

p53 Ab-5 (Clone DO-7)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-186-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-186-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-186-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-186-R7 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-186-RQ (12.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-186-PCS (5 Slides)** (Positive Control for Histology)**Cat. #MS-186-PCL (0.1ml)** (Positive Control for Western Blot)**Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011**

Description: p53 is a tumor suppressor gene expressed in a wide variety of tissue types and is involved in regulating cell growth, replication, and apoptosis. It binds to mdm2, SV40 T antigen and human papilloma virus E6 protein p53 senses DNA damage and possibly facilitating repair. Mutation involving p53 is found in a wide variety of malignant tumors, including breast, ovarian, bladder, colon, lung, and melanoma.

Comments: Ab-5 does not block the binding of Ab-6 (DO-1) to p53 in an ELISA test. It reacts with mutant as well as wild form of p53.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 53kDa**Epitope:** aa37-45**Species Reactivity:** Human, Monkey, Cow. Others not known.**Clone Designation:** DO-7**Ig Isotype / Light Chain:** IgG_{2b} / κ**Immunogen:** Recombinant human wild type p53 protein expressed in *E. coli*.**Applications and Suggested Dilutions:**

- Flow Cytometry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Denatured verified)
(Use Protein A) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)

Use Ab 1:100 – 1:200 for 30 min at RT using UltraVision LP Detection Systems)

- [Staining of formalin/paraffin tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003) for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

Use Ab 1:200 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision Quanto Detection Systems

- * [Staining of formalin/paraffin tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003) for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min]

- The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: SKBR-3 or MDA-231 cells. Colon carcinomas.**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear**Supplied As:**

200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein A chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml. Or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

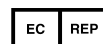
1. Vojtesek B, et al. (1992) J Immunol Methods, 151:237-244

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of



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sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only



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