

Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP67524**Specification****Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P24941
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1017**Other Names**

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

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal 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, PubMed: [10884347](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10884347) target="_blank">10884347, PubMed: [10995386](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995386) target="_blank">10995386, PubMed: [10995387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10995387) target="_blank">10995387, PubMed: [11051553](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11051553) target="_blank">11051553, PubMed: [11113184](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11113184) target="_blank">11113184, PubMed: [12944431](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12944431) target="_blank">12944431, PubMed: [15800615](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15800615) target="_blank">15800615, PubMed: [17495531](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17495531) target="_blank">17495531, PubMed: [19966300](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19966300) target="_blank">19966300, PubMed: [20935635](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935635) target="_blank">20935635, PubMed: [21262353](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353)

target="_blank">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](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

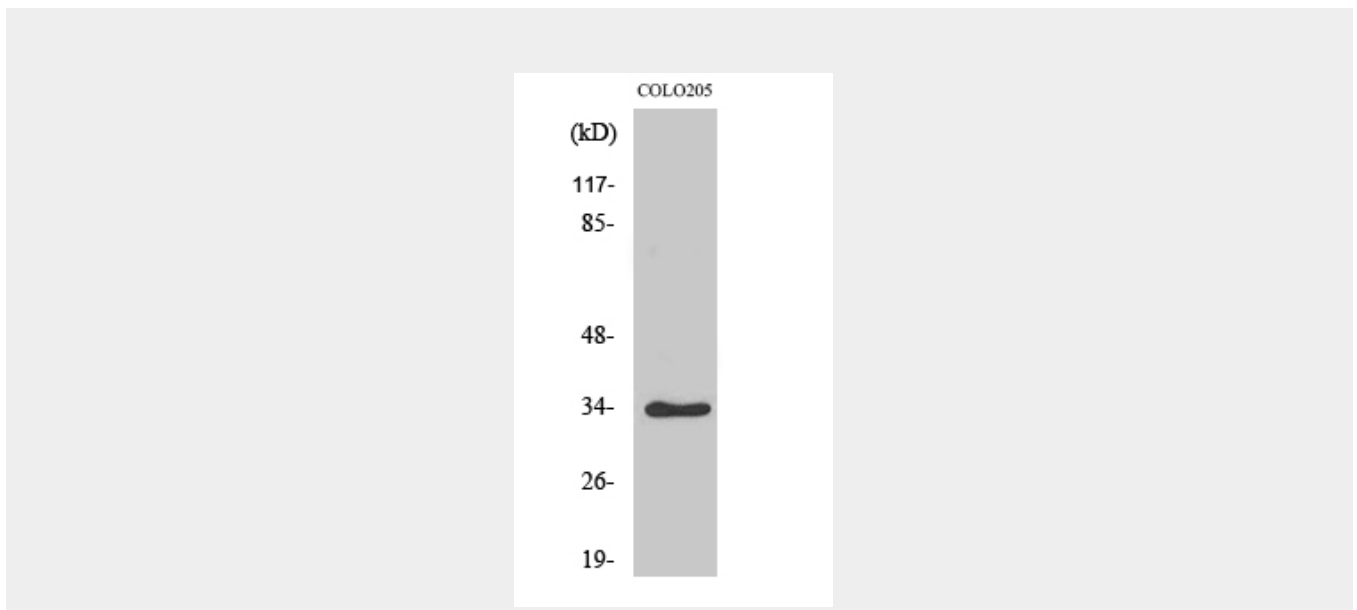
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)₂D₃

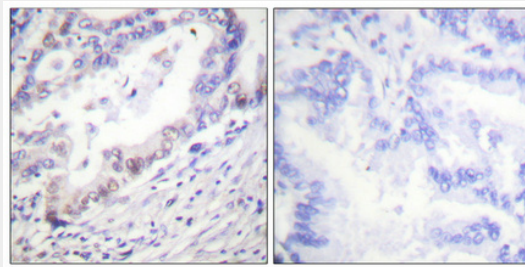
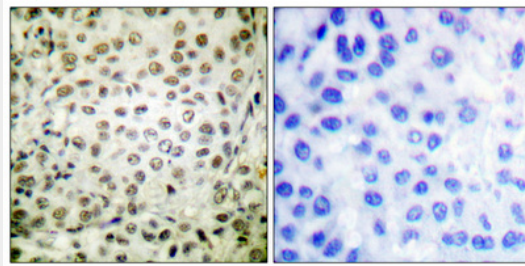
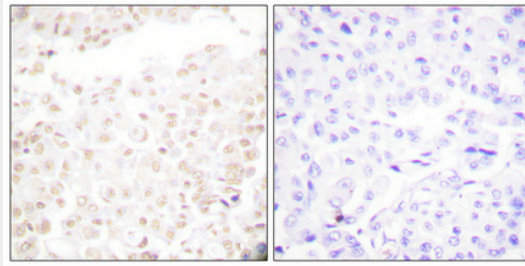
Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Cdk2/Cdc2 (phospho Thr160) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis. Phosphorylates CTNNB1, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2. 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. CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization. Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (PubMed:12944431).