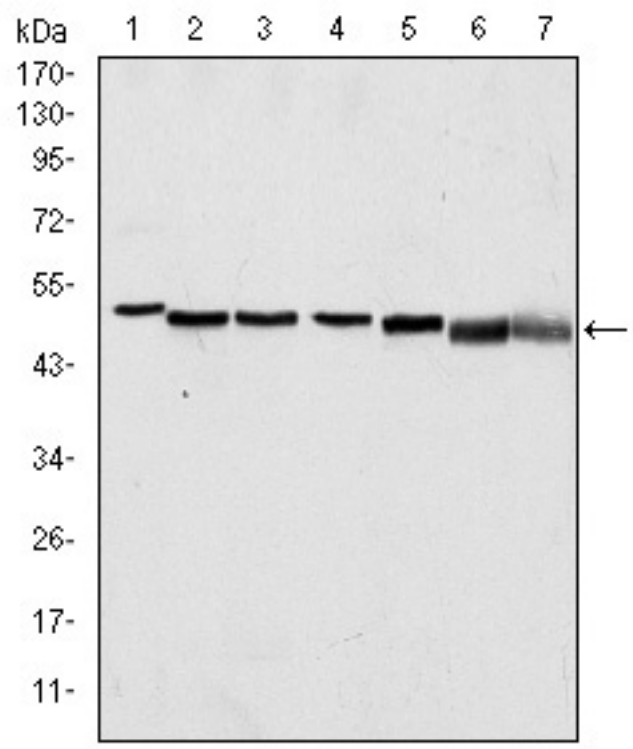
p63 Monoclonal Antibody

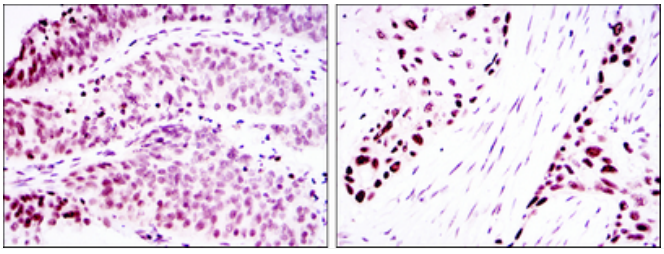
Catalog No	YP-Ab-00079
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	TP63
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide of human p63.
Specificity	p63 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p63 protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TP63;tumor protein p63;Tumor protein 63;Transformation-related protein 63;TP 63;p40/p63;KET;P63;P73H;P73L;TP73L;Chronic ulcerative stomatitis protein; CUSP;Keratinocyte transcription factor KET;Tumor protein p73-like;p40;p51
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	77 kDa
Cell Pathway	Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, notably in heart, kidney, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, testis and thymus, although the precise isoform varies according to tissue type. Progenitor cell layers of skin, breast, eye and prostate express high levels of DeltaN-type isoforms. Isoform 10 is predominantly expressed in skin squamous cell carcinomas, but not in normal skin tissues.
Function	cofactor:Binds 1 zinc ion per subunit.,disease:Defects in TP63 are a cause of cervical, colon, head and neck, lung and ovarian cancers.,disease:Defects in TP63 are a cause of ectodermal dysplasia Rapp-Hodgkin type (EDRH) [MIM:129400]; also called Rapp-Hodgkin syndrome or anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia with cleft lip/palate. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. EDRH is characterized by the combination of anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip, and cleft palate. The clinical syndrome is comprised of a

	characteristic facies (narrow nose and small mouth), wiry, slow-growing, and uncombable hair, sparse eyelashes and eyebrows, obstructed lacrimal puncta/ epiphora, bilateral stenosis of external auditory canals, microsomia, hypodontia, cone-shaped incisors, enamel hypoplasia, dystrophic nails, and
Background	tumor protein p63(TP63) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. The functional domains of p53 family proteins include an N-terminal transactivation domain, a central DNA-binding domain and an oligomerization domain. Alternative splicing of this gene and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that vary in their functional properties. These isoforms function during skin development and maintenance, adult stem/progenitor cell regulation, heart development and premature aging. Some isoforms have been found to protect the germline by eliminating oocytes or testicular germ cells that have suffered DNA damage. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrim
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using p63 Monoclonal Antibody against A431 (1), HeLa (2), Jurkat (3), THP-1 (4), NIH/3T3 (5), Cos7 (6) and PC-12 (7) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer (left) and lung cancer (right) with DAB staining using p63 Monoclonal Antibody.

