



## p27 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES3103

For research use only

### Overview

Product Name	p27 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;;Bovine
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p27 Kip1. AA range:149-198
Specificity	p27 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p27 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B
Gene Name	CDKN1B
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 nuclear export. Translocates to the nucleus on phosphorylation of Tyr-88 and Tyr-89. Colocalizes at the endosome with SNX6; this leads to lysosomal degradation (By similarity). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	27kD





<b>Human Gene ID</b>	1027
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P46527
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CDKN1B; KIP1; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B; Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27; p27Kip1
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor, which shares a limited similarity with CDK inhibitor CDKN1A/p21. The encoded protein binds to and prevents the activation of cyclin E-CDK2 or cyclin D-CDK4 complexes, and thus controls the cell cycle progression at G1. The degradation of this protein, which is triggered by its CDK dependent phosphorylation and subsequent ubiquitination by SCF complexes, is required for the cellular transition from quiescence to the proliferative state. Mutations in this gene are associated with multiple endocrine neoplasia type IV (MEN4). [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014],

