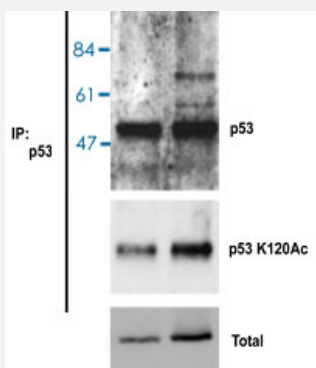


Acetylated-TP53 Lys120 monoclonal antibody, clone 10E5

Catalog # MAB0661 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot

Identification of Acetylated-TP53 Lys120 monoclonal antibody, clone 10E5 (Cat # MAB0661) by Western blotting with 10E5 monoclonal antibody. Samples are crude lysates of HCT116 cells.

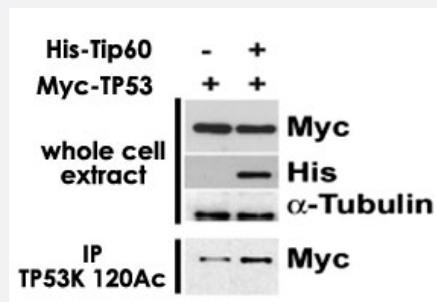
Left lanes are control.

Right lanes are cells treated with siRNA to knockdown the expression of a Tip60 interacting protein.

Total p53 was immunoprecipitated with omnipotent anti-p53 monoclonal antibody from the crude extracts and analyzed by western blotting with anti-p53 antibody (upper panel) or anti-p53 acetyl-K120 monoclonal antibody (10E5) (middle panel) . The lower panel shows total p53.

Immunoprecipitation

Crude cell extracts were prepared from H-129 cells (TP53 negative cell line) expressing only Myc-TP53 (first lane), and both Myc-TP53 and His-Tip60. In the upper panel, the whole cell extracts were immuno-blotted with anti-Myc, anti-His-tag or anti- α -tubulin antibodies. In the lower panel, the extracts were immunoprecipitated with Acetylated-TP53 Lys120 monoclonal antibody, clone 10E5 (Cat # MAB0661) and the precipitates were immuno-blotted with anti-Myc antibody. Acetylation of TP53 at K120 is dependent on Tip60 and promoted by over-expression of His-Tip60.



Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptides of TP53.
Immunogen	Synthetic acylated peptide (conjugated with carrier protein) corresponding to residues surrounding K 120 of human TP53.
Host	Mouse

Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Identification of Acetylated-TP53 Lys120 monoclonal antibody, clone 10E5 (Cat # MAB0661) by Western blotting with 10E5 monoclonal antibody. Samples are crude lysates of HCT116 cells.

Left lanes are control.

Right lanes are cells treated with siRNA to knockdown the expression of a Tip60 interacting protein.

Total p53 was immunoprecipitated with omnipotent anti-p53 monoclonal antibody from the crude extracts and analyzed by western blotting with anti-p53 antibody (upper panel) or anti-p53 acetyl-K120 monoclonal antibody (10E5) (middle panel). The lower panel shows total p53.

- Immunoprecipitation

Crude cell extracts were prepared from H-129 cells (TP53 negative cell line) expressing only Myc-TP53 (first lane), and both Myc-TP53 and His-Tip60. In the upper panel, the whole cell extracts were immuno-blotted with anti-Myc, anti-His-tag or anti- α -tubulin antibodies. In the lower panel, the extracts were immunoprecipitated with Acetylated-TP53 Lys120 monoclonal antibody, clone 10E5 (Cat # MAB0661) and the precipitates were immuno-blotted with anti-Myc antibody. Acetylation of TP53 at K120 is dependent on Tip60 and promoted by over-expression of His-Tip60.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — TP53

Entrez GeneID	7157
Gene Name	TP53
Gene Alias	FLJ92943, LFS1, TRP53, p53
Gene Description	tumor protein p53
Omim ID	114480 114500 114550 151623 161550 191170 202300 260350

Gene Ontology

[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene encodes tumor protein p53, which responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate target genes that induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. p53 protein is expressed at low level in normal cells and at a high level in a variety of transformed cell lines, where it's believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. It is postulated to bind to a p53-binding site and activate expression of downstream genes that inhibit growth and/or invasion, and thus function as a tumor suppressor. Mutants of p53 that frequently occur in a number of different human cancers fail to bind the consensus DNA binding site, and hence cause the loss of tumor suppressor activity. Alterations of this gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Multiple p53 variants due to alternative promoters and multiple alternative splicing have been found. These variants encode distinct isoforms, which can regulate p53 transcriptional activity. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

p53 antigen|p53 transformation suppressor|p53 tumor suppressor|phosphoprotein p53|transformation-related protein 53

Publication Reference

- [CAY10591, a SIRT1 activator, suppresses cell growth, invasion, and migration in gingival epithelial carcinoma cells.](#)

Murofushi T, Tsuda H, Mikami Y, Yamaguchi Y, Suzuki N.

