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Anti-CDK7 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13451

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P50613
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-CDK7 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB application. This antibody reacts with Human.

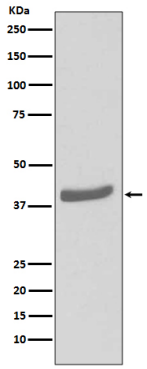
Additional Information

Gene ID	1022
Other Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 7, 2.7.11.22, 2.7.11.23, 39 kDa protein kinase, p39 Mo15, CDK-activating kinase 1, Cell division protein kinase 7, Serine/threonine-protein kinase 1, TFIIH basal transcription factor complex kinase subunit, CDK7, CAK, CAK1, CDKN7, MO15, STK1
Calculated MW	39038
Application Details	WB 1:1000-1:2000
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Colocalizes with PRKCI in the cytoplasm and nucleus. Translocates from the nucleus to cytoplasm and perinuclear region in response to DNA-bound peptides.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: GHG-3
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CDK7
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	CDK7
Synonyms	CAK, CAK1, CDKN7, MO15, STK1
Function	Serine/threonine kinase involved in cell cycle control and in RNA polymerase II-mediated RNA transcription (PubMed:9852112, PubMed:19136461, PubMed:26257281, PubMed:28768201). As a cyclin- dependent kinase, CDK7 is activated by the binding to cyclin-H/CCNH and the CDK-activating kinase assembly factor MAT1 (PubMed:41100585). Catalytic subunit of the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex, a master regulator of CDK activity by catalyzing the activating threonine phosphorylation of CDKs (PubMed:41100585). CAK activates major mediators of cell cycle control, including CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6, and plays a key role in regulating cell cycle progression (PubMed:41100585). CAK complexed to the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the CTD of POLR2A, allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts (PubMed:9852112). Initiates transcription by RNA polymerase II by mediating phosphorylation of POLR2A at 'Ser-5' of the repetitive C-terminal domain (CTD) when POLR2A is in complex with DNA, promoting dissociation from DNA and initiation (PubMed:19136461, PubMed:26257281, PubMed:28768201). Phosphorylates SPT5/SUPT5H, SF1/NR5A1, POLR2A, p53/TP53, CDK1, CDK2, CDK4, CDK6 and CDK11B/CDK11 (PubMed:9372954, PubMed:9840937, PubMed:19136461, PubMed:26257281, PubMed:28768201, PubMed:41100585, PubMed:41100585). Its expression and activity are constant throughout the cell cycle. Upon DNA damage, triggers p53/TP53 activation by phosphorylation, but is inactivated in turn by p53/TP53; this feedback loop may lead to an arrest of the cell cycle and of the transcription, helping in cell recovery, or to apoptosis. Required for DNA-bound peptides-mediated transcription and cellular growth inhibition.
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=Colocalizes with PRKCI in the cytoplasm and nucleus (PubMed:15695176). Translocates from the nucleus to cytoplasm and perinuclear region in response to DNA-bound peptides (PubMed:19071173).
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous.

Images



Western blot analysis of CDK7 expression in MCF-7 cell lysate.

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