# p57 Kip2 (KP39): sc-56341



The Power to Question

# **BACKGROUND**

Cell cycle progression is regulated by a series of cyclin-dependent kinases that consist of catalytic subunits designated Cdks and activating subunits designated cyclins. Orderly progression through the cell cycle requires the activation and inactivation of different cyclin-Cdks at appropriate times. A series of proteins has been described that function as mitotic inhibitors. These include p21 Waf1/Cip1, the levels of which are elevated upon DNA damage in  $G_1$  in a p53-dependent manner; p16 INK4A; and p16 INK4A-related inhibitors, designated p15 INK4B, p18 INK4C and p19 INK4D. A p21 Waf1/Cip1-related protein, p27, has been described as a negative regulator of  $G_1$  progression and has been speculated to function as a possible mediator of TGF $\beta$ -induced  $G_1$  arrest. A member of the p21 Waf1/Cip1/p27 family of mitotic inhibitory proteins, p57 Kip2 (also designated p57 and Kip2), is a potent, tight-binding cyclin-dependent inhibitor of several  $G_1$  cyclin/Cdk complexes. Overexpression of p57 Kip2 arrests cells in  $G_1$ . Unlike p21 Waf1/Cip1, p57 Kip2 is not regulated by p53.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CDKN1C (human) mapping to 11p15.4; Cdkn1c (mouse) mapping to 7 F5.

## **SOURCE**

p57 Kip2 (KP39) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length p57 Kip2 of human origin.

# **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g \ lgG_{2b}$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

p57 Kip2 (KP39) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-56341 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/ 0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-56341 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-56341 PE), fluorescein (sc-56341 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-56341 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-56341 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-56341 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-56341 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-56341 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-56341 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

# **APPLICATIONS**

p57 Kip2 (KP39) is recommended for detection of p57 Kip2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

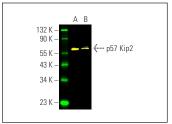
Suitable for use as control antibody for p57 Kip2 siRNA (h): sc-35751, p57 Kip2 siRNA (m): sc-37621, p57 Kip2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35751-SH, p57 Kip2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37621-SH, p57 Kip2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35751-V and p57 Kip2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37621-V.

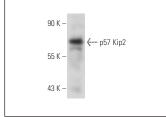
Molecular Weight of p57 Kip2: 57 kDa.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# **DATA**





p57 Kip2 (KP39) Alexa Fluor® 488: sc-56341 AF488. Direct fluorescent western blot analysis of p57 Kip2 expression in mouse brain tissue extract (A) and NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate (B). Blocked with UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214. Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards detected with Cruz Marker MW Tag-Alexa Fluor® 680: sc-516730.

p57 Kip2 (KP39): sc-56341. Western blot analysis of p57 Kip2 expression in Jurkat whole cell lysate.

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- 1. Wu, W., et al. 2009. Antibody array analysis with label-based detection and resolution of protein size. Mol. Cell. Proteomics 8: 245-257.
- 2. Guo, H., et al. 2011. Downregulation of p57 accelerates the growth and invasion of hepatocellular carcinoma. Carcinogenesis 32: 1897-1904.
- Joaquin, M., et al. 2012. The p57 CDKi integrates stress signals into cell-cycle progression to promote cell survival upon stress. EMBO J. 31: 2952-2964.
- Choi, I., et al. 2013. Interleukin-8 reduces post-surgical lymphedema formation by promoting lymphatic vessel regeneration. Angiogenesis 16: 29-44.
- Zalc, A., et al. 2014. Antagonistic regulation of p57 Kip2 by Hes/Hey downstream of Notch signaling and muscle regulatory factors regulates skeletal muscle growth arrest. Development 141: 2780-2790.
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- Hong, D., et al. 2019. Deletion of TMEM268 inhibits growth of gastric cancer cells by downregulating the ITGB4 signaling pathway. Cell Death Differ. 26: 1453-1466.
- 8. Kim, A.R., et al. 2020. Screening ginseng saponins in progenitor cells identifies 20(R)-ginsenoside Rh2 as an enhancer of skeletal and cardiac muscle regeneration. Sci. Rep. 10: 4967.
- Velásquez, Z.D., et al. 2021. Eimeria bovis infections induce G<sub>1</sub> cell cycle arrest and a senescence-like phenotype in endothelial host cells. Parasitology 148: 341-353.

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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