MSD® Total p53 Assay Whole Cell Lysate Kit

For quantitative determination in human, mouse, and rat whole cell lysate samples



Alzheimer's Disease BioProcess Cardiac

Cell Signaling

Clinical Immunology Cytokines Hypoxia Immunogenicity Inflammation Metabolic Oncology Toxicology Vascular

Catalog Numbers

Total p53 Assay: Whole Cell Lysate Kit					
Kit size					
1 plate	K150DBD-1				
5 plates	K150DBD-2				
20 plates	K150DBD-3				

Ordering information

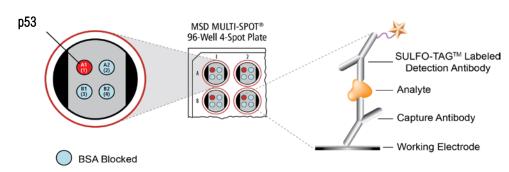
MSD Customer Service Phone: 1-301-947-2085 Fax: 1-301-990-2776 Email: CustomerService@ mesoscale.com

Company Address

MESO SCALE DISCOVERY® A division of Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC. 9238 Gaither Road Gaithersburg, MD 20877 USA

www.mesoscale.com®

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



p53 (**protein 53**) is a transcription factor and tumor suppressor protein with an apparent molecular weight of 53 kDa, which plays a critical role in cell cycle regulation, progression, and apoptosis. MDM2 is a potent negative regulator of p53 through its binding and subsequent polyubiquitination of p53, resulting in proteasome dependent degradation. This negative regulation can be relieved both through phosphorylation of p53, resulting in destabilization of the MDM2-p53 interaction, and through phosphorylation and ubiquitination of MDM2.

p53 is the most commonly mutated gene in cancer, and a functional copy of p53 is required to maintain a non-tumorigenic phenotype.⁴ When cell repair is possible, p53 activates genes which pause the cell cycle allowing time for DNA repair, but when damage is extensive p53 activates the BCL-2 family of proteins leading to apoptosis.⁵ p53's role as a transcription factor and the negative regulation of the protein by MDM2 mediated polyubiquitination has been extensively researched due to its crucial role in cancer prevention and cell cycle control.

The MSD Total p53 Assay is available on 96-well 4-Spot plates. This datasheet outlines the performance of the assay.

Typical Data

Representative results for the Total p53 Assay are illustrated below. The signal and ratio values provided below are example data; individual results may vary depending upon the samples tested. Western blot analyses of each lysate type were performed with phospho-p53 (Ser15) and total p53 antibodies and are shown below for comparison.

Growing HT29 cells (negative) were harvested 1 hour after UV radiation (40 mJ/cm²) (positive). Whole cell lysates were added to MSD MULTI-SPOT® 4-Spot plates coated with anti-total p53 antibody on one of the four spatially distinct electrodes per well. Total p53 was detected with anti-total p53 antibody conjugated with MSD SULFO-TAG™ reagent.

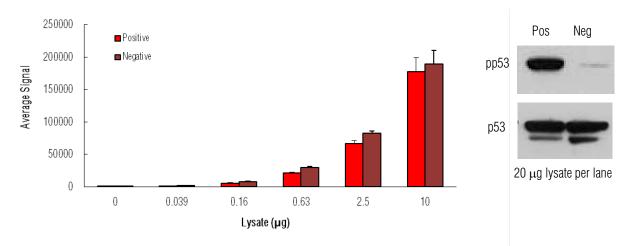


Fig. 1: Sample data generated with the MULTI-ARRAY® Total p53 Assay. Increased signal for total p53 was observed with both pp53 positive and negative cell lysates. The Total p53 Assay provides a quantitative measure of the data obtained with the traditional Western blot.





MSD Phosphoprotein Assays

Lysate Titration

Data for pp53 positive and negative HT29 cell lysates using the MULTI-ARRAY Total p53 Assay are presented below.

Lysate	Positive		Negative			P/N	
(µg)	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	Average Signal	StdDev	%CV	F/IN
0	58	27	46.6	29	22	75.8	
0.039	1367	131	9.6	1756	120	6.9	0.8
0.16	5227	929	17.8	7626	423	5.5	0.7
0.63	21451	962	4.5	29932	1177	3.9	0.7
2.5	66969	3914	5.8	82259	1901	2.3	0.8
10	177763	21584	12.1	188994	1732	0.9	0.9

MSD Advantage

- Multiplexing: Multiple analytes can be measured in one well using typical sample amounts of 25 μg/well or less without compromising speed or performance
- Large dynamic range: Linear range of up to five logs enables the measurement of native levels of biomarkers in normal and diseased samples without multiple dilutions
- Minimal background: The stimulation mechanism (electricity) is decoupled from the signal (light)
- Simple protocols: Only labels near the electrode surface are detected, enabling no-wash assays
- Flexibility: Labels are stable, non-radioactive, and conveniently conjugated to biological molecules
- High sensitivity and precision: Multiple excitation cycles of each label enhance light levels and improve sensitivity

For a complete list of products, please visit our website at www.mesoscale.com

References

- 1. Inuzuka H, Fukushima H, Shaik S, Wei W. Novel insights into the molecular mechanisms governing Mdm2 ubiquitination and destruction. Oncotarget 2010 Nov;1(17):685-90.
- 2. Midgley CA, Lane DP. p53 protein stability in tumour cells is not determined by mutation but is dependent on Mdm2 binding. Oncogene. 1997 Sep 4;15(10):1179-89.
- 3. Hirao A, Kong YY, Matsuoka S, Wakeham A, Ruland J, Yoshida H, Liu D, Elledge SJ, Mak TW. DNA damage-induced activation of p53 by the checkpoint kinase Chk2. Science. 2000 Mar 10;287(5459):1824-7.
- 4. Kenzelmann Broz D, Attardi LD. In vivo analysis of p53 tumor suppressor function using genetically engineered mouse models. Carcinogenesis. 2010 Aug;31(8):1311-8.
- 5. Brady CA, Attardi LD. p53 at a glance. J Cell Sci. 2010 August 1; 123(Pt 15): 2527–32.

MESO SCALE DISCOVERY, MESO SCALE DIAGNOSTICS, WWW.MESOSCALE.COM, MSD, MSD (DESIGN), DISCOVERY WORKBENCH, QUICKPLEX, MULTI-ARRAY, MULTI-SPOT, SULFO-TAG, SECTOR, SECTOR HTS, SECTOR PR, 4-SPOT (DESIGN) and SPOT THE DIFFERENCE are trademarks and/or service marks of Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC.

© 2011 Meso Scale Diagnostics, LLC. All rights reserved.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

