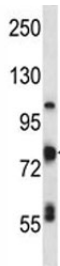


## TP63 Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Regulator Antibody (F43397)

| Catalog No.   | Formulation                                | Size    |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| F43397-0.4ML  | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.4 ml  |
| F43397-0.08ML | In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide | 0.08 ml |

[Bulk quote request](#)

|                           |                                                        |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Availability</b>       | 1-3 business days                                      |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human                                                  |
| <b>Format</b>             | Antigen affinity purified                              |
| <b>Host</b>               | Rabbit                                                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>          | Polyclonal (rabbit origin)                             |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | Rabbit Ig                                              |
| <b>Purity</b>             | Antigen affinity                                       |
| <b>UniProt</b>            | Q9H3D4                                                 |
| <b>Applications</b>       | Western Blot : 1:1000                                  |
| <b>Limitations</b>        | This TP63 antibody is available for research use only. |



TP63 Antibody. Western blot analysis of MDA-MB231 cell lysate using a TP63 antibody as an epithelial differentiation regulator demonstrates detection of Tumor protein 63 (TP63) as a prominent band near ~70-75 kDa (arrow), consistent with the predicted molecular weight range of 63-77 kDa for TP63 isoforms. Additional lower molecular weight bands are present, which may represent alternative isoforms or proteolytic processing products commonly reported for TP63. The primary band is clearly defined relative to background, supporting specific detection of TP63 in denatured lysates. The observed banding pattern is consistent with TP63 biology as a transcription factor with multiple isoforms contributing to epithelial differentiation and cellular state regulation.

### Description

Tumor protein 63 (TP63) is a nuclear transcription factor that plays a fundamental role in regulating epithelial differentiation, lineage commitment, and tissue development. TP63 Antibody is widely used as an epithelial differentiation regulator antibody for studying how epithelial cells transition from basal progenitor states to differentiated phenotypes, where nuclear TP63 expression reflects control of lineage-specific transcriptional programs.

TP63 antibody, also known as p63 antibody or Tumor protein 63 antibody in the literature, is highly expressed in basal

and early progenitor cells and decreases as cells undergo terminal differentiation. As an epithelial differentiation regulator antibody, TP63 provides insight into the progression of epithelial maturation, allowing researchers to track differentiation gradients within stratified tissues.

The differentiation regulator differentiator is particularly valuable in developmental and tissue biology studies, where TP63 expression marks early-stage epithelial cells and helps define the boundary between proliferative basal compartments and differentiated suprabasal layers. Changes in nuclear staining intensity and distribution reflect shifts in cellular state and lineage progression, making TP63 a dynamic marker of epithelial development.

TP63 isoforms play distinct roles in controlling differentiation pathways, with deltaNp63 maintaining proliferative basal states and TAp63 contributing to differentiation and cellular maturation. Nuclear localization reflects the active role of TP63 in regulating these transcriptional networks and coordinating epithelial structure and function.

In tissue-based applications, TP63 Antibody enables visualization of differentiation gradients within epithelial layers, supporting analysis of tissue development, regeneration, and remodeling. The nuclear staining pattern aligns closely with histological features, allowing precise interpretation of cellular organization and lineage relationships.

TP63 Antibody as an epithelial differentiation regulator antibody is especially useful for studying developmental biology, epithelial homeostasis, and disease-associated alterations in differentiation. It supports investigation of how disruptions in TP63 expression contribute to abnormal tissue organization and pathology.

Tumor protein 63 antibody provides a valuable tool for investigating epithelial differentiation, lineage progression, and TP63-mediated regulatory mechanisms, enabling detailed analysis of how epithelial tissues develop, maintain structure, and respond to biological changes.

## Application Notes

Titration of the TP63 Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Regulator Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

## Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 651-680 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this TP63 Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Regulator Antibody.

## Storage

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

## Alternate Names

TP63 differentiation antibody, p63 epithelial development antibody, Tumor protein 63 differentiation marker antibody, TP63 lineage regulator antibody