

p-MDM2 (Thr 218): sc-130199

BACKGROUND

p53 is the most commonly mutated gene in human cancer identified to date. Expression of p53 leads to inhibition of cell growth by preventing progression of cells from G₁ to S phase of the cell cycle. Most importantly, p53 functions to cause arrest of cells in the G₁ phase of the cell cycle following any exposure of cells to DNA-damaging agents. The MDM2 (murine double minute-2) protein was initially identified as an oncogene in a murine transformation system. MDM2 functions to bind p53 and block p53-mediated transactivation of cotransfected reporter constructs. The MDM2 gene is amplified in a high percentage of human sarcomas that retain wildtype p53 and tumor cells that overexpress MDM2 can tolerate high levels of p53 expression. These findings argue that MDM2 overexpression represents at least one mechanism by which p53 function can be abrogated during tumorigenesis. In response to ionization radiation, MDM2 may be phosphorylated on select amino acid residues, such as Thr 218.

REFERENCES

1. Kastan, M.B., et al. 1991. Participation of p53 protein in the cellular response to DNA damage. *Cancer Res.* 51: 6304-6311.
2. Kastan, M.B., et al. 1992. A mammalian cell cycle checkpoint pathway utilizing p53 and GADD 45 is defective in ataxia-telangiectasia. *Cell* 71: 587-597.
3. Oliner, J.D., et al. 1993. Oncoprotein MDM2 conceals the activation domain of tumor suppressor p53. *Nature* 362: 857-860.
4. Haines, D.S., et al. 1994. Physical and functional interaction between wildtype p53 and MDM2 proteins. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14: 1171-1178.
5. Chen, C.Y., et al. 1994. Interactions between p53 and MDM2 in a mammalian cell cycle checkpoint pathway. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 2684-2688.
6. Picksley, S.M., et al. 1994. Immunochemical analysis of the interaction of p53 with MDM2; fine mapping of the MDM2 binding site on p53 using synthetic peptides. *Oncogene* 9: 2523-2529.
7. Klein, C., et al. 2004. Targeting the p53-MDM2 interaction to treat cancer. *Br. J. Cancer* 91: 1415-1419.
8. Wang, Q., et al. 2008. Acidic domain is indispensable for MDM2 to negatively regulate the acetylation of p53. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 374: 437-441.
9. Brenkman, A.B., et al. 2008. MDM2 induces mono-ubiquitination of FOXO4. *PLoS ONE.* 3: e2819.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MDM2 (human) mapping to 12q15.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

SOURCE

p-MDM2 (Thr 218) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing phosphorylated Thr 218 of MDM2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

p-MDM2 (Thr 218) is recommended for detection of Thr 218 phosphorylated MDM2 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MDM2 siRNA (h): sc-29394, MDM2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29394-SH and MDM2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29394-V.

Molecular Weight of cleaved MDM2: 60 kDa.

Molecular Weight of MDM2: 90 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.