

Product Information

P73 β , GST-tagged, human recombinant, expressed in Sf9 cells

Catalog Number **SRP5114**

Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: TP73, TAp73beta

Product Description

p73 β is a member of the p53 family of transcription factors involved in cellular responses to stress and development. The p73 protein is expressed at very low levels in normal tissues and is differentially expressed in a number of tumors. P73 β is strongly involved in malignancy acquisition and maintenance.¹ p73 is a stress-response gene that activates transcription of p53-responsive genes and inhibits cell growth in a p53-like manner by inducing apoptosis.² p73 is a component of a mismatch repair-dependent apoptosis pathway, which contributes to cisplatin-induced cytotoxicity. The regulation of p73 by c-Abl in response to DNA damage was also demonstrated by a failure of ionizing radiation-induced apoptosis after disruption of c-Abl-p73 interaction.

Recombinant, full-length, human p73 β was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The protein accession number is O15350-2. Recombinant protein stored in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~88 kDa

Purity: 70–95% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

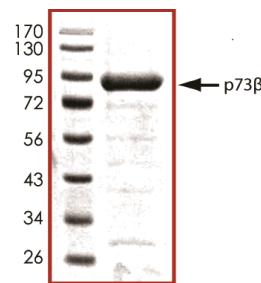
Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at –70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at –70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.
SDS-PAGE Gel of Typical Lot
70–95% (densitometry)



References

1. Jost. C.A. et. al., p73 is a human p53-related protein that can induce apoptosis. *Nature*, **389**, 191-194 (1997).
2. Gong, J. et. al., The tyrosine kinase c-Abl regulates p73 in apoptotic response to cisplatin-induced DNA damage. *Nature*, **399**, 806-809 (1999).

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