Product Datasheet

p63/TP73L Antibody (rTP40/3690) [DyLight 488] NBP3-08660G

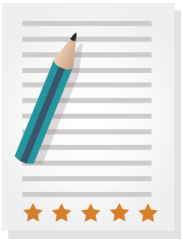
Unit Size: 100 ul

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at:
www.novusbio.com/NBP3-08660G

Updated 10/26/2023 v.20.1



NBP3-08660G

p63/TP73L Antibody (rTP40/3690) [DyLight 488]

Product Information	
Unit Size	100 ul
Concentration	Please see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.
Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	rTP40/3690
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Conjugate	DyLight 488
Purity	Protein A purified
Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate

Product Description	
Host	Mouse
Gene ID	8626
Gene Symbol	TP63
Species	Human
Marker	Squamous, Basal & Myoepithelial Cell Marker
Specificity/Sensitivity	p63 consists of two major isoforms-TAp63 and delta-Np63. These isoforms differ in the structure of the N-terminal domains. The TAp63 isoform (identified by anti-p63 antibody) contains a transactivation-competent TA domain with homology to p53, which regulates the expression of the growth-inhibitory genes. In contrast, DNp63 isoform (identified by anti-p40 antibody) contains an alternative transcriptionally-inactive delta-N domain, which antagonizes the activity of TAp63 and p53. P40/3980R recognizes exclusively delta-Np63 but not TAp63. p40 is a squamous cell carcinoma specific antibody. It reacts with the vast majority of cases of squamous cell carcinomas of various origins, but not with adenocarcinomas. It is particularly useful in differentiating lung squamous cell carcinoma from lung poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma. p40 antibody can also be used as an alternative basal cell/myoepithelial cell marker, which has similar sensitivity and specificity as that of p63 antibody. Therefore, p40 antibody may also be used as an alternative immunohistochemical marker for determining prostate adenocarcinoma vs. benign prostate glands and for determining breast intraductal carcinoma vs. invasive breast ductal carcinoma.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide from the N-terminal of human p63/TP73Lprotein (Exact sequence is proprietary) (Uniprot: Q9H3D4)
Notes	DyLight (R) is a trademark of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Product Application Details	
Applications	Flow Cytometry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry, Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin
Application Notes	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

Novus Biologicals USA
10730 E. Briarwood Avenue
Centennial, CO 80112
USA
Phone: 303.730.1950
Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887
Fax: 303.730.1966
nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada
21 Canmotor Ave
Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6
Canada
Phone: 905.827.6400
Toll Free: 855.668.8722
Fax: 905.827.6402
canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd
19 Barton Lane
Abingdon Science Park
Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom
Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449
Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15
Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420
info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information
www.novusbio.com
Technical Support: nb-technical@bio-techne.com
Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com
General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-08660G

NBP1-43319G-0.5ml	Mouse IgG1 Kappa Isotype Control (P3.6.2.8.1) [DyLight 488]
H00008626-P01-10ug	Recombinant Human p63/TP73L GST (N-Term) Protein
210-TA-005	TNF-alpha [Unconjugated]
H00008626-Q01-10ug	Recombinant Human p63/TP73L GST (N-Term) Protein

Limitations
This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-08660G

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications