

**CDK6 Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP90835

## Specification

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### CDK6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q00534</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
CDK 6; Cell division protein kinase 6; Crk 2; Cyclin dependent kinase 6; p40; PLSTIRE; STQTL11;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	36938 Da

### CDK6 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	<b>Affinity-chromatography</b>
Immunogen	<b>A synthesized peptide derived from human CDK6</b>
Description	<b>The cyclin-dependent kinases form complexes with their cyclin partners and with CDK inhibitors. CDK6 and CDK4 associate with the D-type cyclins and target the retinoblastoma protein, allowing passage through the G1/S phase restriction point.</b>
Storage Condition and Buffer	<b>Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.</b>

### CDK6 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CDK6

**Synonyms** CDKN6

#### Function

Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle and differentiation; promotes G1/S transition. Phosphorylates pRB/RB1 and NPM1. Interacts with D-type G1 cyclins during interphase at G1 to form a pRB/RB1 kinase and controls the entrance into the cell cycle. Involved in initiation and maintenance of cell cycle exit during cell differentiation; prevents cell proliferation and negatively regulates cell differentiation, but is required for the proliferation of specific cell types (e.g. erythroid and hematopoietic cells). Essential for cell proliferation within the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus and the subventricular zone of the lateral ventricles. Required during thymocyte development. Promotes the production of newborn neurons, probably by

modulating G1 length. Promotes, at least in astrocytes, changes in patterns of gene expression, changes in the actin cytoskeleton including loss of stress fibers, and enhanced motility during cell differentiation. Prevents myeloid differentiation by interfering with RUNX1 and reducing its transcription transactivation activity, but promotes proliferation of normal myeloid progenitors. Delays senescence. Promotes the proliferation of beta-cells in pancreatic islets of Langerhans. May play a role in the centrosome organization during the cell cycle phases (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23918663" target="\_blank">23918663</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Localized to the ruffling edge of spreading fibroblasts. Kinase activity only in nucleus. Localized to the cytosol of neurons and showed prominent staining around either side of the nucleus (By similarity). Present in the cytosol and in the nucleus in interphase cells and at the centrosome during mitosis from prophase to telophase (PubMed:23918663). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64261, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23918663}

#### Tissue Location

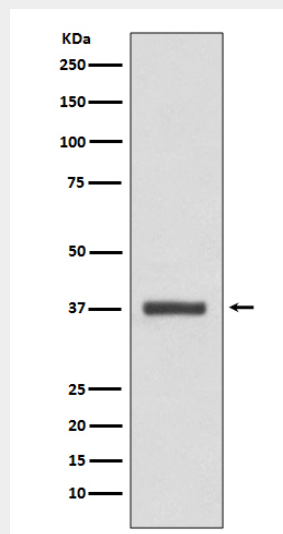
Expressed ubiquitously. Accumulates in squamous cell carcinomas, proliferating hematopoietic progenitor cells, beta- cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans, and neuroblastomas. Reduced levels in differentiating cells.

#### CDK6 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](#)

#### CDK6 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of CDK6 expression in HeLa cell lysate.