

Datasheet

CDKN1A monoclonal antibody (M02), clone 2F1

Catalog Number: H00001026-M02

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CDKN1A.

Clone Name: 2F1

Immunogen: CDKN1A (AAH00312.1, 65 a.a. ~ 164 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Sequence:

WERVRGLGLPKLYLPTGPRRGRDELGGRRPGTSPA
LLQGTAEDHDVLSLSCTLVPRSGEQAEGSPGGPGD
SQGRKRRQTSMTDFYHSKRRLIFSRRKP

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

Applications: ELISA, IF, PLA-Ce, S-ELISA, WB-Re, WB-Ti

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Storage Buffer: In 1x PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 1026

Gene Symbol: CDKN1A

Gene Alias: CAP20, CDKN1, CIP1, MDA-6, P21, SDI1, WAF1, p21CIP1

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a potent cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor. The encoded protein

binds to and inhibits the activity of cyclin-CDK2 or -CDK4 complexes, and thus functions as a regulator of cell cycle progression at G1. The expression of this gene is tightly controlled by the tumor suppressor protein p53, through which this protein mediates the p53-dependent cell cycle G1 phase arrest in response to a variety of stress stimuli. This protein can interact with proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), a DNA polymerase accessory factor, and plays a regulatory role in S phase DNA replication and DNA damage repair. This protein was reported to be specifically cleaved by CASP3-like caspases, which thus leads to a dramatic activation of CDK2, and may be instrumental in the execution of apoptosis following caspase activation. Two alternatively spliced variants, which encode an identical protein, have been reported. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Phospho- γ H2AX is a key regulator of the cisplatin-induced microRNAome in cancer cells. Huang Y, Chuang A, Hao H, Talbot C, Sen T, Trink B, Sidransky D, Ratovitski E. Cell Death Differ. 2011 Jan 28. [Epub ahead of print]