

**Anti-CDK2 Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to CDK2  
Catalog # AP59510**Specification**

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**Anti-CDK2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P24941</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Rat, Pig, Chicken, Bovine, Dog</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Calculated MW	<b>33930</b>

**Anti-CDK2 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1017**Other Names**

CDKN2; Cyclin-dependent kinase 2; Cell division protein kinase 2; p33 protein kinase

**Target/Specificity**

Recognizes endogenous levels of CDK2 protein.

**Dilution**WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), IP (1/10 - 1/100)  
IF~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500), IP (1/10 - 1/100)**Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**Anti-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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10499802) target="\_blank">10499802</a>, PubMed: [10884347](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10884347) target="\_blank">10884347</a>, PubMed: [10995386](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995386) target="\_blank">10995386</a>, PubMed: [10995387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995387) target="\_blank">10995387</a>, PubMed: [11051553](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553) target="\_blank">11051553</a>, PubMed: [11113184](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11113184) target="\_blank">11113184</a>)

target="\_blank">11113184</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12944431" target="\_blank">12944431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615" target="\_blank">15800615</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17495531" target="\_blank">17495531</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966300" target="\_blank">19966300</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635" target="\_blank">20935635</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353" target="\_blank">21262353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596315" target="\_blank">21596315</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216226" target="\_blank">28216226</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28666995" target="\_blank">28666995</a>). Phosphorylates CABLES1, CTNNB1, CDK2AP2, ERCC6, NBN, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10499802" target="\_blank">10499802</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995386" target="\_blank">10995386</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995387" target="\_blank">10995387</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553" target="\_blank">11051553</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11113184" target="\_blank">11113184</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12944431" target="\_blank">12944431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615" target="\_blank">15800615</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966300" target="\_blank">19966300</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635" target="\_blank">20935635</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353" target="\_blank">21262353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596315" target="\_blank">21596315</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216226" target="\_blank">28216226</a>). Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553" target="\_blank">11051553</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18372919" target="\_blank">18372919</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19238148" target="\_blank">19238148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19561645" target="\_blank">19561645</a>). Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18372919" target="\_blank">18372919</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19238148" target="\_blank">19238148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19561645" target="\_blank">19561645</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18372919" target="\_blank">18372919</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19238148" target="\_blank">19238148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19561645" target="\_blank">19561645</a>). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635" target="\_blank">20935635</a>). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress- mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966300" target="\_blank">19966300</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615" target="\_blank">15800615</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20195506" target="\_blank">20195506</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21319273" target="\_blank">21319273</a>). In response to DNA damage, double- strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2- mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615" target="\_blank">15800615</a>). Involved in regulation of telomere repair by mediating phosphorylation of NBN (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615" target="\_blank">15800615</a>).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28216226> target="\_blank">28216226</a>). Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10499802" target="\_blank">10499802</a>). NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553" target="\_blank">11051553</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995386" target="\_blank">10995386</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995387" target="\_blank">10995387</a>). Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20147522" target="\_blank">20147522</a>). Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20079829" target="\_blank">20079829</a>). USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21596315" target="\_blank">21596315</a>). CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353" target="\_blank">21262353</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29203878" target="\_blank">29203878</a>).

#### Cellular Location

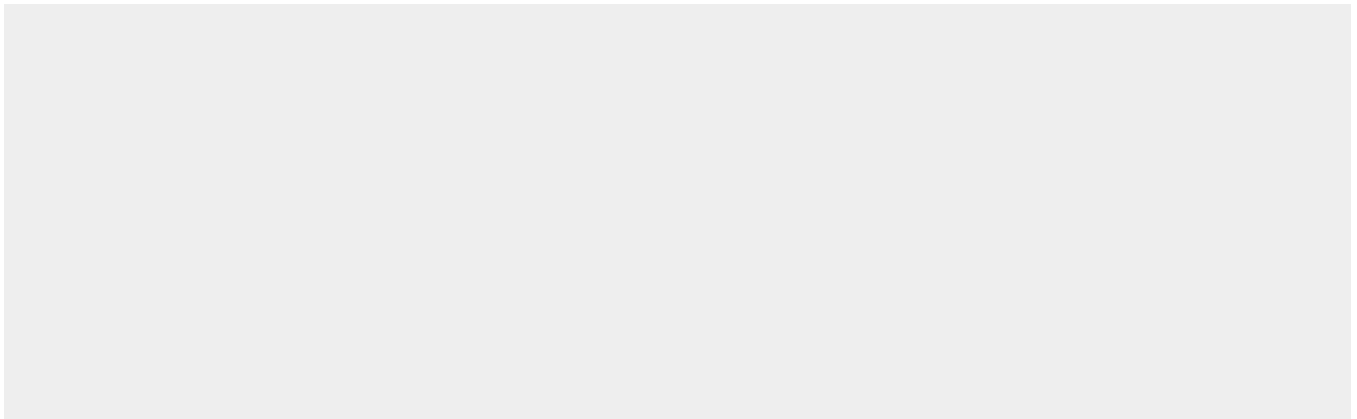
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)(2)D(3)

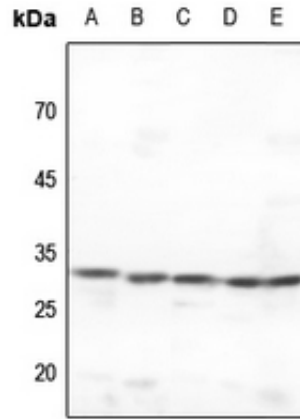
#### Anti-CDK2 Antibody - Protocols

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

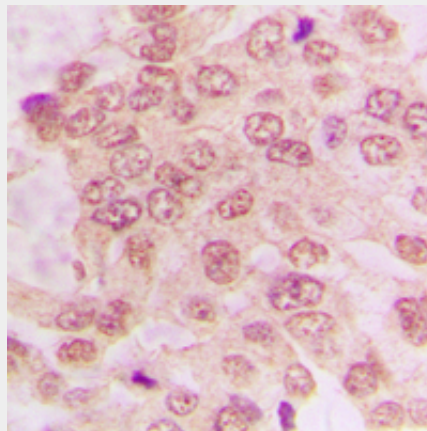
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-CDK2 Antibody - Images

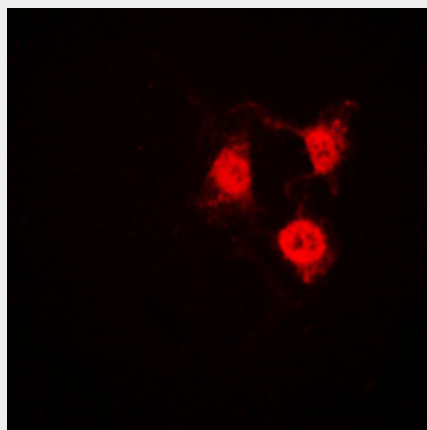




Western blot analysis of CDK2 expression in HEK293T (A), Hela (B), rat liver (C), rat heart (D), rat liver (E) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of CDK2 staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of CDK2 staining in Jurkat cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

#### **Anti-CDK2 Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the C-term region of human CDK2. The exact sequence is proprietary.