Product datasheet MON10227

Mouse anti-P63, clone TP63/11 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. TP63/11

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-P63, clone TP63/11 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC-P (1:400-1:800)
Species reactivity	Human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Recombinant human p63 protein
Isotype	IgG2a
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TP63/11
Size	1 ml
Concentration	n/a
Format	Concentrate
Storage buffer	Bioreactor Concentrate with 0.05% Azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

p63 is a homolog of the tumor suppressor p53. It is identified in basal cells in the epithelial layers of a variety of tissues, including epidermis, cervix, urothelium, breast and prostate. p63 was detected in nuclei of the basal epithelium in normal prostate glands; however, it was not expressed in malignant tumors of the prostate. As a result, p63 has been reported as a useful marker for differentiating benign from malignant lesions in the prostate, particularly when used in combination with markers of high molecular weight cytokeratin's and the prostate-specific marker AMACR (P504S). p63 has also been shown to be a sensitive marker for lung squamous cell carcinomas (SqCC), with a sensitivity of ~90%. Specificity for lung SqCC, vs. lung adenocarcinoma (LADC), is approximately 80%. In breast tissue, p63 has been identified in myoepithelial cells of normal ducts. Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections. Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended. Control tissue Breast, Prostate, Prostate carcinoma or lung or bladder squamous cell carcinoma

References

1. Yang A, et al. Mol Cell 1998;2:305-16
2. Signoretti S, et al Am J Pathol 2000;157:1769-75
3. Yang A, et al. Nature 1999;398:714-18
4. Barbareschi M. et al. Am J Surg Pathol 2001 Aug;25(8);1054-60
5. Werling RW, et al. Am J Surg Pathol 2003 Jan;27(1):82-90