



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 



p16 - ink4a. Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

BACKGROUND

The immunogen for the anti-human p16 was a recombinant full length p16 protein recognizing a 16kDa protein. The p16ink4a tumor suppressor protein shows no cross reactivity with the closely related inhibitors such as p15ink4b and p18ink4c. p16ink4a is a specific inhibitor of cdk4/cdk6, and is a tumor suppressor involved in the pathogenesis of a number of malignancies including melanoma and lung carcinoma.

ORDERING INFORMATION

CATALOG NUMBER

C170M

SIZE

100 µg

FORM

Unconjugated

HOST/CLONE

Mouse Clone DCS50.1

FORMULATION

Provided as solution in phosphate buffered saline with 0.08% sodium azide

CONCENTRATION

See vial for concentration

ISOTYPE

IgG1

APPLICATIONS

Western Blot, Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry

SPECIES REACTIVITY

Human

ACCESSION NUMBER

P42771, Human

IMMUNOGEN

A recombinant full length p16 protein recognizing a 16kDa protein

POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE EXPRESSION

COMMENTS

Applications: Western Blot, Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation (co-precipitates cdk4/cdk6)

PURIFICATION

Protein A/G Chromatography

SHIP CONDITIONS

Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

STORAGE CUSTOMER

Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

STABILITY

Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

REFERENCES

- 1) J. Lukas et.al (1995) Nature., 375,503-506
- 2) L. Aagaard et.al. (1995), Intl. J. of Cancer 61(1) 115-120