Background: The p53 tumor suppressor protein plays a major role in cellular response to DNA damage and other genomic aberrations. Activation of p53 can lead to either cell cycle arrest and DNA repair or apoptosis (1). In addition to p53, mammalian cells contain two p53 family members, p63 and p73, which are similar to p53 in both structure and function (2). While p63 can induce p53-responsive genes and apoptosis, mutation of p63 rarely results in tumors (2). Amplification of the p63 gene is frequently observed in squamous cell carcinomas of the lung, head and neck (2,3). The p63 gene contains an alternative transcription initiation site that yields a 40 kDa \( \Delta N p63 \) lacking the transactivation domain, and alternative splicing at the carboxy-terminus yields the \( \alpha, \beta \) and \( \gamma \) isoforms (3,4).

Specificity/Sensitivity: p63\( \alpha \) Antibody detects endogenous levels of total p63\( \alpha \) protein. This antibody will detect both full length TAp63\( \alpha \) and truncated \( \Delta N p63 \alpha \), but not p63\( \beta \) or p63\( \gamma \).

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues within the carboxy-terminus of p63\( \alpha \). Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000
Immunofluorescence (IF-IC) 1:100
For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**