

CDK2 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8479b

Specification

CDK2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P24941
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Calculated MW	33930

CDK2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1017

Other Names

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

Target/Specificity

This CDK2 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with protein from human CDK2.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CDK2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDK2 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](#)). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed:[20935635](#)). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress- mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC (PubMed:[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](#), PubMed:[20195506](#), PubMed:[21319273](#)). In response to DNA damage, double- strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2- mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation (PubMed:[15800615](#)). Involved in regulation of telomere repair by mediating phosphorylation of NBN (PubMed:[28216226](#)). Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1 (PubMed:[10499802](#)). NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication (PubMed:[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](#), PubMed:[10995387](#)). Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated (PubMed:[20147522](#)). Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner (PubMed:[20079829](#)). USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition (PubMed:[21596315](#)). CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization (PubMed:[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](#)).

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

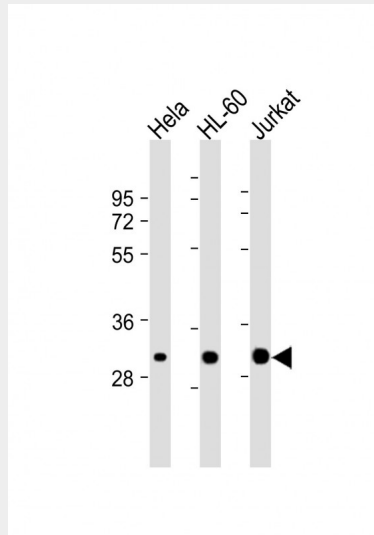
CDK2 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

CDK2 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-CDK2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.

CDK2 Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis. Phosphorylates CTNBN1, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2. Interacts with cyclins A, B1, B3, D, or E. Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA. 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. Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in human embryonic stem cells (hESCs). 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. EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing. Phosphorylates CABLES1 (By similarity). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC. 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. In response to DNA damage, double-strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2-mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1. NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication. 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. Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated. Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner. USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition. CTNBN1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization.

CDK2 Antibody - References

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Tsai L.-H., et al. Nature 353:174-177(1991).

Ninomiya-Tsuji J., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:9006-9010(1991).

Nishikawa T., et al. Submitted (MAR-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.