

## CDKN1B Human

**Description:**CDKN1B Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 218 amino acids (1-198 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 24.2kDa (Molecular weight on SDS-PAGE will appear higher).CDKN1B is fused to a 20 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PKPS-019

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B, Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27, p27Kip1, CDKN1B, KIP1, MEN4, CDKN4, MEN1B.

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSNVRVSNGS PSLERMDARQ  
AEHPKPSACR NLFGPVDHEE LTRDLEKHCR DMEEASQRKW NFDFQNHKPL EGKYEWQEVE  
KGSLPEFYR PPRPPKGACK VPAQESQDVS GSRPAAPLIG APANSEDTL VDPKTDPSDS  
QTGLAEQCAG IRKRPTDSDS STQNKANRT EENVSDGSPN AGSVEQTPKK PGLRRRQT.

**Purity:**Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

CDKN1B protein solution (0.25mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0) and 20% glycerol.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple 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.

**Introduction:**

Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B (CDKN1B) is a member of the Cip/Kip family of cyclin dependent kinase (Cdk) inhibitor proteins. The CDKN1B protein binds to and prevents the activation of cyclin E-CDK2 or cyclin D-CDK4 complexes, and so controls the cell cycle progression at G1. CDKN1B is often referred to as a cell cycle inhibitor protein since its major function is to stop or slow down the cell division cycle. The degradation of the CDKN1B protein, which is triggered by its CDK dependent phosphorylation and ensuing ubiquitination by SCF complexes, is compulsory for the cellular transition from inactive to the proliferative state.

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