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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-p63 [4A4]: MC0221, MC0221RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The p63 protein is a member of the p53 family, which also includes p73. At least 6 different transcripts of p63 derives from alternative splicing events and encodes proteins with two different N termini (TA and DN) and three different C termini (a, b and g). p63 protein is detected in proliferating cells of epithelium, cervix, urothelium and prostate. It is also expressed in most poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinomas. The delta Np63 isoform is also abundantly expressed in nasopharyngeal carcinomas. The predominant localization of p63 protein is in the basal layer of stratified squamous and transitional epithelia. These basal cells act as the progenitors of the suprabasal cells, which undergo differentiation and cell death in regenerative epithelia. p63 is also an essential gene that is critical for regenerative proliferation of cells involved in limb, craniofacial and epidermal morphogenesis.

Specifications

Clone:	4A4
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment corresponding to human p63 aa 1-205
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC, IF

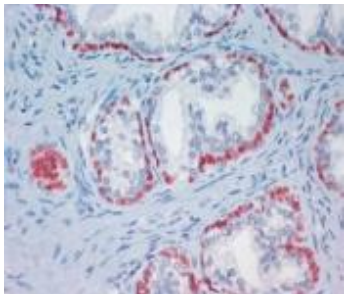
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
p63 [4A4] Concentrated	MC0221	1 ml
p63 [4A4] Prediluted	MC0221RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Prostate
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human prostate tissue stained with anti-p63 using AEC

References:

1. Investigation of radiosensitivity gene signatures in cancer cell lines. Hall JS, et al. PLoS One 9:e86329 2014.
2. Human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived ectodermal precursor cells contribute to hair follicle morphogenesis in vivo. Veraitch O et al. J Invest Dermatol 133:1479-88 2013.
3. Characterization of specific p63 and p63-N-terminal isoform antibodies and their application for immunohistochemistry. Nekulova M, et cal. Arch. Sep;463(3):415-25, 2013.

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