SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TA* p63 (D-20): sc-8608



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. p73 shares a high degree of homology with p53, and appears to have similar growth inhibiting and apoptosis-promoting functions. However, unlike p53, the expression of p73 is not upregulated in response to DNA damage. p73 can, when overproduced, activate the p53responsive gene p21. p63 has also been identified based on its similarities with p53. The p63 gene encodes multiple isotypes with variable functions. p63 α (also designated p51B or KET), p63 β and p63 γ (also designated p51A), as well as corresponding TA*p63 isoforms, contain transactivation domains which have been shown to transactivate p53 reporter genes and induce apoptosis. Δ Np63 isoforms lack the transactivation domain and can act as dominant-negative reagents to inhibit transactivation by p53 and p63.

REFERENCES

- 1. Lane, D.P. and Benchimol, S. 1990. p53: oncogene or anti-oncogene? Genes and Dev. 4: 1-8.
- 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.
- 3. Zhu, J., et al. 1998. The potential tumor suppressor p73 differentially regulates cellular p53 target genes. Cancer Res. 58: 5061-5065.
- 4. De Laurenzi, V., et al. 1998. Two new splice variants, γ and δ , with different transcriptional activity. J. Exp. Med. 188: 1763-1768.
- Yang, A., et al. 1998. p63, a p53 homolog at 3q27-29, encodes multiple products with transactivating, death-inducing, and dominant-negative activities. Mol. Cell 2: 305-316.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TP63 (human) mapping to 3q28; Trp63 (mouse) mapping to 16 B1.

SOURCE

TA* p63 (D-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of TA* $p63\alpha$ of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-8608 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

TA* p63 (D-20) is recommended for detection of TA* p63 α , β and γ of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for p63 siRNA (h): sc-36161, p63 siRNA (m): sc-36162, p63 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36161-SH, p63 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36162-SH, p63 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36161-V and p63 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36162-V.

Molecular Weight of TA* p63: 85 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (diliution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (diliution 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-2024. 2) Immunofluo-rescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (diliution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Suliman, Y., et al. 2001. p63 Expression is associated with p53 loss in oral-esophageal epithelia of p53-deficient mice. Cancer Res. 61: 6467-6473.
- Chen, Y.K., et al. 2004. Expression of p63 (TA and δN isoforms) in human primary well differentiated buccal carcinomas. Int. J. Oral. Maxillofac. Surg. 33: 493-497.
- 3. King, K.E., et al. 2006. Unique domain functions of p63 isotypes that differentially regulate distinct aspects of epidermal homeostasis. Carcinogenesis 27: 53-63.
- 4. Liu, G., et al. 2007. The role of Shh transcription activator Gli2 in chick cloacal development. Dev. Biol. 303: 448-460.
- 5. Thomason, H.A., et al. 2008. Facial clefting in Tp63 deficient mice results from altered Bmp4, Fgf8 and Shh signaling. Dev. Biol. 321: 273-282.
- 6. Hackett, T.L., et al. 2008. Characterization of side population cells from human airway epithelium. Stem Cells 26: 2576-2585.
- 7. Bui, T., et al. 2009. ZEB1 links p63 and p73 in a novel neuronal survival pathway rapidly induced in response to cortical ischemia. PLoS ONE 4: e4373.

PROTOCOLS

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