Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A,
Human Recombinant

CATALOG #:

P1008-20	20 µg
P1008-100	100 µg

ALTERNATE NAMES: p16-INK4a, Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor 2A, Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4 Inhibitor A, CDK4I, p16INK4A, p16-INK4, Multiple Tumor Suppressor 1, MTS-1

SOURCE: *E.Coli*

SEQUENCE: Human Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (Met 1 – Asp 156)

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 16.5 kDa

PURITY: ≥ 95% determined by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses

FORM: Lyophilized in PBS (pH 7.2) with 1.0mM DTT
Endotoxin level is < 1 EU/µg

RECONSTITUTION: Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS (pH 8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. Additional carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) is recommended for long term storage.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Lyophilized protein is stable at -80°C for 12 months. Reconstituted proteins can store at 4°C for one week or at -80°C for 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

DESCRIPTION: Acts as a negative regulator of the proliferation of normal cells by interacting strongly with CDK4 and CDK6. This inhibits their ability to interact with cyclins D and to phosphorylate the retinoblastoma protein. This activity has the effect of suppressing tumor formation and growth, and of inducing replicative senescence in various normal cells, including stem cells. The expression of Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor 2A steadily increases with age, and tends to accumulate in stem cell compartments. The deletion, rearrangement, or mutation of the Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor 2A gene is frequently found in melanomas, as well as in certain other types of cancer.

RELATED PRODUCTS:
- Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A-TAT, Human Recombinant **(Cat. No. P1009-50, -25)**
- 10Z-Hymenialdisine **(Cat. No. 2212-250, -1000)**
- Aminopurvalanol A **(Cat. No. 2205-1, -5)**
- Dinaciclib **(Cat. No. 9537-5, -25)**
- Flavopiridol **(Cat. No. 2090-1, -5)**
- PD0332991**(Cat. No. 2843-5)**
- RGB-286638, free base **(Cat. No. 2886-5, -25)**

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.