

**Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP3186a****Specification**

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**Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P42771](#)**Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1029**Other Names**

Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A, isoforms 1/2/3, Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor A, CDK4I, Multiple tumor suppressor 1, MTS-1, p16-INK4a, p16-INK4, p16INK4A, CDKN2A, CDKN2, MTS1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3186a](/product/products/AP3186a) was selected from the region of human Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** CDKN2A ([HGNC:1787](#))**Synonyms** CDKN2, MTS1**Function**

Acts as a negative regulator of the proliferation of normal cells by interacting strongly with CDK4 and CDK6. This inhibits their ability to interact with cyclins D and to phosphorylate the retinoblastoma protein.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed but not detected in brain or skeletal muscle. Isoform 3 is pancreas-specific

## **Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - Background**

p16-INK4A 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. This protein acts as a negative regulator of the proliferation of normal cells by interacting strongly with CDK4 and CDK6. This inhibits their ability to interact with cyclins D and to phosphorylate the retinoblastoma protein. The gene for this protein is frequently mutated or deleted in a wide variety of tumors, and is known to be an important tumor suppressor gene.

## **Phospho-p16-INK4A-S8 Antibody Blocking Peptide - References**

Ausserlechner, M.J., et al., Leukemia 19(6):1051-1057 (2005). Kawamata, N., et al., Eur. J. Haematol. 74(5):424-429 (2005). Wang, J.L., et al., Mod. Pathol. 18(5):629-637 (2005). Kuroda, H., et al., Cancer Genet. Cytogenet. 158(2):172-179 (2005). Fu, G.H., et al., FEBS Lett. 579(10):2105-2110 (2005).