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TP53 & LAMA4 Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog # : DI0561

規格 : [1 Set]

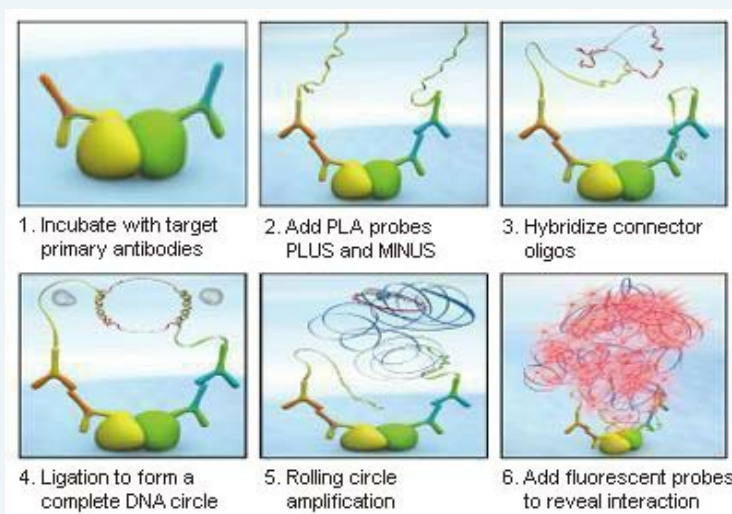
List All

Specification

Product Description: This protein protein interaction antibody pair set comes with two antibodies to detect the protein-protein interaction, one against the TP53 protein, and the other against the LAMA4 protein for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.

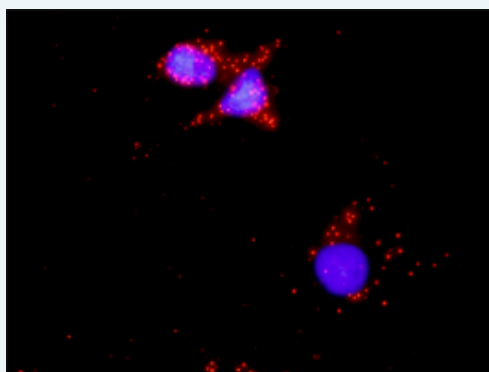
Application Image

In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)



Reactivity: Human


Quality Control Testing: Protein protein interaction immunofluorescence result.



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between TP53 and LAMA4. HeLa cells were stained with anti-TP53 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-LAMA4 mouse purified polyclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware ([BlobFinder](#)) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Supplied Product: Antibody pair set content:
 1. TP53 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody (20 ug)
 2. LAMA4 mouse purified polyclonal antibody (40 ug)
 *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.

Storage Instruction: Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -

MSDS: [Download](#)**Publication Reference**

1. An analysis of protein-protein interactions in cross-talk pathways reveals CRKL as a novel prognostic marker in hepatocellular carcinoma. Liu CH, Chen TC, Chau GY, Jan YH, Chen CH, Hsu CN, Lin KT, Juang YL, Lu PJ, Cheng HC, Chen MH, Chang CF, Ting YS, Kao CY, Hsiao M, Huang CY. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2013 Feb 8. [Epub ahead of print]

Applications***In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)**[LAMA4](#) [TP53](#)**Gene Information****Entrez GeneID:** [7157](#)**Gene Name:** TP53**Gene Alias:** FLJ92943,LFS1,TRP53,p53**Gene Description:** tumor protein p53**Omim ID:** [114480](#), [114500](#), [114550](#), [151623](#), [161550](#), [191170](#), [202300](#), [260350](#)**Gene Ontology:** [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary: This gene encodes tumor protein p53, which responds to diverse cellular stresses to regulate target genes that induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, or changes in metabolism. p53 protein is expressed at low level in normal cells and at a high level in a variety of transformed cell lines, where it's believed to contribute to transformation and malignancy. p53 is a DNA-binding protein containing transcription activation, DNA-binding, and oligomerization domains. It is postulated to bind to a p53-binding site and activate expression of downstream genes that inhibit growth and/or invasion, and thus function as a tumor suppressor. Mutants of p53 that frequently occur in a number of different human cancers fail to bind the consensus DNA binding site, and hence cause the loss of tumor suppressor activity. Alterations of this gene occur not only as somatic mutations in human malignancies, but also as germline mutations in some cancer-prone families with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Multiple p53 variants due to alternative promoters and multiple alternative splicing have been found. These variants encode distinct isoforms, which can regulate p53 transcriptional activity. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations: p53 antigen,p53 transformation suppressor,p53 tumor suppressor,phosphoprotein p53,transformation-related protein 53

Gene Information**Entrez GeneID:** [3910](#)**Gene Name:** LAMA4**Gene Alias:** DKFZp686D23145,LAMA3,LAMA4*-1**Gene Description:** laminin, alpha 4

Omim ID: [600133](#)

Gene Ontology: [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary: Laminins, a family of extracellular matrix glycoproteins, are the major noncollagenous constituent of basement membranes. They have been implicated in a wide variety of biological processes including cell adhesion, differentiation, migration, signaling, neurite outgrowth and metastasis. Laminins are composed of 3 non identical chains: laminin alpha, beta and gamma (formerly A, B1, and B2, respectively) and they form a cruciform structure consisting of 3 short arms, each formed by a different chain, and a long arm composed of all 3 chains. Each laminin chain is a multidomain protein encoded by a distinct gene. Several isoforms of each chain have been described. Different alpha, beta and gamma chain isomers combine to give rise to different heterotrimeric laminin isoforms which are designated by Arabic numerals in the order of their discovery, i.e. alpha1beta1gamma1 heterotrimer is laminin 1. The biological functions of the different chains and trimer molecules are largely unknown, but some of the chains have been shown to differ with respect to their tissue distribution, presumably reflecting diverse functions in vivo. This gene encodes the alpha chain isoform laminin, alpha 4. The domain structure of alpha 4 is similar to that of alpha 3, both of which resemble truncated versions of alpha 1 and alpha 2, in that approximately 1,200 residues at the N-terminus (domains IV, V and VI) have been lost. Laminin, alpha 4 contains the C-terminal G domain which distinguishes all alpha chains from the beta and gamma chains. The RNA analysis from adult and fetal tissues revealed developmental regulation of expression, however, the exact function of laminin, alpha 4 is not known. Tissue-specific utilization of alternative polyA-signal has been described in literature. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations: OTTHUMP00000017039,OTTHUMP00000017043,laminin alpha 4 chain

Interactome

