

Product Name: Cyclin D1 (10Z18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe09589



Summary

Production Name	Cyclin D1 (10Z18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,ICC/IF,IP,IF-P
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type
Buffer	preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CCND1
Alternative Names	CCND1;BCL1; D11S287E; PRAD1; U21B31; Cyclin D1;
Gene ID	595.0
SwissProt ID	P24385.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:2000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:100-1:500, ICC/IF 1:100, IP 1:20
Molecular Weight	34kDa

Background

Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complex and the subsequent transcription of E2F target genes which are responsible for the progression through the G1 phase. Hypophosphorylates RB1 in early G1 phase. Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes are major integrators of various mitogenic and antimitogenic signals. Regulatory component of the cyclin D1-CDK4 (DC) complex that phosphorylates and inhibits members of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein family including RB1 and regulates the cell-cycle during G(1)/S transition (PubMed:[1833066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1833066), PubMed:[1827756](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1827756), PubMed:[8114739](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8114739), PubMed:[8302605](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8302605), PubMed:[19412162](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19412162), PubMed:[33854235](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33854235)). Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complex and the subsequent transcription of E2F target genes which are responsible for the progression through the G(1) phase (PubMed:[1833066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1833066), PubMed:[1827756](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1827756), PubMed:[8114739](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8114739), PubMed:[8302605](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8302605), PubMed:[19412162](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19412162)). Hypophosphorylates RB1 in early G(1) phase (PubMed:[1833066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1833066), PubMed:[1827756](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1827756), PubMed:[8114739](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8114739), PubMed:[8302605](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8302605), PubMed:[19412162](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19412162)). Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes are major integrators of various mitogenic and antimitogenic signals (PubMed:[1833066](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1833066), PubMed:[1827756](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1827756), PubMed:[8302605](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8302605), PubMed:[19412162](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19412162)). Also substrate for SMAD3, phosphorylating SMAD3 in a cell-cycle-dependent manner and repressing its transcriptional activity (PubMed:[15241418](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15241418)). Component of the ternary complex, cyclin D1/CDK4/CDKN1B, required for nuclear translocation and activity of the cyclin D-CDK4 complex (PubMed:[9106657](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9106657)). Exhibits transcriptional corepressor activity with INSM1 on the NEUROD1 and INS promoters in a cell cycle-independent manner (PubMed:[16569215](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16569215), PubMed:[16569215](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16569215)).

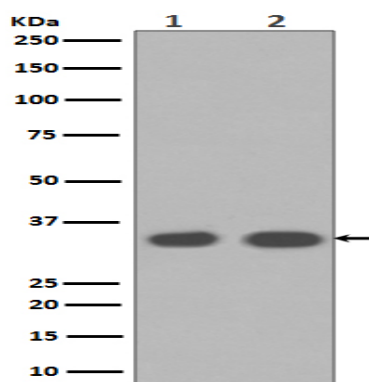
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href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18417529" target="_blank">18417529).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of Cyclin D1 expression in (1)MCF-7 cell lysates;(2) LnCaP cell lysates.

Note

For research use only.