

Anti-Cdk1 (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1713

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, ICC, IP

Primary Accession P06493
Host Mouse

Clonality Mouse Monoclonal

IsotypeIgG1Clone NamesM226Calculated MW34095

Additional Information

Gene ID 983 Other Names Cdc2

Target/Specificity Cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks) are a family of serine/threonine kinases that

require association with regulatory subunits known as cyclins for activation. In addition, post-translational phosphorylation and dephosphorylation events

regulate Cdk activity. Phosphorylation of Thr-160 in the T loop by

Cdk-activating kinase (CAK) is an obligatory step in kinase activation. By contrast, phosphorylation of the Thr-14 and Tyr-15 residues by the Wee1

family of dual specificity kinases is inhibitory for the Cdks, and

dephosphorylation of these residues by the Cdc25 family of phosphatases coincides with Cdk activation. Alternatively, Cdk5 appears to require different mechanisms for activation. This Cdk is activated through association with specific activators, including p35, p39, and p67. Cdk5 is primarily activated in neuronal cells, and only c-Abl kinase, rather than Wee family members, have

been shown to phosphorylate Tyr-15 to regulate its activity.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A

Format Protein A Purified

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-Cdk1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for

use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping Blue Ice

Background

Cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks) are a family of serine/threonine kinases that require association with regulatory subunits known as cyclins for activation. In addition, post-translational phosphorylation and

dephosphorylation events regulate Cdk activity. Phosphorylation of Thr-160 in the T loop by Cdk-activating kinase (CAK) is an obligatory step in kinase activation. By contrast, phosphorylation of the Thr-14 and Tyr-15 residues by the Wee1 family of dual specificity kinases is inhibitory for the Cdks, and dephosphorylation of these residues by the Cdc25 family of phosphatases coincides with Cdk activation. Alternatively, Cdk5 appears to require different mechanisms for activation. This Cdk is activated through association with specific activators, including p35, p39, and p67. Cdk5 is primarily activated in neuronal cells, and only c-Abl kinase, rather than Wee family members, have been shown to phosphorylate Tyr-15 to regulate its activity.

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