

p16 INK4A clone MX007

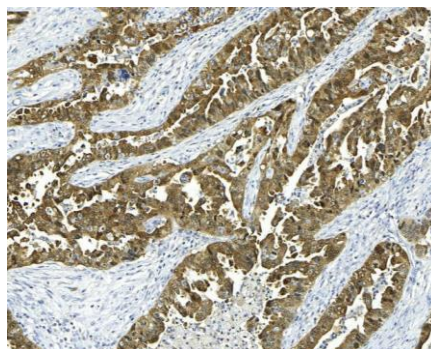
Instructions for Use

Specification:

As one of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors that inhibit cyclin-dependent kinases 4 and 6, p16^{INK4A} is encoded by tumor suppressor gene CDKN2A. The tumor suppressor p16^{INK4A} plays an important role in cell cycle regulation. Increased expression of the p16 gene, which is seen as organisms age, reduces the proliferation of stem cells. This reduction in the division and production of stem cells protects against cancer while increasing the risks associated with cellular senescence. Mutations in the p16 gene associated with loss or over expression of the protein are associated with increased risk of a wide range of cancers and cancer precursor lesions. The Immunohistochemical identification of p16 is particularly relevant in uterine cervical lesions: Development of dysplasia is closely related to human papilloma virus (HPV) infection.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM0632-C01	p16	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM0632-C05	p16	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM0632-C1	p16	1,0 ml concentrate
ILM0632-ST	P16	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: MX007

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG_K

Control Tissue: Human cervical cancer, tonsil

Staining: Cytoplasmic and Nuclear

Presentation: Tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution 1:100 - 1:400)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

References:

- 1) Sano T, et al, AM J Pathol 1998; 153: 1741-8.
- 2) Mulvany NJ, et al, Pathology 2008; 40:335-44.
- 3) Carozzi F, et al, Lancet Oncol 2013; 14: 168-76.
- 4) Nishio S, et al, J Gynecol Oncol 2013; 24:215-21.