Technical Data Sheet

PE Mouse Anti-Human p16 Set

Product Information

Material Number: 556561

QC Testing: Human Reactivity:

51-13385X Component:

PE Mouse Anti-Human p16 **Description:**

Size: 100 tests (1 ea)

20 μl Vol. per Test: G175-1239 **Clone Name:**

Human p16 Recombinant Protein Immunogen:

Isotype:

Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide. Storage Buffer:

Component:

PE Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control **Description:**

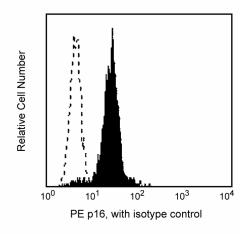
100 tests (1 ea) Size:

20 ul Vol. per Test: MOPC-21 Clone Name: Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype:

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

Cyclins and cyclin-dependent kinases (cdks) form active complexes that regulate key events during the progression of the cell cycle and are evolutionarily highly conserved. The p16 protein has been identified as a specific inhibitor of cdk4 because it blocks cdk4 substrate phosphorylation. p16 inhibits cdk4 dependent phosphorylation of the tumor suppressor retinoblastoma protein (Rb) and Rb related proteins, p107 and p130. The biochemical properties of p16 suggest that it may be a tumor suppressor gene product. Recently a gene cloned from the short arm of human chromosome 9, Multiple Tumor Suppressor 1 (MTS1) has been identified as the gene for p16]. The gene, now also known as the CDKN2 gene, has been found to be mutated in a very high percentage of tumors, including 75% of melanoma cell lines. Alternate names for p16 include p16-INK4, p16-INK4a, ARF, MTS1, CDKN2, CDK4l.



Profile of permeabilized WI-26 VA4 human lung cells, analyzed on a FACScanTM (BDIS, San Jose, CA). Cells were stained with the PE Mouse Anti-Human p16 antibody (clone G175-1239) (shaded) or with a PE Mouse IgG1 isotype (negative) control (unshaded).

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States Asia Pacific Latin America/Caribbean 888.259.0187 32.53.720.550 0120.8555.90 65.6861.0633 877.232.8995 55.11.5185.9995

For country-specific contact information, visit bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the or any pateries. Disolatelica with factor and responsible of paterit immigration to dute violations that may occur with use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2008 BD



Application Notes

Application

Intracellular staining (flow cytometry)

Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Flow cytometry: Investigators may find a protocol describing nuclear staining to be helpful at

http://www.bdbiosciences.com/support/resources/protocols/detection ki 67.jsp

Product Notices

- This antibody has been optimized and preassayed with its matched isotype control to be used at the recommended volume of 20 ul/test.
 Titration of the reagents or substituting with other (non-matched) isotype control is NOT recommended.
- 2. The contents of the enclosed container(s) is/are covered by United States Patent No.(s) 7,691,632 and 7,425,617 [as well as certain issued foreign patents], under which BD Biosciences has been granted a limited license only. By opening the enclosed container(s), you agree to use the contained reagent(s) for research purposes only and not for any therapeutic or diagnostic applications or commercial drug screening. If you do not agree to be bound by these terms, return the unopened container(s) to BD Biosciences, 10975 Torreyana Rd, San Diego, CA 92121, for a full refund. Any non-authorized use of the contained reagent(s) may constitute infringement of the Patent(s) for which you may face civil liability.
- 3. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding
 to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Kamb A, Gruis NA, Weaver-Feldhaus J, et al. A cell cycle regulator potentially involved in genesis of many tumor types. *Science*. 1994; 264(5157):436-440. (Biology)

Li Y, Nichols MA, Shay JW, Xiong Y. Transcriptional repression of the D-type cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p16 by the retinoblastoma susceptibility gene product pRb. *Cancer Res.* 1994; 54(23):6078-6082. (Biology)

Marx J. Link to hereditary melanoma brightens mood for p16 gene. Science. 1994; 265(5177):1364-1365. (Biology)

Serrano M, Hannon GJ, Beach. A new regulatory motif in cell-cycle control causing specific inhibition of cyclin D/CDK4. *Nature*. 1993; 366(6456):704-707. (Immunogen)

Shapiro GI, Edwards CD, Kobzik L, et al. Reciprocal Rb inactivation and p16INK4 expression in primary lung cancers and cell lines. *Cancer Res.* 1995; 55(3):505-509. (Biology)

Tam SW, Shay JW, Pagano M. Differential expression and cell cycle regulation of the cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor p16Ink4. *Cancer Res.* 1994; 54(22):5816-5820. (Biology)

Yeager T, Stadler W, Belair C, Puthenveettil J, Olopade O, Reznikoff C. Increased p16 levels correlate with pRb alterations in human urothelial cells. *Cancer Res.* 1995; 55(3):493-497. (Biology)

556561 Rev. 2 Page 2 of 2