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Cyclin D1 Antibody (S90)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2612d

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P24385
Other Accession	Q2KI22
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	33729
Antigen Region	68-97

Additional Information

Gene ID	595
Other Names	G1/S-specific cyclin-D1, B-cell lymphoma 1 protein, BCL-1, BCL-1 oncogene, PRAD1 oncogene, CCND1, BCL1, PRAD1
Target/Specificity	This Cyclin D1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 68-97 amino acids from human Cyclin D1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	Cyclin D1 Antibody (S90) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CCND1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8204893, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1582}
Function	Regulatory component of the cyclin D1-CDK4 (DC) complex that phosphorylates and inhibits members of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein

	family including RB1 and regulates the cell-cycle during G(1)/S transition (PubMed:1827756, PubMed:1833066, PubMed:19412162, PubMed:33854235, PubMed:8114739, PubMed:8302605). Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complex and the subsequent transcription of E2F target genes which are responsible for the progression through the G(1) phase (PubMed:1827756, PubMed:1833066, PubMed:19412162, PubMed:8114739, PubMed:8302605). Hypophosphorylates RB1 in early G(1) phase (PubMed:1827756, PubMed:1833066, PubMed:19412162, PubMed:8114739, PubMed:8302605). Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes are major integrators of various mitogenenic and antimitogenic signals (PubMed:1827756, PubMed:1833066, PubMed:19412162, PubMed:8302605). Also a substrate for SMAD3, phosphorylating SMAD3 in a cell-cycle-dependent manner and repressing its transcriptional activity (PubMed:15241418). Component of the ternary complex, cyclin D1/CDK4/CDKN1B, required for nuclear translocation and activity of the cyclin D-CDK4 complex (PubMed:9106657). Exhibits transcriptional corepressor activity with INSM1 on the NEUROD1 and INS promoters in a cell cycle-independent manner (PubMed:16569215, PubMed:18417529).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nucleus membrane. Note=Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes accumulate at the nuclear membrane and are then translocated to the nucleus through interaction with KIP/CIP family members

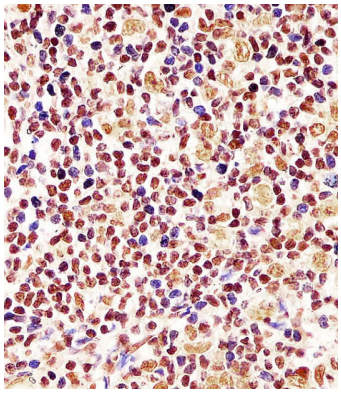
Background

CCND1 belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance throughout the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. Cyclin D1 forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. It has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protein Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and overexpression of the gene encoding this protein, which alters cell cycle progression, are observed frequently in a variety of tumors and may contribute to tumorigenesis.

References

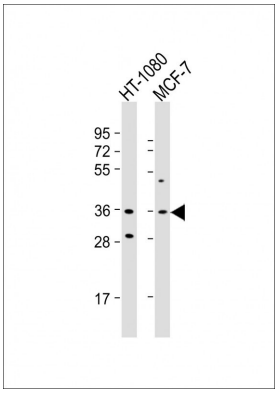
He,Y.Y., Cancer Res. 68 (10), 3752-3758 (2008) Marsit,C.J., Clin. Cancer Res. 14 (8), 2371-2377 (2008) Caldon,C.E., Cancer Res. 68 (8), 3026-3036 (2008)

Images

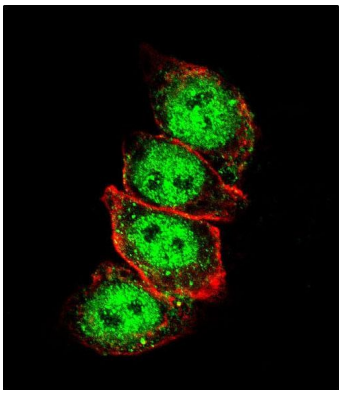


AP2612D staining Cyclin D1 in human tonsil tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

All lanes : Anti-Cyclin D1 Antibody (S90) at 1:2000 dilution



Lane 1: HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 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 : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Cyclin D1 Antibody (S90)(Cat#AP2612d) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).

Citations

- KDM6B is an androgen regulated gene and plays oncogenic roles by demethylating H3K27me3 at cyclin D1 promoter in prostate cancer
- Downregulation of ENDOCAN in myeloid leukemia cells inhibits proliferation and promotes apoptosis by suppressing nuclear factor □kB activity.
- HNF4α is a therapeutic target that links AMPK to WNT signalling in early-stage gastric cancer.
- PDZRN3 regulates differentiation of myoblasts into myotubes through transcriptional and posttranslational control of Id2.

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