p21 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-66357

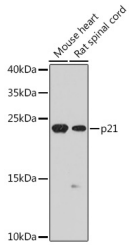
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human p21 (NP_000380.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

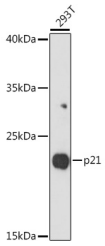
Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using p21 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:21 kDa

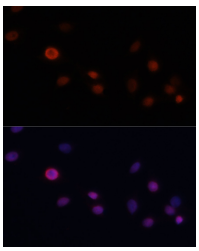
Calculated-MW:21 kDa



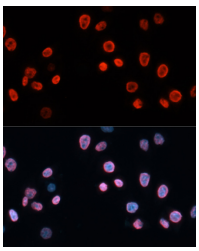
Western blot analysis of extracts of 293T cells using p21 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:21 kDa

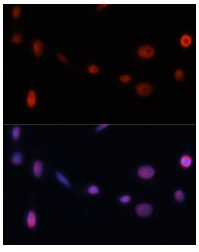
Calculated-MW:21 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using p21 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using p21 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using p21 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

This gene encodes a potent cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor. The encoded protein binds to and inhibits the activity of cyclin-cyclin-dependent kinase2 or -cyclin-dependent kinase4 complexes, and thus functions as a regulator of cell cycle progression at G1. The expression of this gene is tightly controlled by the tumor suppressor protein p53, through which this protein mediates the p53-dependent cell cycle G1 phase arrest in response to a variety of stress stimuli. This protein can interact with proliferating cell nuclear antigen, a DNA polymerase accessory factor, and plays a regulatory role in S phase DNA replication and DNA damage repair. This protein was reported to be specifically cleaved by CASP3-like caspases, which thus leads to a dramatic activation of cyclin-dependent kinase2, and may be instrumental in the execution of apoptosis following caspase activation. Mice that lack this gene have the ability to regenerate damaged or missing tissue. Multiple alternatively spliced variants have been found for this gene.

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