Revision 1

Store at -20C

#71890

Acetylated p53 Matched Antibody Pair

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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Species Cross Reactivity: H M Mk

UniProt ID: #P04637

Entrez-Gene Id: #7157

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Product #	Quantity	Isotype/Source
p53 (1C12) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BSA and Azide Free)	15755	100 µg	Mouse IgG1
Acetylated-Lysine (A3D6C) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (BSA and Azide Free)	39937	100 µg	Rabbit IgG

Description

The Acetylated p53 Matched Antibody Pair is ideal for use with immunoassay technologies and high-throughput ELISA platforms requiring antibody pairs with specialized or custom antibody labeling. Labels include fluorophores, lanthanides, biotin, and beads. Platforms requiring conjugated Matched Antibody Pairs include MSD, Quanterix Simoa, Alpha Technology (AlphaScreen, AlphaLISA, LANCE, HTRF), and Luminex.

Learn how Matched Antibody Pairs move your projects forward, faster at cst-science.com/matched-antibody-pairs.

Specificity/Sensitivity

This kit detects proteins from the indicated species, as determined through in-house testing, but may also detect homologous proteins from other species.

Storage

Store at -20ºC. *This product will freeze at -20ºC so it is recommended to aliquot into single-use vials to avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.* A slight precipitate may be present and can be dissolved by gently vortexing. This will not interfere with antibody performance.

Directions for Use

Matched Antibody Pairs consist of capture and detection antibodies that bind to non-overlapping epitopes. For specific identification of the capture and detection antibodies in this pair, please refer to the data figure caption. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Formulation

Supplied in 1X PBS (10 mM Na_2HPO_4, 3 mM KCl, 2 mM KH_2PO_4, and 140 mM NaCl (pH 7.8)). BSA and Azide Free.

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). p53 is phosphorylated at multiple sites *in vivo* and by several different protein kinases *in vitro* (2,3). DNA damage induces phosphorylation of p53 at Ser15 and Ser20 and leads to a reduced interaction between p53 and its negative regulator, the oncoprotein MDM2 (4). MDM2 inhibits p53 accumulation by targeting it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (5,6). p53 can be phosphorylated by ATM, ATR, and DNA-PK at Ser15 and Ser37. Phosphorylation impairs the ability of MDM2 to bind p53, promoting both the accumulation and activation of p53 in response to DNA damage (4,7). Chk2 and Chk1 can phosphorylate p53 at Ser20, enhancing its tetramerization, stability, and activity (8,9). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser392 *in vivo* (10,11) and by CAK *in vitro* (11). Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser392 is increased in human tumors (12) and has been reported to influence the growth suppressor function, DNA binding, and transcriptional activation of p53 (10,13,14). p53 is phosphorylated at Ser6 and Ser9 by CK1δ and CK1ε both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (13,15). Phosphorylation of p53 at Ser46 regulates the ability of p53 to induce apoptosis (16). Acetylation of p53 is mediated by p300 and CBP acetyltransferases. Inhibition of deacetylation suppressing MDM2 from recruiting HDAC1 complex by p19 (ARF) stabilizes p53. Acetylation appears to play a positive role in the accumulation of p53 protein in stress response (17). Following DNA damage, human p53 becomes acetylated at Lys382 (Lys379 in mouse) *in vivo* to enhance p53-DNA binding (18). Deacetylation of p53 occurs through interaction with the SIRT1 protein, a deacetylase that may be involved in cellular aging and the DNA damage response (19).

Background References

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Limited Uses