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CDK9 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1561a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	P50750
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	1B5A7
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	42778
Description	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase (CDK) family. CDK family members are highly similar to the gene products of S. cerevisiae cdc28, and S. pombe cdc2, and known as important cell cycle regulators. This kinase was found to be a component of the multiprotein complex TAK/P-TEFb, which is an elongation factor for RNA polymerase II-directed transcription and functions by phosphorylating the C-terminal domain of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II. This protein forms a complex with and is regulated by its regulatory subunit cyclin T or cyclin K. HIV-1 Tat protein was found to interact with this protein and cyclin T, which suggested a possible involvement of this protein in AIDS. (provided by RefSeq)Tissue specificity: Ubiquitous.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human CDK9 expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1025
Other Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 9, 2.7.11.22, 2.7.11.23, C-2K, Cell division cycle 2-like protein kinase 4, Cell division protein kinase 9, Serine/threonine-protein kinase PITALRE, Tat-associated kinase complex catalytic subunit, CDK9, CDC2L4, TAK
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~1/10000
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	CDK9 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name

CDK9 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10903437, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1780}

Function

Protein kinase involved in the regulation of transcription (PubMed:10574912, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:11145967, PubMed:11575923, PubMed:11809800, PubMed:11884399, PubMed:14701750, PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:20930849, PubMed:28426094, PubMed:29335245). Member of the cyclin-dependent kinase pair (CDK9/cyclin-T) complex, also called positive transcription elongation factor b (P-TEFb), which facilitates the transition from abortive to productive elongation by phosphorylating the CTD (C-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II) POLR2A, SUPT5H and RDBP (PubMed:10574912, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:11145967, PubMed:11575923, PubMed:11809800, PubMed:11884399, PubMed:14701750, PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:16427012, PubMed:20930849, PubMed:28426094, PubMed:30134174). This complex is inactive when in the 7SK snRNP complex form (PubMed:10574912, PubMed:10757782, PubMed:11145967, PubMed:11575923, PubMed:11809800, PubMed:11884399, PubMed:14701750, PubMed:16109376, PubMed:16109377, PubMed:20930849, PubMed:28426094). Phosphorylates EP300, MYOD1, RPB1/POLR2A and AR and the negative elongation factors DSIF and NELFE (PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:12037670, PubMed:16427012, PubMed:20081228, PubMed:20980437, PubMed:21127351, PubMed:9857195). Regulates cytokine inducible transcription networks by facilitating promoter recognition of target transcription factors (e.g. TNF-inducible RELA/p65 activation and IL-6-inducible STAT3 signaling) (PubMed:17956865, PubMed:18362169). Promotes RNA synthesis in genetic programs for cell growth, differentiation and viral pathogenesis (PubMed:10393184, PubMed:11112772). P-TEFb is also involved in cotranscriptional histone modification, mRNA processing and mRNA export (PubMed:15564463, PubMed:19575011, PubMed:19844166, PubMed:28539972). Modulates a complex network of chromatin modifications including histone H2B monoubiquitination (H2Bub1), H3 lysine 4 trimethylation (H3K4me3) and H3K36me3; integrates phosphorylation during transcription with chromatin modifications to control co-transcriptional histone mRNA processing (PubMed:15564463, PubMed:19575011, PubMed:19844166). Also catalyzes phosphorylation of histone H1.4 (H1-4) at 'Ser-187' (H1.4S187Ph), a modification associated with transcription activation (PubMed:28539972). The CDK9/cyclin-K complex has also a kinase activity towards CTD of RNAP II and can substitute for CDK9/cyclin-T P-TEFb in vitro (PubMed:21127351). Replication stress response protein; the CDK9/cyclin-K complex is required for genome integrity maintenance, by promoting cell cycle recovery from replication arrest and limiting single-stranded DNA amount in response to replication stress, thus reducing the breakdown of stalled replication forks and avoiding DNA damage (PubMed:20493174). In addition, probable function in DNA repair of isoform 2 via interaction with KU70/XRCC6 (PubMed:20493174). Promotes cardiac myocyte enlargement (PubMed:20081228). RPB1/POLR2A phosphorylation on 'Ser-2' in CTD activates transcription (PubMed:21127351). AR phosphorylation modulates AR transcription factor promoter selectivity and cell growth. DSIF and NELF phosphorylation promotes transcription by inhibiting their negative effect (PubMed:10912001, PubMed:11112772, PubMed:9857195). The phosphorylation of MYOD1 enhances its transcriptional activity and thus promotes muscle differentiation (PubMed:12037670). Catalyzes phosphorylation of KAT5, promoting KAT5 recruitment to chromatin and histone acetyltransferase activity (PubMed:29335245).

Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Accumulates on chromatin in response to replication stress Complexed with CCNT1 in nuclear speckles, but uncomplexed form in the cytoplasm. The translocation from nucleus to cytoplasm is XPO1/CRM1- dependent. Associates with PML body when acetylated
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous.

References

1. J Biol Chem. 2008 Mar 21;283(12):7368-78. 2. Mol Cell Biol. 2008 Apr;28(7):2201-12.

Images

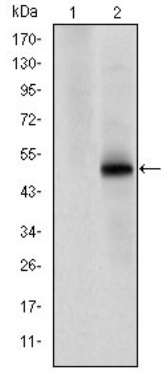


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CDK9 mAb against HEK293 (1) and CDK9(AA: 178-369)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

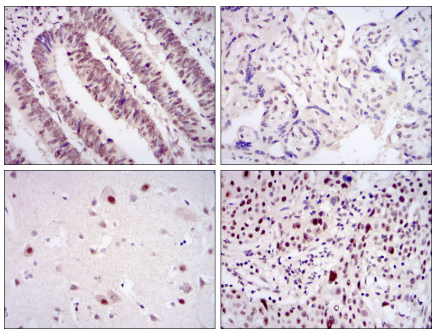


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues (left) and placenta tissues (right) using CDK9 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded brain tissues (left) and esophageal cancer tissues (right) using CDK9 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

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