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Rabbit Anti-phospho-CDKN2A (Ser152) antibody

SL5254R

Product Name:	phospho-CDKN2A (Ser152)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化抑癌基因p16抗体
Alias:	p-CDKN2A/p16-INK4a(Ser152); p-p16-INK4a(Ser152); cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A;CDK4I; p16-INK4; p16-INK4a; cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor A; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A, isoform 1; Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (p16, inhibits CDK4); cell cycle inhibitor; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2a p16Ink4a; cell cycle regulator; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2a p19Arf; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A, isoform 2; Cdkn2a; Arf; INK4A; MTS1; p16; p16Cdkn2a; p19ARF; CD2A1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	17kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human CDKN2A around the phosphorylation site of Ser152:GP(p-S)DI
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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, the E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase MDM2, 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, Sep 2012]. **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. **Subunit:** Heterodimer with CDK4 or CDK6. Predominant p16 complexes contained CDK6. Interacts (isoforms 1,2 and 4) with CDK4 (both 'T-172'-phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms); the interaction inhibits cyclin D-CDK4 kinase activity. Interacts with ISCO2. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. Nucleus. **Tissue Specificity:** Widely expressed but not detected in brain or skeletal muscle. Isoform 3 is pancreas-specific. **DISEASE:** Note=The association between cutaneous and uveal melanomas in some families suggests that mutations in CDKN2A may account for a proportion of uveal melanomas. However, CDKN2A mutations are rarely found in uveal melanoma patients. Defects in CDKN2A are the cause of cutaneous malignant melanoma type 2 (CMM2) [MIM:155601]. Malignant melanoma is a malignant neoplasm of melanocytes, arising de novo or from a pre-existing benign nevus, which occurs most often in the skin but also may involve other sites. Defects in CDKN2A are the cause of familial atypical multiple mole melanoma-pancreatic carcinoma syndrome (FAMMMPC) [MIM:606719]. Defects in CDKN2A are a cause of Li-Fraumeni syndrome (LFS) [MIM:151623]. LFS is a highly penetrant familial cancer phenotype usually associated with inherited

mutations in TP53.
Defects in CDKN2A are the cause of melanoma-astrocytoma syndrome (MASTS) [MIM:155755]. The melanoma-astrocytoma syndrome is characterized by a dual predisposition to melanoma and neural system tumors, commonly astrocytoma.

Similarity:
Belongs to the CDKN2 cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor family.
Contains 4 ANK repeats.

SWISS:
P42771

Gene ID:
1029

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 1029Human

Entrez Gene: 12578Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25163Rat

Omim: 600160Human

SwissProt: P42771Human

SwissProt: P51480Mouse

SwissProt: Q9R0Z3Rat

Unigene: 512599Human

Unigene: 4733Mouse

Unigene: 48717Rat

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

p16主要功能是通过抑制CDK4而阻止细胞由G1期进入S期，使细胞增殖受到限制。用于各种恶性Tumour如肺癌、恶黑、乳腺癌的研究。目前的研究细胞周期依赖激酶抑制p16INK4a蛋白在宫颈上皮内病变(CIN)中作为一个新标记物.
p16INK4a的过表达与HPV
E7区(病毒早期蛋白即病毒致癌基因编码区)活性有密切相关性。
p16/CDKN2基因是新近发现的Tumour抑制基因，已有研究表明该基因在许多Tum

	our出现缺失、突变或重排现象.