**Product** Data Sheet

**Proteins** 

## Inhibitors



## p53 Protein, Rat (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P71703

Tp53; P53; Cellular tumor antigen p53; Tumor suppressor p53 Synonyms:

Species: Rat Source: E. coli

Accession: P10361 (1M-391D)

Gene ID: 24842

Molecular Weight: Approximately 50 kDa

## **PROPERTIES**

AA Sequence				
·	MEDSQSDMSI	ELPLSQETFS	CLWKLLPPDD	ILPTTATGSP
	NSMEDLFLPQ	DVAELLEGPE	EALQVSAPAA	QEPGTEAPAP
	VAPASATPWP	LSSSVPSQKT	YQGNYGFHLG	FLQSGTAKSV
	MCTYSISLNK	LFCQLAKTCP	VQLWVTSTPP	PGTRVRAMAI
	YKKSQHMTEV	VRRCPHHERC	SDGDGLAPPQ	HLIRVEGNPY
	AEYLDDRQTF	RHSVVVPYEP	PEVGSDYTTI	HYKYMCNSSC
	MGGMNRRPIL	TIITLEDSSG	NLLGRDSFEV	RVCACPGRDR
	RTEEENFRKK	EEHCPELPPG	SAKRALPTST	SSSPQQKKKP
	LDGEYFTLKI	RGRERFEMFR	ELNEALELKD	ARAAEESGDS
	RAHSSYPKTK	KGQSTSRHKK	PMIKKVGPDS	D
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.			
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against solution in 10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.			
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.			
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.			
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.			

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## **DESCRIPTION**

Background

**Shipping** 

The p53 protein acts as a tumor suppressor in various tumor types and can induce growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the specific circumstances and cell type. It plays a crucial role in regulating the cell cycle by acting as a trans-activator that negatively controls cell division by regulating a group of genes essential for this process. One of the genes activated by p53

is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis can be triggered either through the stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression or by repressing Bcl-2 expression. Its pro-apoptotic function is facilitated by its interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2. However, this activity is inhibited when PPP1R13L/iASPP displaces the interaction with PPP1R13B/ASPP1 or TP53BP2/ASPP2. Additionally, p53, in cooperation with mitochondrial PPIF, is involved in activating oxidative stress-induced necrosis, which is largely independent of transcription. In response to DNA damage, p53 prevents CDK7 kinase activity by associating with the CAK complex, thereby halting cell cycle progression. Moreover, p53 induces the transcription of long intergenic non-coding RNA p21 (lincRNA-p21) and lincRNA-Mkln1, which participate in TP53-dependent transcriptional repression leading to apoptosis and potentially influence cell-cycle regulation. Furthermore, p53 regulates the circadian clock by repressing CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-mediated transcriptional activation of PER2.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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