Monoclonal Antibody to P16 (Mouse and Human)

Cat. #: Mab-607072

Description:
The progression of cells through the cell cycle is regulated by a family of protein kinases known as cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks). The sequential activation of individual members of this family and their consequent phosphorylation of critical substrates promotes orderly progression through the cell cycle. The cyclins function as differentially expressed positive regulators of Cdks. Negative regulators of the cycle include the p53-inducible 21 kDa WAF1/Cip1 protein designated p21, Kip1 p27 and p16. The complexes formed by Cdk4 and the D-type cyclins have been strongly implicated in the control of cell proliferation during the G1 phase. It has recently been shown that p16 binds to Cdk4 and inhibits the catalytic activity of the Cdk4/cyclin D complex. Moreover, the gene encoding p16 exhibits a high frequency of homozygous deletions and point mutations in established human tumor cell lines.

Immunogen/Specificity:
Ni-NTA purified truncated recombinant P16 expressed in E. Coli strain BL21 (DE3)

Applications :
Western Blot: 1: 500- 1: 2,000
IHC(P): 1: 500- 1: 2,000
ELISA: Propose dilution 1: 10,000
Determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

Formulation
Antibodies are purified by protein A affinity chromatography

Reference:

1. Hunter, T. 1993. Cell 75: 839-841.
2. Sherr, C.J. 1993. Cell 73: 1059-1065.
3. El-Deiry, W.S., et al. 1993. Cell 75: 817-825.

Clone Number:2D9A12
Isotype: IgG2b
Species: Human,Rat
Storage and Stability: stored at -20 C

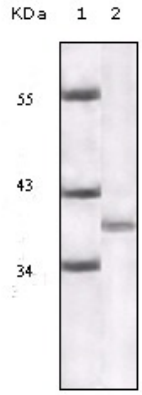
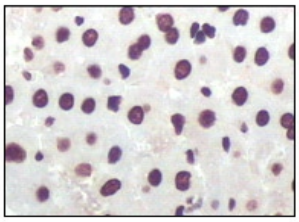
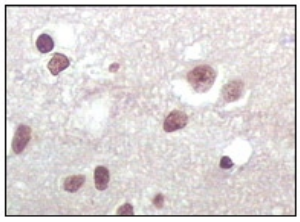


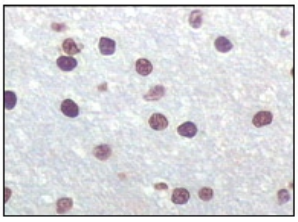
Figure 1: Western blot analysis using P16 monoclonal antibody against truncated P16 recombinant protein



Rat liver tissue



Human brain tissue



Human brain tumor

Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue and human brain tissue and brain tumor , showing nuclear using P16 antibody with DAB staining.

Tel. (650)-964-2589, Fax. (650)964-2519 info@antageneinc.com, 1391 Old Middlefield Way, Suite K Mountain View, CA 94043