

Phospho-CDK2(T14) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3613a

Product Information

| Application | DB, E |
|-------------------|---|
| Primary Accession | <u>P24941</u> |
| Other Accession | <u>Q80YP0, Q00526, P23437, Q63699, P97377, O55076, Q5E9Y0</u> |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Bovine, Hamster, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clone Names | RB7700 |
| Calculated MW | 33930 |

Additional Information

| Gene ID | 1017 |
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| Other Names | Cyclin-dependent kinase 2, Cell division protein kinase 2, p33 protein kinase, CDK2, CDKN2 |
| Target/Specificity | This CDK2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T14 of human CDK2. |
| Dilution | DB~~1:500 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 | Phospho-CDK2(T14) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

Protein Information

| Name | CDK2 |
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| Synonyms | CDKN2 |
| Function | Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; |

essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis (PubMed: 10499802, PubMed:10884347, PubMed:10995386, PubMed:10995387, PubMed:11051553, PubMed:11113184, PubMed:12944431, PubMed:15800615, PubMed:17495531, PubMed:19966300, PubMed:20935635, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:21596315, PubMed:28216226, PubMed:28666995). Phosphorylates CABLES1, CTNNB1, CDK2AP2, ERCC6, NBN, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2 (PubMed:10499802, PubMed:10995386, PubMed:10995387, PubMed:11051553, PubMed:11113184, PubMed:12944431, PubMed:15800615, PubMed:19966300, PubMed:20935635, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:21596315, PubMed:28216226). Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA (PubMed: 11051553). Acts at the G1-S transition to promote the E2F transcriptional program and the initiation of DNA synthesis, and modulates G2 progression; controls the timing of entry into mitosis/meiosis by controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/CDK1 by phosphorylation, and coordinates the activation of cyclin B/CDK1 at the centrosome and in the nucleus (PubMed:18372919, PubMed:19238148, PubMed: 19561645). Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:<u>18372919</u>, PubMed:<u>19238148</u>, PubMed:<u>19561645</u>). Activity of CDK2 is maximal during S phase and G2; activated by interaction with cyclin E during the early stages of DNA synthesis to permit G1-S transition, and subsequently activated by cyclin A2 (cyclin A1 in germ cells) during the late stages of DNA replication to drive the transition from S phase to mitosis, the G2 phase (PubMed:<u>18372919</u>, PubMed:<u>19238148</u>, PubMed:<u>19561645</u>). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed: 20935635). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stressmediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC (PubMed: <u>19966300</u>). Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis; regulates homologous recombination-dependent repair by phosphorylating BRCA2, this phosphorylation is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis (PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 20195506, PubMed:<u>21319273</u>). In response to DNA damage, double- strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2- mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation (PubMed:15800615). Involved in regulation of telomere repair by mediating phosphorylation of NBN (PubMed:28216226). Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1 (PubMed:10499802). NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication (PubMed:<u>11051553</u>). Cyclin E/CDK2-mediated phosphorylation of NPAT at G1-S transition and until prophase stimulates the NPAT-mediated activation of histone gene transcription during S phase (PubMed: 10995386, PubMed:<u>10995387</u>). Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated (PubMed: 20147522). Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner (PubMed: 20079829). USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition (PubMed:<u>21596315</u>). CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization (PubMed:21262353). Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed: 29203878). Acts as a regulator of the phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase/protein kinase B signal transduction by mediating phosphorylation of the C-terminus of protein kinase B (PKB/AKT1 and PKB/AKT2), promoting its activation (PubMed:<u>24670654</u>).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before

Background

CDK2 is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. This protein kinase is highly similar to the gene products of S. cerevisiae cdc28, and S. pombe cdc2. It is a catalytic subunit of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase complex, whose activity is restricted to the G1-S phase, and essential for cell cycle G1/S phase transition. This protein associates with and regulated by the regulatory subunits of the complex including cyclin A or E, CDK inhibitor p21Cip1 (CDKN1A) and p27Kip1 (CDKN1B). Its activity is also regulated by its protein phosphorylation.

References

Elledge S.J., Spottswood M.R.EMBO J. 10:2653-2659(1991) Tsai L.-H., Harlow E., Meyerson M.Nature 353:174-177(1991) Ninomiya-Tsuji J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:9006-9010(1991) Gu Y., Rosenblatt J., O'Morgan D.O.EMBO J. 11:3995-4005(1992)

Images



Dot blot analysis of anti-Phospho-CDK2-pT14 Antibody (Cat.#AP3613a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

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