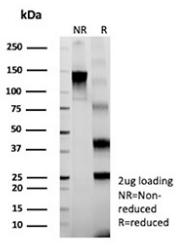
TP63 Antibody / Squamous Cell Marker Antibody [clone rTP63/6941] (V9374)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9374-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9374-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9374SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant | MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	rTP63/6941
Purity	Protein A affinity
UniProt	Q9H3D4
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant TP63 antibody is available for research use only.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant TP63 Antibody / Squamous Cell Marker Antibody (clone rTP63/6941) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Tumor protein 63 (TP63) is a nuclear transcription factor of the p53 family that plays a critical role in squamous epithelial

development and differentiation. TP63 Antibody is widely used as a squamous cell marker antibody for identifying cells with squamous lineage characteristics, where its nuclear expression provides strong evidence of squamous differentiation within tissues.

TP63 antibody, also known as p63 antibody or Tumor protein 63 antibody in the literature, is highly expressed in stratified squamous epithelia such as skin, esophagus, and other barrier tissues. As a squamous cell marker antibody, TP63 produces robust nuclear staining in these cell populations, allowing clear distinction between squamous and non-squamous epithelial types. This makes it particularly valuable for studies focused on epithelial lineage classification and tissue identity.

The squamous marker differentiator is especially important in pathology-oriented research, where TP63 staining patterns are used to identify tumors with squamous differentiation. Strong nuclear staining is typically observed in squamous cell carcinomas, while many glandular tumors lack TP63 expression. This contrast supports the use of TP63 Antibody as a tool for distinguishing tumor subtypes based on lineage-specific protein expression.

TP63 isoforms, particularly deltaNp63, are closely associated with squamous epithelial identity and contribute to the regulation of differentiation pathways that maintain stratified epithelial structure. Nuclear localization of TP63 reflects its role in controlling gene expression programs that define squamous cell phenotype and function.

In tissue-based applications, TP63 Antibody provides a highly interpretable staining pattern that aligns with morphological features of squamous epithelium. The ability to visualize nuclear signal within defined epithelial layers enhances understanding of tissue organization and supports classification of cell populations in both normal and disease states.

Tumor protein 63 antibody is a key reagent for detecting squamous epithelial cells and tumors with squamous differentiation, supporting studies of epithelial biology, lineage specification, and TP63-associated disease processes.

Learn more about p63 expression, basal cell identification, epithelial differentiation, and stem cell biology on our p63 Antibody / Basal Cell Marker Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TP63 Antibody / Squamous Cell Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1-200 was used as the immunogen for the TP63 Antibody / Squamous Cell Marker Antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant TP63 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

p63 squamous marker antibody, TP63 squamous differentiation antibody, Tumor protein 63 squamous cell antibody, p63 epithelial tumor marker antibody

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