

Anti-CDK1 Antibody (Monoclonal, PSTAIR)

Catalog # ABO10471

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P39951
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for PSTAIR, cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (CDK1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;mouse. No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Reconstitution	Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	54237
Other Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 1, CDK1, 2.7.11.22, 2.7.11.23, Cell division control protein 2 homolog, Cell division protein kinase 1, p34 protein kinase, Cdk1, Cdc2, Cdc2a, Cdkn1
Calculated MW	34135
Application Details	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human, mouse
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Mitochondrion . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Cytoplasmic during the interphase. Reversibly translocated from cytoplasm to nucleus when phosphorylated before G2-M transition when associated with cyclin B1. Accumulates in mitochondria in G2-arrested cells upon DNA-damage. Colocalizes with SIRT2 on centrosome during prophase and on spindle fibers during metaphase of the mitotic cell cycle (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	CDK1: Isoform 2 is found in breast cancer tissues.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Cyclin-dependent kinase 1
Contents	Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.
Clone Names	PSTAIR

Immunogen	Synthetic 16 amino acid oligopeptide containing the CDK1 sequence conjugated to BSA.
Purification	Ascites
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. CDC2/CDKX subfamily.

Protein Information

Name	Cdk1
Synonyms	Cdc2, Cdc2a, Cdkn1
Function	Plays a key role in the control of the eukaryotic cell cycle by modulating the centrosome cycle as well as mitotic onset; promotes G2-M transition via association with multiple interphase cyclins (PubMed:10542199, PubMed:19821535). Phosphorylates PARVA/actopaxin, APC, AMPH, APC, ASB7, BARD1, Bcl-xL/BCL2L1, BRCA2, CALD1, CASP8, CDC7, CDC20, CDC25A, CDC25C, CC2D1A, CENPA, CSNK2 proteins/CKII, FZR1/CDH1, CDK7, CEBPB, CHAMP1, DMD/dystrophin, EEF1 proteins/EF-1, EZH2, KIF11/EG5, EGFR, FANCG, FOS, GFAP, GOLGA2/GM130, GRASP1, UBE2A/hHR6A, HIST1H1 proteins/histone H1, HMGA1, HIVEP3/KRC, UHRF1, KAT5, LMNA, LMNB, LBR, MKI67, LATS1, MAP1B, MAP4, MARCKS, MCM2, MCM4, MKLP1, MLST8, MYB, NEFH, NFIC, NPC/nuclear pore complex, PITPNM1/NIR2, NPM1, NCL, NUCKS1, NPM1/numatrin, ORC1, PRKAR2A, EEF1E1/p18, EIF3F/p47, p53/TP53, NONO/p54NRB, PAPOLA, PLEC/plectin, RB1, TPPP, UL40/R2, RAB4A, RAP1GAP, RBBP8/CtIP, RCC1, RPS6KB1/S6K1, KHDRBS1/SAM68, ESPL1, SKI, BIRC5/survivin, STIP1, TEX14, beta-tubulins, MAPT/TAU, NEDD1, VIM/vimentin, TK1, FOXO1, RUNX1/AML1, SAMHD1, SIRT2, CGAS, GLI2, ZAR1 and RUNX2 (PubMed:10542199, PubMed:19821535). CDK1/CDC2-cyclin-B controls pronuclear union in interphase fertilized eggs (By similarity). Essential for early stages of embryonic development (By similarity). During G2 and early mitosis, CDC25A/B/C-mediated dephosphorylation activates CDK1/cyclin complexes which phosphorylate several substrates that trigger at least centrosome separation, Golgi dynamics, nuclear envelope breakdown and chromosome condensation (By similarity). Once chromosomes are condensed and aligned at the metaphase plate, CDK1 activity is switched off by WEE1- and PKMYT1-mediated phosphorylation to allow sister chromatid separation, chromosome decondensation, reformation of the nuclear envelope and cytokinesis (By similarity). Phosphorylates KRT5 during prometaphase and metaphase (By similarity). Activated by the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex consisting of CDK7, cyclin-H/CCNH and MAT1, which is a master regulator of CDK activity (By similarity). Inactivated by PKR/EIF2AK2- and WEE1-mediated phosphorylation upon DNA damage to stop cell cycle and genome replication at the G2 checkpoint thus facilitating DNA repair (By similarity). Reactivated after successful DNA repair through WIP1-dependent signaling leading to CDC25A/B/C- mediated dephosphorylation and restoring cell cycle progression (By similarity). Catalyzes lamin (LMNA, LMNB1 and LMNB2) phosphorylation at the onset of mitosis, promoting nuclear envelope breakdown (By similarity). In proliferating cells, CDK1-mediated FOXO1 phosphorylation at the G2-M phase represses FOXO1 interaction with 14- 3-3 proteins and thereby promotes FOXO1 nuclear accumulation and

transcription factor activity, leading to cell death of postmitotic neurons (By similarity). The phosphorylation of beta-tubulins regulates microtubule dynamics during mitosis (By similarity). NEDD1 phosphorylation promotes PLK1-mediated NEDD1 phosphorylation and subsequent targeting of the gamma-tubulin ring complex (gTuRC) to the centrosome, an important step for spindle formation (By similarity). In addition, CC2D1A phosphorylation regulates CC2D1A spindle pole localization and association with SCC1/RAD21 and centriole cohesion during mitosis (By similarity). The phosphorylation of Bcl-xL/BCL2L1 after prolonged G2 arrest upon DNA damage triggers apoptosis (By similarity). In contrast, CASP8 phosphorylation during mitosis prevents its activation by proteolysis and subsequent apoptosis (By similarity). This phosphorylation occurs in cancer cell lines, as well as in primary breast tissues and lymphocytes (By similarity). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (By similarity). CALD1 phosphorylation promotes Schwann cell migration during peripheral nerve regeneration (PubMed:[17200138](#)). CDK1-cyclin-B complex phosphorylates NCKAP5L and mediates its dissociation from centrosomes during mitosis (By similarity). Regulates the amplitude of the cyclic expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 by phosphorylating its transcriptional repressor NR1D1, and this phosphorylation is necessary for SCF(FBXW7)-mediated ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of NR1D1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates EML3 at 'Thr-881' which is essential for its interaction with HAUS augmin-like complex and TUBG1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates CGAS during mitosis, leading to its inhibition, thereby preventing CGAS activation by self DNA during mitosis (By similarity). Phosphorylates SKA3 during mitosis which promotes SKA3 binding to the NDC80 complex and anchoring of the SKA complex to kinetochores, to enable stable attachment of mitotic spindle microtubules to kinetochores (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11440} Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11440}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06493}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06493}. Note=Colocalizes with SIRT2 on centrosome during prophase and on spindle fibers during metaphase of the mitotic cell cycle (By similarity). Cytoplasmic during the interphase. Reversibly translocated from cytoplasm to nucleus when phosphorylated before G2-M transition when associated with cyclin-B1 Accumulates in mitochondria in G2-arrested cells upon DNA-damage {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06493}

Background

The cyclin-dependent protein kinases(CDKs) regulate major cell cycle transitions in eukaryotic cells. CDKs contain an evolutionary conserved 16 amino acid sequence called PSTAIR(EGVPSTAIRESLLKE) which distinguishes them from other protein kinases. The PSTAIRE motif found in prototypic CDC2 kinases. CDC2L1 is referred as PITSLRE B, based on the amino acid sequence of the region corresponding to the conserved CDC2 PSTAIRE box.

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