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CDK2 Antibody (T14)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7518d

Specification

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P,E**
Primary Accession	P24941
Other Accession	Q80YP0, Q00526, P23437, Q63699, P97377, O55076, Q5E9Y0
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Hamster, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**1-30**

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - 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 rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from human CDK2.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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 (T14) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - 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). Acts as a regulator of the phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase/protein kinase B signal transduction by mediating phosphorylation of the C-terminus of protein kinase B (PKB/AKT1 and PKB/AKT2), promoting its activation (PubMed:24670654).

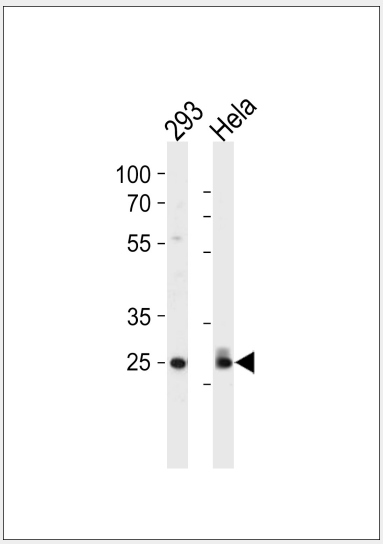
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the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

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Protocols

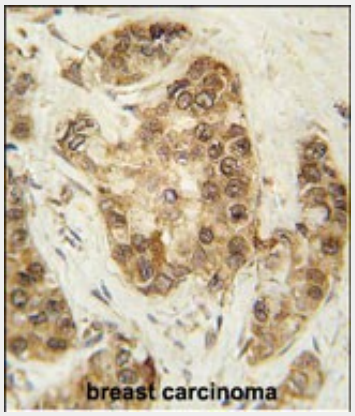
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Images



Cdk2 Antibody (T14) (Cat. #AP7518d) western blot analysis in 293,Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the hCdk2 antibody detected the hCdk2 protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with CDK2 Antibody (T14) (Cat.#AP7518d), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Background

CDK2 is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. This protein kinase is highly similar to the gene products of S. cerevisiae cdc28, and S. pombe cdc2. It is a catalytic subunit of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase complex, whose activity is restricted to the G1-S phase, and essential for cell cycle G1/S phase transition. This protein associates with and is regulated by the regulatory subunits of the complex including cyclin A or E, CDK inhibitor p21Cip1 (CDKN1A) and

p27Kip1 (CDKN1B). Its activity is also regulated by its protein phosphorylation.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - References

Moshinsky, D.J., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 310(3):1026-1031 (2003).
Chow, J.P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(42):40815-40828 (2003).
O'Nions, J., et al., Oncogene 22(46):7181-7191 (2003).
Yun, J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(38):36966-36972 (2003).
Izumiya, Y., et al., J. Virol. 77(17):9652-9661 (2003).

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Citations

- The substitution of SERCA2 redox cysteine 674 promotes pulmonary vascular remodeling by activating IRE1 /XBP1s pathway
- Targeting the overexpressed CREB inhibits esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cell growth.