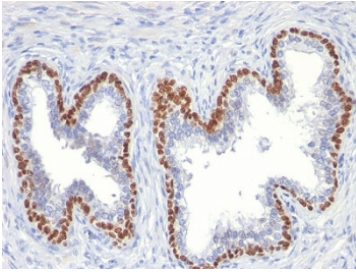


p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 / TP63 Monoclonal Antibody [clone TP63/11] (V7466)

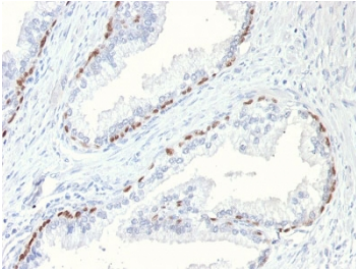
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7466-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7466-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7466SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V7466IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Bulk quote request

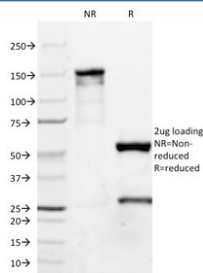
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	TP63/11
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	Q9H3D4
Localization	Nuclear
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.25-0.5ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This p63 antibody is available for research use only.



p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11. Immunohistochemistry analysis of Tumor protein 63 (TP63) in FFPE human prostate cancer tissue using a mouse monoclonal p63 antibody (clone TP63/11) demonstrates strong HRP-DAB brown nuclear staining in basal epithelial cells surrounding glandular structures, while malignant epithelial cells within the glands remain negative. This basal-restricted nuclear staining pattern is consistent with the role of TP63 as a basal cell marker and highlights the absence of a basal cell layer in prostate carcinoma. The crisp nuclear signal with low background supports clear interpretation of epithelial architecture and cell lineage. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes prior to antibody incubation.



p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11. Immunohistochemistry analysis of Tumor protein 63 (TP63) in FFPE mouse prostate tissue using a mouse monoclonal p63 antibody (clone TP63/11) demonstrates distinct HRP-DAB brown nuclear staining in basal epithelial cells lining prostatic glands. Luminal epithelial cells show minimal to no staining, producing a clear basal-restricted pattern that outlines glandular architecture and epithelial organization. The nuclear localization and cell-type specificity are consistent with TP63 function as a basal cell marker. Background staining is low, allowing confident identification of TP63-positive cells within the tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes prior to antibody incubation.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free p63 antibody (clone TP63/11) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Tumor protein 63 (TP63) is a nuclear transcription factor of the p53 family that regulates epithelial development, basal cell identity, and lineage specification in stratified tissues. In this context, p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 provides a clone-defined approach to TP63 detection, supporting reproducible identification of this key nuclear protein across research applications.

p63 antibody, also known as TP63 antibody or Tumor protein 63 antibody in the literature, is widely used as a marker of basal epithelial cells and stratified tissue compartments. Because TP63 plays a central role in epithelial biology and tumor classification, consistent and reliable detection is essential. A monoclonal antibody such as clone TP63/11 offers a defined epitope-binding profile, enabling stable and reproducible performance across experiments and sample types.

The clone-based differentiator is particularly important for TP63 because different clones can vary in epitope recognition, staining patterns, and sensitivity to specific isoforms. p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 is designed to provide consistent nuclear detection of TP63, allowing researchers to compare results across studies with confidence. This is especially relevant in experimental settings where reproducibility and standardization are critical for data interpretation.

Clone TP63/11 is a mouse monoclonal antibody that delivers targeted recognition of TP63 with reduced variability compared to polyclonal reagents. The monoclonal format supports uniform binding characteristics, helping to minimize lot-to-lot variation and improve consistency in signal detection. This makes it a reliable choice for experiments requiring dependable performance across multiple runs or sample sets.

In addition, clone TP63/11 has been referenced in peer-reviewed literature, supporting its relevance in established research workflows. While specific experimental conditions may vary between studies, the presence of published use provides added confidence in the utility of this clone for TP63 detection in scientific investigations.

p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 is particularly useful in studies of epithelial biology, basal cell characterization, and TP63-associated cellular processes. Its ability to consistently detect nuclear TP63 expression supports applications where clear identification of TP63-positive cells is required for understanding tissue organization and cell lineage relationships.

Tumor protein 63 antibody clone TP63/11 represents a dependable monoclonal option for TP63 detection, combining clone-defined specificity, reproducible performance, and literature-supported use.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 / TP63 Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Full length human recombinant protein was used as the immunogen for the p63 Antibody Clone TP63/11 / TP63 Monoclonal Antibody.

Storage

Store the p63 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

TP63 monoclonal antibody, Tumor protein 63 antibody, p63 nuclear marker antibody, TP63 clone antibody