

p16-INK4a Human, TAT

Description: p16-INK4a Human Recombinant is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain produced in E.coli, containing a total of 168 amino acids, which includes the 156 residues of full-length p16-INK4a and a 13-residue C-terminal TAT peptide (GGYGRKKRRQRRR), having a total Mw of 18kDa. p16-INK4a is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PKPS-344

For research use only.

Synonyms: Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 inhibitor A, CDK4I, p16-INK4, p16-INK4a, p16INK4A, CDKN-2A, CDKN2, Multiple tumor suppressor 1, MTS1, CMM2, MLM, TP16, p16(INK4), p19.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: EPAAGSSMEP SADWLATAAA RGRVEEVRAL LEAGALPNAP
NSYGRRIQV MMMGSARVAE LLLLHGAEPN CADPATLTRP VHDAAREGFL DTLVVLHRAG
ARLDVRDAWG RLPVDLAEEL GHRDVARYLR AAAGGTRGSN HARIDAAEGP SDIPDGGYGR
KKRRQRRR.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized p16-INK4a although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution p16-INK4a should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized p16-INK4a in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKIs) are proteins that bind to and inhibit the activity of CDKs. Two major classes of CDK inhibitors have been identified. The p16 family (p15, p16, p18 and p19) binds to and inhibits the activities of CDK4 and CDK6. The p21 family (p21, p27, p28 and p57) can bind to broad range of CDK-cyclin complexes and inhibit their activities. CDKIs are capable of suppressing growth, and several lines of evidence strongly suggest that at least some CDKIs may be tumor suppressor proteins.

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