

Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13294

Specification

Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P24941
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1017

Other Names

Cyclin-dependent kinase 2, 2.7.11.22, Cell division protein kinase 2, p33 protein kinase, CDK2, CDKN2

Calculated MW

33930 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:1000
IHC 1:50-1:100
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:30

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome. Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)₂D₃.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Cdk2

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated

freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CDK2

Synonyms CDKN2

Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis (PubMed: 10499802, PubMed: 10884347, PubMed: 10995386, PubMed: 10995387, PubMed: 11051553, PubMed: 11113184, PubMed: 12944431, PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 17495531, PubMed: 19966300, PubMed: 20935635, PubMed: 21262353, PubMed: 21596315, PubMed: 28216226, PubMed: 28666995). Phosphorylates CABLES1, CTNNB1, CDK2AP2, ERCC6, NBN, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2 (PubMed: 10499802, PubMed: 10995386, PubMed: 10995387, PubMed: 11051553, PubMed: 11113184, PubMed: 12944431, PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 19966300, PubMed: 20935635, PubMed: 21262353, PubMed: 21596315, PubMed: 28216226). Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA (PubMed: 11051553). Acts at the G1-S transition to promote the E2F transcriptional program and the initiation of DNA synthesis, and modulates G2 progression; controls the timing of entry into mitosis/meiosis by controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/CDK1 by phosphorylation, and coordinates the activation of cyclin B/CDK1 at the centrosome and in the nucleus (PubMed: 18372919, PubMed: 19238148, PubMed: 19561645). Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed: 18372919, PubMed: 19238148, PubMed: 19561645). Activity of CDK2 is maximal during S phase and G2; activated by interaction with cyclin E during the early stages of DNA synthesis to permit G1-S transition, and subsequently activated by cyclin A2 (cyclin A1 in germ cells) during the late stages of DNA replication to drive the transition from S phase to mitosis, the G2 phase (PubMed: 18372919, PubMed: 19238148, PubMed: 19561645).

[18372919](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18372919), PubMed: [19238148](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19238148), PubMed: [19561645](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19561645)). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed: [20935635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635)). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC (PubMed: [19966300](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966300)). Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis; regulates homologous recombination-dependent repair by phosphorylating BRCA2, this phosphorylation is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis (PubMed: [15800615](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615), PubMed: [20195506](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20195506), PubMed: [21319273](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21319273)). In response to DNA damage, double-strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2-mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation (PubMed: [15800615](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615)). Involved in regulation of telomere repair by mediating phosphorylation of NBN (PubMed: [28216226](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216226)). Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1 (PubMed: [10499802](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10499802)). NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociation from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication (PubMed: [11051553](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553)). Cyclin E/CDK2-mediated phosphorylation of NPAT at G1-S transition and until prophase stimulates the NPAT-mediated activation of histone gene transcription during S phase (PubMed: [10995386](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995386), PubMed: [10995387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995387)). Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated (PubMed: [20147522](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20147522)). Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner (PubMed: [20079829](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20079829)). USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition (PubMed: [21596315](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596315)). CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization (PubMed: [21262353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353)). Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed: [29203878](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29203878)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)₂D₃

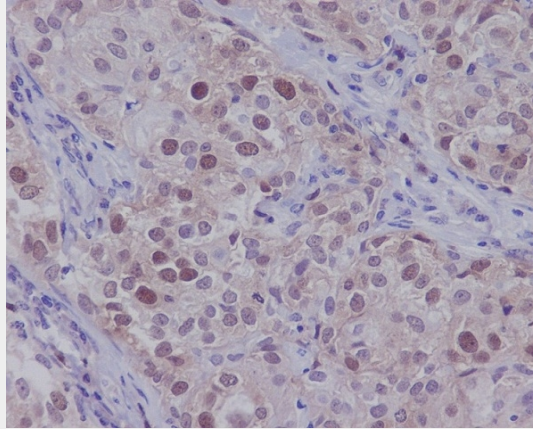
Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

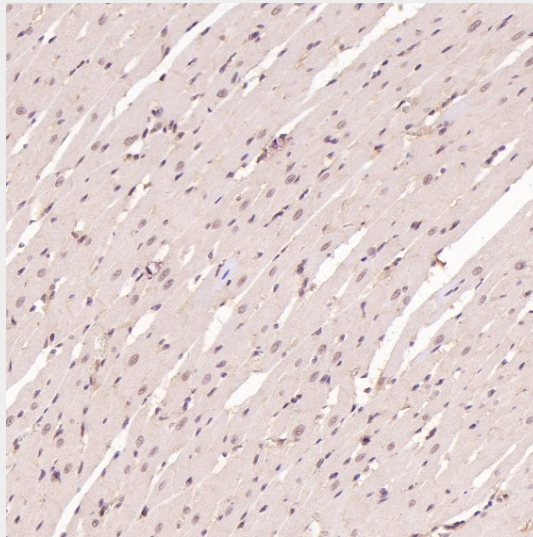
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

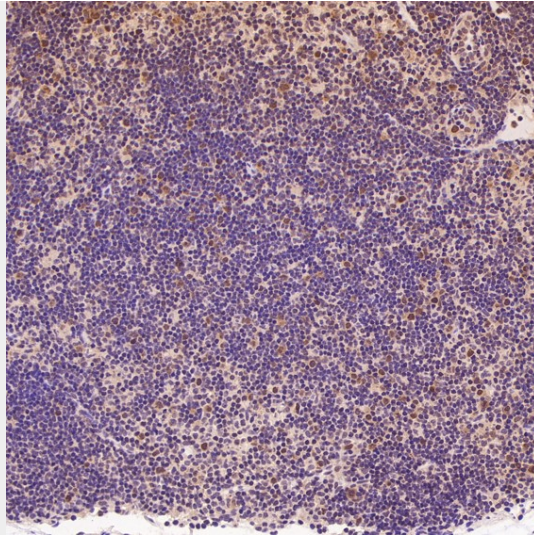
Anti-CDK2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



