Thermo SCIENTIFIC

RESEARCH USE ONLY DATA SHEET

Rev 030602H

Clinical customers please refer to IVD / ASR Data Sheet

$p57^{Kip2}$ Ab-6 (Clone 57P06; same as KP10)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-1062-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)
Cat. #MS-1062-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)
Cat. #MS-1062-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)
Cat. #MS-1062-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Description: $p57^{Kip2}$ (or CDKN1C) is a potent tight-binding inhibitor of several G1 cyclin complexes, and is a negative regulator of cell proliferation. The gene encoding human p57Kip2 is located on chromosome 11p15.5, a region implicated in both sporadic cancers, Wilm's tumor, and Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome (BWS), a cancer syndrome, making it a tumor suppressor candidate. BWS is characterized by numerous growth abnormalities and an increased risk of childhood tumors. Several types of childhood tumors including Wilms' tumor, adrenocortical carcinoma and rhabdomyosarcoma display a specific loss of maternal 11p15 alleles, suggesting that genomic imprinting plays an important part. This region also contains two other imprinted genes, insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) and H19, both of which seem to be implicated in adrenal neoplasms.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 57kDa

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human and Mouse. Others not-known.

Clone Designation: 57P06 (same as KP10)

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG_{2b} / κ

Immunogen: Recombinant human $p57^{Kip2}$ protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunoprecipitation (Native verified)
  (Use Protein A) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Not suitable)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
  (Use Ab at 2-4 µg/ml for 30 min at RT)

* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (***NEOMARKERS'*** Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

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

Positive Control: LS174T cells. Colon carcinoma or placenta.

Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein A chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml. or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Suggested References:

1. Hatada I, et al. Hum Mol Genet 1996 Jun;5(6):783-788.

2. Overall ML, et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 1996 17(1):56-59.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbin systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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