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hCdk7-T170

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22377a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P50613
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Human, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB59665
Calculated MW	39038

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
Target/Specificity	This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	hCdk7-T170 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

Background

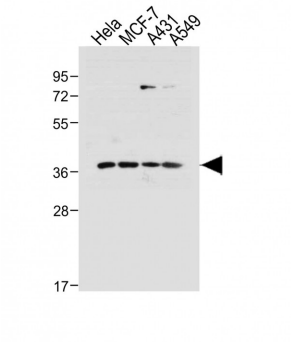
Serine/threonine kinase involved in cell cycle control and in RNA polymerase II-mediated RNA transcription. Cyclin- dependent kinases (CDKs) are activated by the binding to a cyclin and mediate the progression through the cell cycle. Each different complex controls a specific transition between 2 subsequent phases in the cell cycle. Required for both activation and complex formation of CDK1/cyclin-B during G2-M transition, and for activation of CDK2/cyclins during G1-S transition (but not complex formation). CDK7 is the catalytic subunit of the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) complex. Phosphorylates SPT5/SUPT5H, SF1/NR5A1, POLR2A, p53/TP53, CDK1, CDK2, CDK4, CDK6 and CDK11B/CDK11. CAK activates the cyclin-associated kinases CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6 by threonine phosphorylation, thus regulating cell cycle progression. CAK complexed to the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the repetitive C-terminal domain (CTD) of its large subunit (POLR2A), allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts. Phosphorylation of POLR2A in complex with DNA promotes transcription initiation by triggering dissociation from DNA. 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.

References

Tassan J.-P.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 127:467-478(1994).
Levedakou E.N.,et al.Oncogene 9:1977-1988(1994).
Darbon J.-M.,et al.Oncogene 9:3127-3138(1994).
Wu L.,et al.Oncogene 9:2089-2096(1994).

Kobelt D.,et al.Oncol. Rep. 1:1269-1275(1994).

Images



All lanes : Anti-hCdk7-T170 at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 4: A549 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 39 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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