

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody

Catalog # AN1874

Specification

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession	WB, IHC, IF <u>P38936</u>
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	lgG2a
Calculated MW	18119

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1026 Other Names Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1 CDK-interacting protein 1 Melanoma differentiation-associated protein 6 MDA-6 p21 CDKN1A CAP20, CDKN1, CIP1, MDA6, PIC1, SDI1, WAF1

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of p21 expression in human endothelial cells (lanes 1 & 2). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-p21 at 1:250 (lane 1) and 1:1000 (lane 2).

Anti-p21/CIP1/WAF1 Antibody - Background

The tumor suppressor protein p21/CIP1/WAF1 acts as an inhibitor of cell cycle progression. It functions in stoichiometric relationships forming heterotrimeric complexes with cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases. In association with CDK2 complexes, it serves to inhibit kinase activity and block progression through G1/S. However, p21 may also enhance assembly and activity in complexes of CDK4 or CDK6 and cyclin D. The carboxy-terminal region of p21 is sufficient to bind and inhibit PCNA, a subunit of DNA polymerase, and may coordinate DNA replication with cell cycle progression. Upon UV damage or during cell cycle stages when cdc2/cyclin B or CDK2/cyclin A are active, p53 is phosphorylated and upregulates p21 transcription via a p53-responsive element. Protein levels of p21 are downregulated through ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation.