EPR358(2)] (ab75754) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
T-47D (Human ductal breast epithelial tumor epithelial cell) whole cell lysates at 15 µg

Lane 2:
T-47D (Human ductal breast epithelial tumor epithelial cell) was starved overnight, then treatment with 30ug/ml etoposide for 8 hours followed by 500ng/ml Trichostatin A for 4 hours whole cell lysates at 15 µg

Secondary

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

Predicted band size: 43 kDa

Observed band size: 53 kDa

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