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Anti-Cdk2 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12221

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P24941
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cyclin-dependent kinase 2(CDK2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1017
Other Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 2, 2.7.11.22, Cell division protein kinase 2, p33 protein kinase, CDK2, CDKN2
Calculated MW	33930
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome. 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).
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Cyclin-dependent kinase 2
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Cdk2 recombinant protein (Position: E81-L298). Human Cdk2 shares 98.6% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with rat Cdk2.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
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	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, SUV39H1, EZH2 (PubMed:10499802, PubMed:10995386, PubMed:10995387, PubMed:11051553, PubMed:11113184, PubMed:12944431, PubMed:15800615, PubMed:19966300, PubMed:20935635, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:21596315, PubMed:24728993, 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). Activated by the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex consisting of CDK7, cyclin-H/CCNH and MAT1, which is a master regulator of CDK activity (PubMed:41100585). 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).

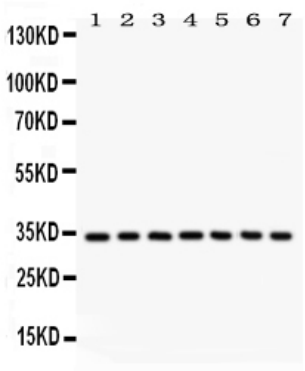
Cellular Location

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)

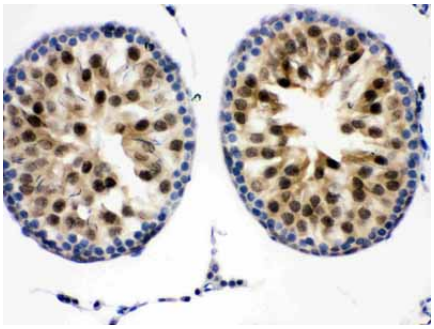
Background

CDK2, Cyclin-Dependent Kinase2, is also known as P33. The CDK2 protein was highly homologous to p34(CDC2) kinase and more significantly homologous to Xenopus Eg1 kinase, suggesting that CDK2 is the human homolog of Eg1. The CDK2 gene is mapped to 12q13, the same region to which the CDK4 gene maps. Human cyclin A binds independently to 2 kinases, p34(cdc2) or p33. In adenovirus-transformed cells, the viral E1A oncoprotein seems to associate with p33/cyclin A but not with p34(cdc2)/cyclin A. The gene for p33 shares 65% sequence identity with p34(cdc2). P33(cdk2) plays a unique role in cell cycle regulation of vertebrate cells.

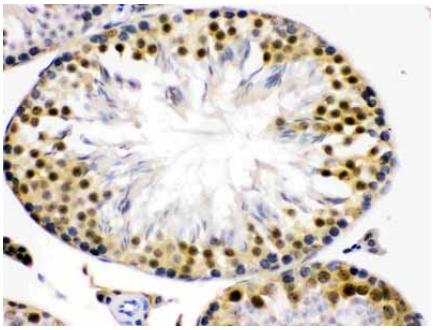
Images



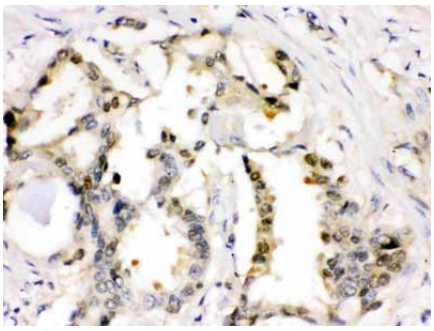
Anti- Cdk2 Picoband antibody, ABO12221, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Cdk2 (ABO12221) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: HUT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 7: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 34KDObserved bind size: 34KD



Anti- Cdk2 Picoband antibody, ABO12221,IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Testis Tissue



Anti- Cdk2 Picoband antibody, ABO12221,IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Testis Tissue



Anti- Cdk2 Picoband antibody, ABO12221,IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.