

## p21 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-65412

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human CDKN1A
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

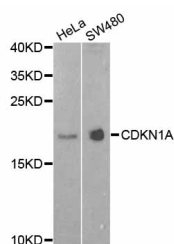
### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

WB 1:200 - 1:500 IHC

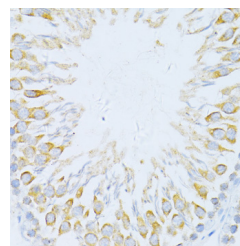
1:20 - 1:100

### Data

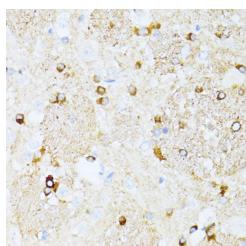


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with p21 Polyclonal Antibody

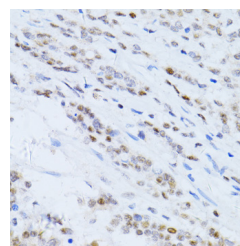
**Observed Mw:18kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:18kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat testis with p21 Polyclonal Antibody

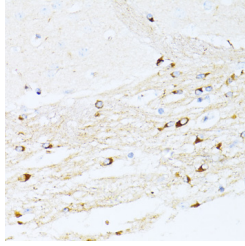


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain with p21 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma with p21 Polyclonal Antibody

### For Research Use Only



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma with p21 Polyclonal Antibody

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## 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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