abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-p27 KIP 1 antibody [EPFHCR16a] ab113075





1 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-p27 KIP 1 antibody [EPFHCR16a]

Description Rabbit monoclonal [EPFHCR16a] to p27 KIP 1

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: WB

Unsuitable for: Flow Cyt,ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Recombinant full length protein. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers. **Immunogen**

Positive control MCF-7 and SH-SY5Y cell lysates

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

- Improved sensitivity and specificity

- Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with

these species. Please contact us for more information.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

Storage buffer

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 9% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA, 50% Tissue culture

supernatant

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number EPFHCR16a

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise quarantee covers the use of ab113075 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Detects a band of approximately 27 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 22 kDa).

Application notes

Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt,ICC/IF,IHC-P or IP.

Target

Function

Important regulator of cell cycle progression. Involved in G1 arrest. Potent inhibitor of cyclin E- and cyclin A-CDK2 complexes. Forms a complex with cyclin type D-CDK4 complexes and is involved in the assembly, stability, and modulation of CCND1-CDK4 complex activation. Acts either as an inhibitor or an activator of cyclin type D-CDK4 complexes depending on its phosphorylation state and/or stoichometry.

Tissue specificity

Expressed in all tissues tested. Highest levels in skeletal muscle, lowest in liver and kidney.

Involvement in disease

Defects in CDKN1B are the cause of multiple endocrine neoplasia type 4 (MEN4) [MIM:610755]. Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) syndromes are inherited cancer syndromes of the thyroid. MEN4 is a MEN-like syndrome with a phenotypic overlap of both MEN1 and MEN2.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the CDI family.

Domain

A peptide sequence containing only AA 28-79 retains substantial Kip1 cyclin A/CDK2 inhibitory activity.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylated; phosphorylation occurs on serine, threonine and tyrosine residues.

Phosphorylation on Ser-10 is the major site of phosphorylation in resting cells, takes place at the G(0)-G(1) phase and leads to protein stability. Phosphorylation on other sites is greatly enhanced by mitogens, growth factors, cMYC and in certain cancer cell lines. The phosphorylated form found in the cytoplasm is inactivate. Phosphorylation on Thr-198 is required for interaction with 14-3-3 proteins. Phosphorylation on Thr-187, by CDK2 leads to protein ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Tyrosine phosphorylation promotes this process. Phosphorylation by PKB/AKT1 can be suppressed by LY294002, an inhibitor of the catalytic subunit of Pl3K. Phosphorylation on Tyr-88 and Tyr-89 has no effect on binding CDK2, but is required for binding CDK4.

Dephosphorylated on tyrosine residues by G-CSF.

Ubiquitinated; in the cytoplasm by the KPC complex (composed of RNF123/KPC1 and UBAC1/KPC2) and, in the nucleus, by SCF(SKP2). The latter requires prior phosphorylation on Thr-187. Ubiquitinated; by a TRIM21-containing SCF(SKP2)-like complex; leads to its degradation.

Subject to degradation in the lysosome. Interaction with SNX6 promotes lysosomal degradation.

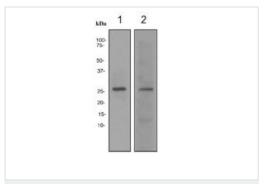
Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Endosome. Nuclear and cytoplasmic in quiescent cells. AKT-or RSK-mediated phosphorylation on Thr-198, binds 14-3-3, translocates to the cytoplasm and promotes cell cycle progression. Mitogen-activated UHMK1 phosphorylation on Ser-10 also results in translocation to the cytoplasm and cell cycle progression. Phosphorylation on Ser-10 facilitates

Images



ab113075 was shown to specifically react with p27 KIP1 in wild-type HAP1 cells. No band was observed when knock out samples were examined.



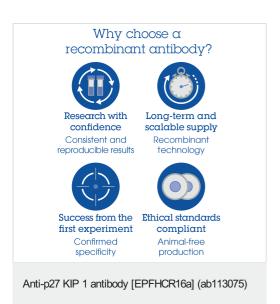
Western blot - Anti-p27 KIP 1 antibody [EPFHCR16a] (ab113075)

All lanes : Anti-p27 KIP 1 antibody [EPFHCR16a] (ab113075) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : MCF-7 cell lysates
Lane 2 : SH-SY5Y cell lysates

Lysates/proteins at 10 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 22 kDa



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