

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human p15INK4b/CDKN2B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) p16INK4a and no cross-reactivity with rhp18INK4c or rhp19INK4d is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 651308
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human p15INK4b/CDKN2B Arg2-Asp138 Accession # P42772
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

p15INK4B is an approximately 15 kDa member of the p16INK4 family. Human p15INK4B is 138 amino acids (aa) in length and contains four ankyrin repeats, a common structural sequence found in members of the INK4 family. The first 50 aa of p15INK4B share 44% sequence identity with p16INK4. Following this is an 81 aa region sharing 97% sequence identity, after which the two proteins diverge. Human p15INK4B shares 83% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat p15INK4B. Functionally, p15INK4B interacts strongly with CDK4 and CDK6 and is a potent inhibitor. p15INK4B can potentially induce cell cycle arrest by acting as an effector of TGF-β.

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