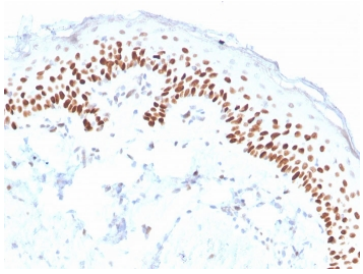
# deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 / p40 Monoclonal Antibody [clone ZR8] (V8629)

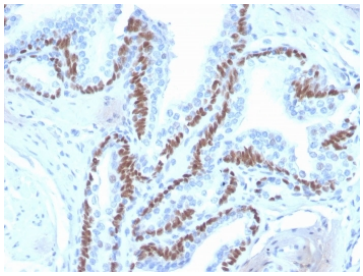
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---|---|---|
| V8629-100UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide | 100 ug |
| V8629-20UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide | 20 ug |
| V8629SAF-100UG | 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free | 100 ug |

## Bulk quote request

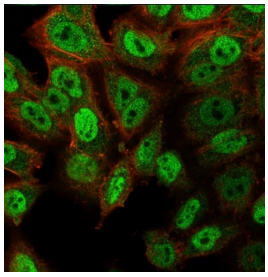
| | |
|---|---|
| **Availability** | 1-3 business days |
| **Species Reactivity** | Human |
| **Format** | Purified |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Rabbit Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Clone Name** | ZR8 |
| **Purity** | Protein A affinity chromatography |
| **UniProt** | Q9H3D4 |
| **Localization** | Nuclear |
| **Applications** | Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells<br>Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml<br>Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT |
| **Limitations** | This deltaNp63 antibody is available for research use only. |



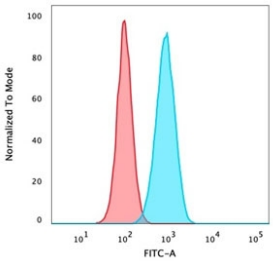
deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8. Immunohistochemistry analysis of Tumor protein p40 (TP63) in FFPE human skin using deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 demonstrates strong HRP-DAB brown nuclear staining in basal keratinocytes along the epidermal layer, with suprabasal cells showing reduced or absent staining. The nuclear-restricted pattern highlights the basal cell compartment and aligns with the known distribution of deltaNp63 in stratified squamous epithelium. Staining is crisp with minimal background, allowing clear delineation of epithelial layering and cellular organization. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to antibody incubation.



IHC staining of FFPE human skin with deltaNp63 antibody (clone ZR8). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8. Immunofluorescence analysis of PFA-fixed and permeabilized human HeLa cells using deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 demonstrates strong green nuclear staining corresponding to Tumor protein p40 (TP63), while Phalloidin (red) highlights actin cytoskeletal structures in the cytoplasm. The fluorescence signal is confined to nuclei, consistent with the role of deltaNp63 as a nuclear transcription factor, with minimal cytoplasmic background. The clear nuclear localization and strong signal intensity support specific detection of deltaNp63-positive cells. The distinct separation between nuclear p40 signal and cytoskeletal staining enables accurate interpretation of subcellular localization and cellular organization in immunofluorescence-based imaging.




deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8. Flow cytometry analysis of PFA-fixed and permeabilized human HeLa cells using deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 demonstrates a clear rightward shift in fluorescence intensity for the p40 (TP63)-stained population (blue) compared to the isotype control (red). This separation indicates specific intracellular detection of deltaNp63 with minimal background signal. The distinct population shift supports accurate gating and quantification of deltaNp63-positive cells, consistent with nuclear expression of this transcription factor following permeabilization. The rabbit monoclonal format of clone ZR8 provides strong signal resolution and reproducible performance in flow cytometry-based detection of epithelial lineage-associated markers.

## Description

deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 targets Tumor protein p40 (TP63), a nuclear transcription factor of the p53 family that plays a central role in squamous epithelial differentiation, basal cell maintenance, and epithelial lineage specification. deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 provides isoform-specific detection of the deltaNp63 variant, enabling focused analysis of p40 expression in epithelial tissues and tumor-associated cell populations where lineage identity and nuclear localization are critical for interpretation.

deltaNp63 antibody, also known as p40 antibody or TP63 deltaNp63 antibody in the literature, is widely used to identify basal epithelial cells and squamous cell populations. Unlike pan-p63 antibodies that detect multiple TP63 isoforms, deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 selectively recognizes the deltaNp63 isoform and avoids detection of TAp63 variants. This results in a more defined and biologically relevant nuclear staining pattern, reducing ambiguity and improving interpretability in tissue-based and cell-based analyses.

The clone ZR8 differentiator is driven by its use in peer-reviewed studies, where it has been applied in research investigating epithelial differentiation and tumor-associated expression of p40. This level of literature presence supports recognition of clone ZR8 within the research community and provides additional confidence in its performance as a deltaNp63 detection reagent. While specific experimental contexts may vary, consistent usage across studies reflects its utility for detecting isoform-specific TP63 expression.

As a rabbit monoclonal antibody, clone ZR8 provides strong binding affinity and well-defined nuclear signal. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies are known for their ability to recognize epitopes with high sensitivity, supporting detection of

transcription factors such as deltaNp63 with clear nuclear localization and minimal background. This results in crisp, nuclear-restricted staining that allows accurate identification of positive cells even in complex or heterogeneous samples.

The nuclear transcription factor differentiator is particularly important for deltaNp63 because its biological function is tightly linked to nuclear activity. deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 produces a confined nuclear staining pattern that supports direct interpretation of epithelial lineage and cellular identity. Positive cells can be clearly distinguished from surrounding stromal or non-epithelial compartments, allowing staining to be interpreted in the context of tissue architecture and morphology.

In tissue-based applications, deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 highlights basal epithelial cell populations and squamous cell compartments with strong nuclear staining that aligns with known p40 expression patterns. The absence of staining in luminal epithelial cells and stromal components creates a clear contrast that supports evaluation of epithelial organization, differentiation state, and tumor-associated changes in expression.

deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 is particularly valuable in workflows where isoform specificity and nuclear signal clarity are essential for accurate interpretation. Its ability to selectively detect deltaNp63 while maintaining strong and well-defined staining makes it a reliable tool for studies of epithelial biology, squamous differentiation, and TP63-associated transcriptional regulation.

Tumor protein p40 antibody clone ZR8 provides a combination of deltaNp63 isoform specificity, rabbit monoclonal affinity, and literature-supported usage, delivering a high-confidence reagent for detecting p40 expression and analyzing epithelial lineage and tumor-associated transcription factor activity.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 / p40 Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

Amino acids ENNAQTQFSEPQY were used as the immunogen for the deltaNp63 Antibody Clone ZR8 / p40 Monoclonal Antibody.

## Storage

Store the deltaNp63 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

## Alternate Names

deltaNp63 clone ZR8 antibody, p40 clone ZR8 antibody, TP63 deltaNp63 ZR8 antibody, p40 nuclear marker antibody