Journal of Oral Science 2017 Sep; 59(3):415.

Application: WB-Ce, Human , Ca9-22 cells

- [Induction of tumor-reactive T helper responses by a posttranslational modified epitope from tumor protein p53.](#)

Kumai T, Ishibashi K, Oikawa K, Matsuda Y, Aoki N, Kimura S, Hayashi S, Kitada M, Harabuchi Y, Celis E, Kobayashi H.

Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy 2014 May; 63(5):469.

Application: WB-Ce, Human, Wi-Dr, HT29, PC3, HPC92Y cells

Pathway

- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis \(ALS\)](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [Basal cell carcinoma](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)

- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Wnt signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acquired Hyperostosis Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyposis Coli](#)
- [Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms](#)
- [Albuminuria](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Ameloblastoma](#)
- [Aneuploidy](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Anus Neoplasms](#)
- [Arsenic Poisoning](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Astrocytoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Azoospermia](#)
- [Balkan Nephropathy](#)
- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Bone Neoplasms](#)
- [Brain Infarction](#)
- [Brain Injuries](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma in Situ](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)

- [Carotid Artery Thrombosis](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cerebellar Neoplasms](#)
- [Cerebral Infarction](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chagas Disease](#)
- [Cholecystitis](#)
- [Choriocarcinoma](#)
- [Choroid Plexus Neoplasms](#)
- [Chromosomal Instability](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cicatrix](#)
- [Cocarcinogenesis](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Condylomata Acuminata](#)
- [Conjunctival Neoplasms](#)
- [Constriction](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Restenosis](#)

- [Craniocerebral Trauma](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Cystadenocarcinoma](#)
- [Delayed Graft Function](#)
- [Depressive Disorder](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Digestive System Neoplasms](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Down Syndrome](#)
- [Duodenal Ulcer](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome](#)
- [Endometrial Hyperplasia](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis](#)
- [Epstein-Barr Virus Infections](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fallopian Tube Neoplasms](#)
- [Gallbladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Ganglioglioma](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastroesophageal Reflux](#)

- [Gastrointestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors](#)
- [Genetic Diseases](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genital Neoplasms](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glaucoma](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Graft Occlusion](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Hashimoto Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Herpes Simplex](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hydatidiform Mole](#)
- [Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Hypotension](#)
- [Infertility](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)

- [Intestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Intracranial Thrombosis](#)
- [Keloid](#)
- [Keratosi](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leber hereditary optic neuropathy](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Lichen Planus](#)
- [Li-Fraumeni Syndrome](#)
- [Lissencephaly](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Low Tension Glaucoma](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lupus Nephritis](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Medulloblastoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)

- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mental Retardation](#)
- [Metaplasia](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Nerve Sheath Neoplasms](#)
- [Neural Tube Defects](#)
- [Neurilemmoma](#)
- [Neuroectodermal Tumors](#)
- [Neurofibroma](#)
- [Neurofibromatosis](#)
- [Neurofibromatosis 2](#)
- [Neuroma](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)
- [Neutropenia](#)
- [Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome](#)

- [Nose Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ocular Hypertension](#)
- [Oligodendroglioma](#)
- [Oligospermia](#)
- [Optic Atrophy](#)
- [Oral Submucous Fibrosis](#)
- [Oropharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Osteosarcoma](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Pemphigus](#)
- [Penile Neoplasms](#)
- [Peptic Ulcer](#)
- [Peritoneal Neoplasms](#)
- [Pharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Hyperplasia](#)

- [Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Pterygium](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Pulmonary Fibrosis](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiodermatitis](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Roseolovirus Infections](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Stomach Ulcer](#)
- [Subarachnoid Hemorrhage](#)
- [Substance-Related Disorders](#)
- [Sunburn](#)
- [The p53 tumor suppressor protein](#)
- [Thyroid Diseases](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroiditis](#)

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Tongue Neoplasms](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Uremia](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Urologic Diseases](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Diseases](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Dysplasia](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Wegener Granulomatosis](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)