

Summary

Production Name	Cyclin C Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CCNC
Alternative Names	CCNC; Cyclin-C; SRB11 homolog; hSRB11
Gene ID	892.0
SwissProt ID	P24863. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin C. AA range:234-283

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, ELISA 1:5000.Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	33-37kDa

Background

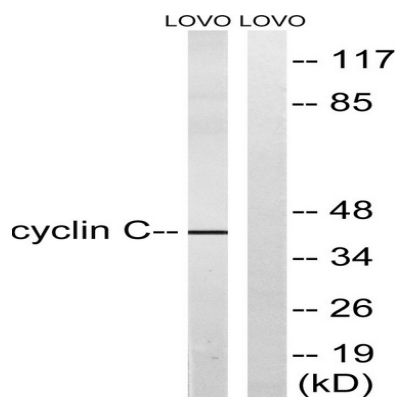
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Catalog #: AP Rab09587



The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the cyclin family of proteins. The encoded protein interacts with cyclin-dependent kinase 8 and induces the phosphorylation of the carboxy-terminal domain of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II. The level of mRNAs for this gene peaks in the G1 phase of the cell cycle. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Component of the Mediator complex, a coactivator involved in regulated gene transcription of nearly all RNA polymerase II-dependent genes. Mediator functions as a bridge to convey information from gene-specific regulatory proteins to the basal RNA polymerase II transcription machinery. Mediator is recruited to promoters by direct interactions with regulatory proteins and serves as a scaffold for the assembly of a functional preinitiation complex with RNA polymerase II and the general transcription factors. Binds to and activates cyclin-dependent kinase cdk8 that phosphorylates the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II), which may inhibit the formation of a transcription initiation complex.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family. Cyclin C subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 cyclin N-terminal domain.,subunit:Component of the Mediator complex, which is composed of MED1, MED4, MED6, MED7, MED8, MED9, MED10, MED11, MED12, MED13, MED13L, MED14, MED15, MED16, MED17, MED18, MED19, MED20, MED21, MED22, MED23, MED24, MED25, MED26, MED27, MED29, MED30, MED31, CCNC, CDK8 and CDC2L6/CDK11. The MED12, MED13, CCNC and CDK8 subunits form a distinct module termed the CDK8 module. Mediator containing the CDK8 module is less active than Mediator lacking this module in supporting transcriptional activation. Individual preparations of the Mediator complex lacking one or more distinct subunits have been variously termed ARC, CRSP, DRIP, PC2, SMCC and TRAP. The cyclin/CDK pair formed by CCNC/CDK8 also associates with the large subunit of RNA polymerase II.,tissue specificity:Highest levels in pancreas. High levels in heart, liver, skeletal muscle and kidney. Low levels in brain.,

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using Cyclin C Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Note

For research use only.