

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP63241

Specification

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB P49918 **Primary Accession**

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality **Polyclonal**

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1028

Other Names

CDKN1C; KIP2; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1C; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p57; p57Kip2

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CDKN1C

Synonyms KIP2

Function

Potent tight-binding inhibitor of several G1 cyclin/CDK complexes (cyclin E-CDK2, cyclin D2-CDK4, and cyclin A-CDK2) and, to lesser extent, of the mitotic cyclin B-CDC2. Negative regulator of cell proliferation. May play a role in maintenance of the non-proliferative state throughout life.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Expressed in the heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas and testis. Expressed in the eye. High levels are seen in the placenta while low levels are seen in the liver

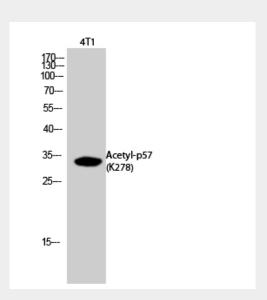


p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of 4T1 cells using Acetyl-p57 (K278) Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

p57 (Acetyl Lys278) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Potent tight-binding inhibitor of several G1 cyclin/CDK complexes (cyclin E-CDK2, cyclin D2-CDK4, and cyclin A-CDK2) and, to lesser extent, of the mitotic cyclin B-CDC2. Negative regulator of cell proliferation. May play a role in maintenance of the non- proliferative state throughout life.