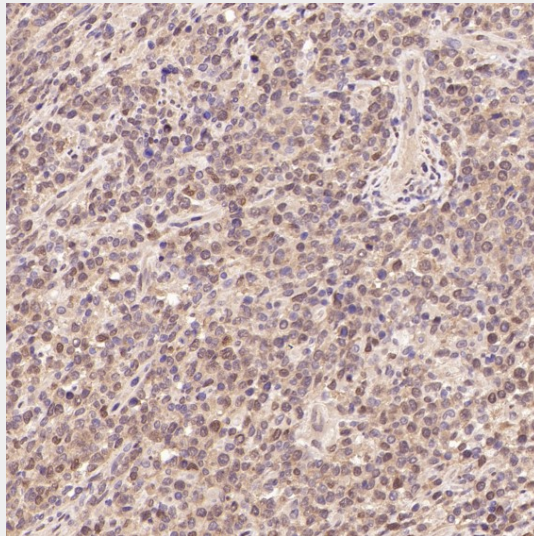
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using CDK2 Antibody.



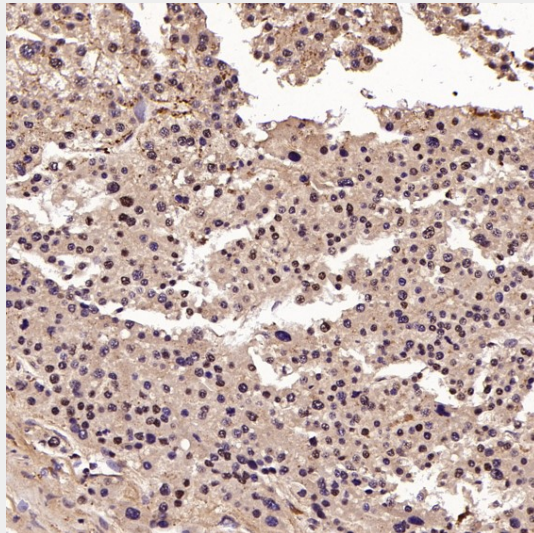
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat heart, using the Antibody at 1:200 dilution.



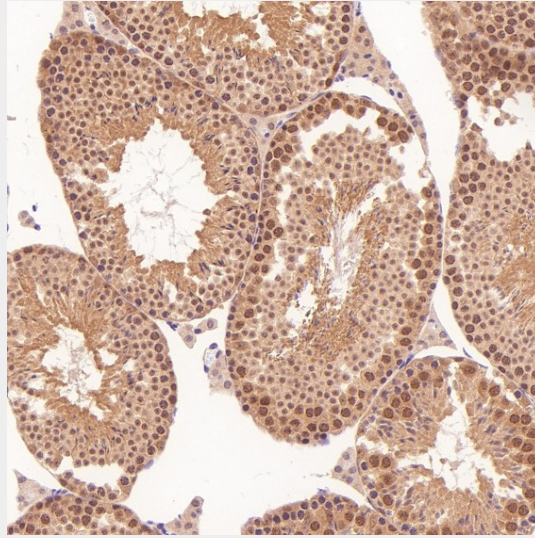
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat pancreas, using the Antibody at 1:200 dilution.



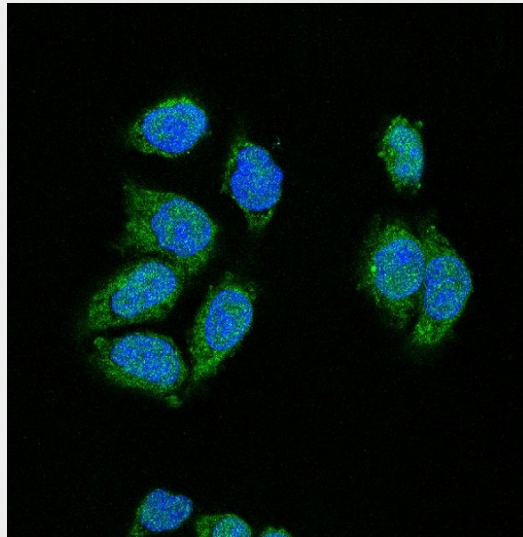
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



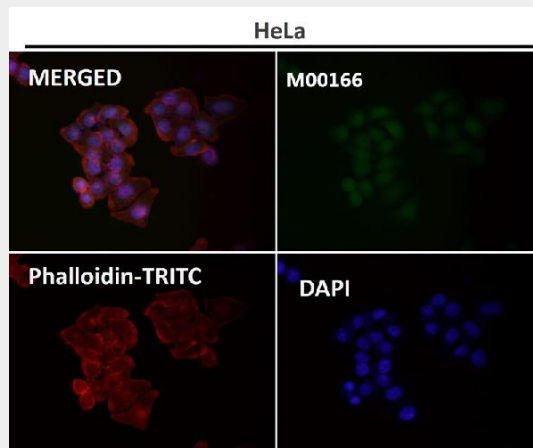
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells, using CDK2 Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.