p73(Phospho-Tyr99) Antibody

#14075

Catalog Number: 14075-1, 14075-2

Amount: 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl

Swiss-Prot No. :O15350

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl,0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20℃/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized phosphopeptide derived from human p73 around the phosphorylation site of tyrosine 99 (S-P-Y^P-A-Q).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

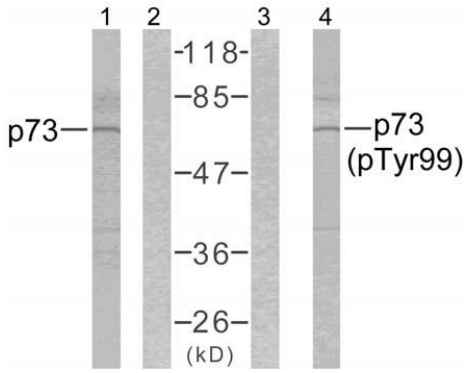
pecificity/Sensitivity:p73 (Phospho-Tyr99) antibody detects endogenous levels of p73 protein only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 99

Reactivity: Human,Mouse

Applications:

Predicted MW: 80 kd

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC:1:50-200



Vanadate - - - +

Peptide - + - -

Western blot analysis of the extracts from K562 cells using p73 (Ab-99) antibody (#21075, Lane 1 and 2) and p73 (phospho-Tyr99) antibody (#11075, Lane 3 and 4).

Background :

This gene encodes tumor protein p73, which is a member of the p53 family of transcription factors involved in cellular responses to stress and development. The family members include p53, p63, and p73 and have high sequence similarity to one another, which allows p63 and p73 to transactivate p53-responsive genes causing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis. The family members can interact with each other in many ways involving direct or indirect protein interactions, resulting in regulation of the same target gene promoters or regulation of each other's promoters. The p73 protein is expressed at very low levels in normal tissues and is differentially expressed in a number of tumors. The p73 gene expresses at least 35 mRNA variants due to the use of alternate promoters, alternate translation initiation sites, and multiple splice variations. Theoretically this can account for 29 different p73 isoforms; however, the biological validity and the full-length nature of most variants have not been determined.

References：

Yuan ZM, et al. (1999) Nature.399 (6738): 814-817.