**Phospho-p63 (Ser160/162) Antibody**

**Applications**

- W, IHC-P, F
- Endogenous

**Species Cross-Reactivity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
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<tr>
<td>H, (M, R, C, X)</td>
<td>Endogenous</td>
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**Molecular Wt.**

75 kDa

**Source**

Rabbit**

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**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 deltaNp63 lacking the transactivation domain, and alternative splicing at the carboxy terminus yields the α, β and γ isoforms (3,4).

TAp63-α (full-length) contains multiple serine residues followed by proline (Ser-Pro motif) that are potential cdk substrates expected to be phosphorylated in mitosis. Among these are Ser160, Ser162, Ser395, and Ser455.

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** Phospho-p63 (Ser160/162) Antibody detects endogenous levels of p63 when phosphorylated at Serine 160/162. It will also react with p63 singly phosphorylated at Ser160 or singly phosphorylated at Ser162.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser160 of human TAp63-alpha. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

**Background References:**


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

**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.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

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

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

- Western blotting: 1:1000
- Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin): 1:150
- Flow Cytometry: 1:25

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.

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**IMPORTANT:** For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ME-180 cells, untreated (left) or nocodozole-treated (right), showing induced nuclear staining, using Phospho-p63 (Ser160/162) Antibody.

Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells using Phospho-p63 (Ser160/162) antibody versus propidium iodide (DNA content).

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human squamous cell carcinoma, using Phospho-p63 (Ser160/162) Antibody in the presence of control peptide (left) or antigen-specific peptide (right).