

## ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MDM2 phospho (Ser166)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MDM2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 166 (A-I-S(p)-E-T) derived from Human MDM2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EC 6.3.2.-; Double minute 2 protein; p53-binding protein Mdm2; hdm2; Oncoprotein Mdm2; HDMX; ACTFS; E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase Mdm2; Hdm2

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. In addition, non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Buffer	PBS (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> , pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

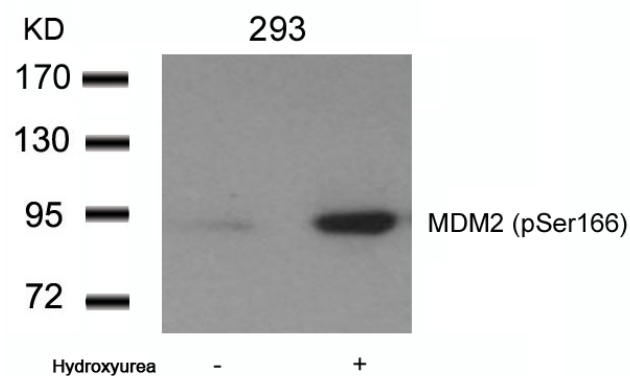
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

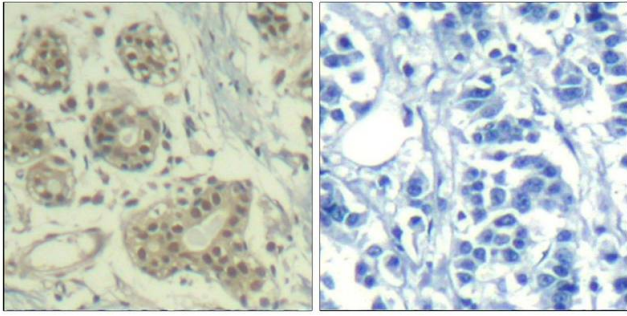
Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 4193 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # Q00987 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	MDM2
Gene Full Name	MDM2 proto-oncogene, E3 ubiquitin protein ligase
Background	This gene is a target gene of the transcription factor tumor protein p53. The encoded protein is a nuclear phosphoprotein that binds and inhibits transactivation by tumor protein p53, as part of an autoregulatory negative feedback loop. Overexpression of this gene can result in excessive inactivation of tumor protein p53, diminishing its tumor suppressor function. This protein has E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, which targets tumor protein p53 for proteasomal degradation. This protein also affects the cell cycle, apoptosis, and tumorigenesis through interactions with other proteins, including retinoblastoma 1 and ribosomal protein L5. More than 40 different alternatively spliced transcript variants have been isolated from both tumor and normal tissues
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination of p53/TP53, leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Inhibits p53/TP53- and p73/TP73-mediated cell cycle arrest and apoptosis by binding its transcriptional activation domain. Also acts as a ubiquitin ligase E3 toward itself and ARRB1. Permits the nuclear export of p53/TP53. Promotes proteasome-dependent ubiquitin-independent degradation of retinoblastoma RB1 protein. Inhibits DAXX-mediated apoptosis by inducing its ubiquitination and degradation. Component of the TRIM28/KAP1-MDM2-p53/TP53 complex involved in stabilizing p53/TP53. Also component of the TRIM28/KAP1-ERBB4-MDM2 complex which links growth factor and DNA damage response pathways. Mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasome degradation of DYRK2 in nucleus. Ubiquitinates IGF1R and SNAI1 and promotes them to proteasomal degradation. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	55 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation on Ser-166 by SGK1 activates ubiquitination of p53/TP53. Phosphorylated at multiple sites near the RING domain by ATM upon DNA damage; this prevents oligomerization and E3 ligase processivity and impedes constitutive p53/TP53 degradation. Autoubiquitination leads to proteasomal degradation; resulting in p53/TP53 activation it may be regulated by SFN. Also ubiquitinated by TRIM13. Deubiquitinated by USP2 leads to its accumulation and increases deubiquitination and degradation of p53/TP53. Deubiquitinated by USP7 leading to its stabilization.

## Images



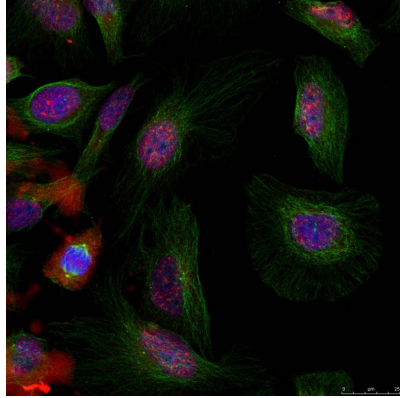
ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody WB image

Western blot: Extracts from 293 cells untreated or treated with Hydroxyurea stained with ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody.



ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue stained with ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).



ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: methanol-fixed HeLa cells stained with ARG51834 anti-MDM2 phospho (Ser166) antibody.