SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

p73α (0.N.499): sc-71831



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The p53 gene is a widely studied anti-oncogene, or tumor suppressor gene. The p53 gene product can act as a negative regulator of cell growth in response to DNA damage. Mutations and allelic loss of the p53 gene have been associated with malignant transformation in a wide variety of human tumors. p53 shares considerable sequence similarity with p73, a gene that maps to a region in chromosome 1 that is frequently deleted in neuroblastomas. However, p73 does not appear to be activated by DNA damaging agents. The p73 isoform p73 α inhibits drug-induced apoptosis in small cell lung carcinoma cells, while the p73 isoform p73 β promotes it. p73 α also prevents Bax activation, mitochondrial dysfunction and caspase activation, and is able to reduce apoptosis induced by the BH3-only protein PUMA (p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis). There is an equilibrium between p73 α and p73 β , demonstrated by the fact that p73 α inhibits the pro-apoptotic effect of p73 β .

REFERENCES

- 1. Lane, D.P., et al. 1990. p53: oncogene or anti-oncogene? Genes Dev. 4: 1-8.
- Malkin, D., et al. 1990. Germ line p53 mutations in a familial syndrome of breast cancer, sarcomas and other neoplasms. Science 250: 1233-1238.
- Kastan, M.B., et al. 1992. A mammalian cell cycle checkpoint pathway utilizing p53 and GADD45 is defective in ataxia-telangiectasia. Cell 71: 587-597.
- Jost, C.A., et al. 1997. p73 is a human p53-related protein that can induce apoptosis. Nature 389: 191-194.
- 5. Kaghad, M., et al. 1997. Monoallelically expressed gene related to p53 at 1p36, a region frequently deleted in neuroblastoma and other human cancers. Cell 90: 809-819.
- 6. Schmale, H., et al. 1997. A novel protein with strong homology to the tumor suppressor p53. Oncogene 15: 1363-1367.
- 7. Reichelt, M., et al. 1999. The yeast two-hybrid system reveals no interaction between p73 α and SV40 large T-antigen. Arch. Virol. 144: 621-626.
- 8. Uramoto, H., et al. 2004. p73 competes with co-activators and recruits histone deacetylase to NF-Y in the repression of PDGF β -receptor. J. Cell Sci. 117: 5323-5331.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TP73 (human) mapping to 1p36.3.

SOURCE

 $p73\alpha$ (0.N.499) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 380-637 of p73 α of monkey origin.

STORAGE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 $\mu g~lgG_1$ in 500 μl of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

 $p73\alpha$ (0.N.499) is recommended for detection of $p73\alpha$ of human and monkey origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500); non cross-reactive with p53 or p53-related p51/Ket protein; not recommended for detection of p73 β .

Suitable for use as control antibody for p73 siRNA (h): sc-36167, p73 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36167-SH and p73 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36167-V.

Molecular Weight of p73 α : 73 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or A549 cell lysate: sc-2413.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (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). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

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.