

Datasheet

CDKN2A polyclonal antibody (DyLight 488)

Catalog Number: PAB15355

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CDKN2A.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 50-150 of human CDKN2A.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human

Applications: IF, WB

(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

Specificity: This antibody reacts with human p14 ARF. Other species untested. This is specific to p14ARF. This antibody may be used for Western blotting, where a band is seen at where a band is seen at ~16 KDa, representing p14ARF (p14ARF tends to run slightly higher than the theoretical MW of 14 KDa). Additional faint bands may be seen at ~32 and 47 KDa.

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: DyLight 488

Recommend Usage: Immunofluorescence (1:100)

Western Blot (2 ug/mL)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 50 mM sodium borate

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

Entrez GeneID: 1029

Gene Symbol: CDKN2A

Gene Alias: ARF, CDK4I, CDKN2, CMM2, INK4, INK4a, MLM, MTS1, TP16, p14, p14ARF, p16, p16INK4, p16INK4a, p19

Gene Summary: This gene generates several transcript variants which differ in their first exons. At least three alternatively spliced variants encoding distinct proteins have been reported, two of which encode structurally related isoforms known to function as inhibitors of CDK4 kinase. The remaining transcript includes an alternate first exon located 20 Kb upstream of the remainder of the gene; this transcript contains an alternate open reading frame (ARF) that specifies a protein which is structurally unrelated to the products of the other variants. This ARF product functions as a stabilizer of the tumor suppressor protein p53 as it can interact with, and sequester, MDM1, a protein responsible for the degradation of p53. In spite of the structural and functional differences, the CDK inhibitor isoforms and the ARF product encoded by this gene, through the regulatory roles of CDK4 and p53 in cell cycle G1 progression, share a common functionality in cell cycle G1 control. This gene is frequently mutated or deleted in a wide variety of tumors, and is known to be an important tumor suppressor gene. [provided by RefSeq]