

p21 (Acetyl Lys161/K163) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YK0164
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	p21
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Pancreatic cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Glioma;>>Prostate cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Melanoma;>>Bladder cancer;>>Chronic myeloid leukemia;>>Small cell lung cancer;>>Non-small cell lung cancer;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;
Gene Name :	CDKN1A CAP20 CDKN1 CIP1 MDA6 PIC1 SDI1 WAF1
Protein Name :	p21 (Acetyl Lys161/K163)
Human Gene Id :	1026
Human Swiss Prot No :	P38936
Mouse Gene Id :	12575
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P39689
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human p21 (Acetyl Lys161/K163)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat p21 (Acetyl Lys161/K163)

Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	21kD
Background :	function:May be the important intermediate by which p53 mediates its role as an inhibitor of cellular proliferation in response to DNA damage. Binds to and inhibits cyclin-dependent kinase activity, preventing phosphorylation of critical cyclin-dependent kinase substrates and blocking cell cycle progression.,induction:By p53, mezerein (antileukemic compound) and interferon beta.,PTM:Phosphorylation of Thr-145 by Akt or of Ser-146 by PKC impairs binding to PCNA.,similarity:Belongs to the CDI family.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all adult human tissues, with 5-fold lower levels observed in the brain.,
Function :	regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity, G1/S transition of mitotic cell cycle, G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle, mitotic cell cycle, regulation of cell growth, positive regulation of immune system process, regulation of leukocyte activation, positive regulation of leukocyte activation, negative regulation of protein kinase activity, induction of apoptosis, response to DNA damage stimulus, cell cycle, cell cycle arrest, positive regulation of cell proliferation,negative regulation of cell proliferation, regulation of cell size, induction of apoptosis by intracellular signals, response to radiation, response to UV, response to light stimulus, response to abiotic stimulus, response to toxin, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, response to extracellular stimulus, response to organic substance, response to inorganic substance, response to organi
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Expression :	Expressed in all adult tissues, with 5-fold lower levels observed in the brain.

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