

Anti-CDK7 (pT170) Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to CDK7 (pT170) Catalog # AP61073

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHCPrimary AccessionP50613Other AccessionQ03147

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 39038

Additional Information

Gene ID 1022

Other Names CAK; CAK1; CDKN7; MO15; STK1; Cyclin-dependent kinase 7; 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

Target/Specificity Recognizes endogenous levels of CDK7 (pT170) protein.

Dilution WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/50 - 1/100) IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC

(1/50 - 1/100)

Format Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30%

glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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). 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 (PubMed:9372954, PubMed:9840937, PubMed:19136461, PubMed: 26257281, PubMed: 28768201). 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). 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 CTD of POLR2A, allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts (PubMed: 9852112). 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).

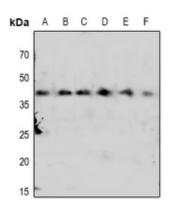
Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

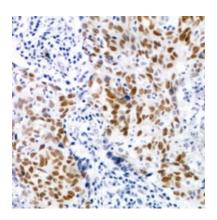
Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human CDK7. The exact sequence is proprietary.

Images



Western blot analysis of CDK7 (pT170) expression in Hela (A), HEK293T (B), A549 (C), MCF7 (D), Raw264.7 (E), mouse spleen (F) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of CDK7 (pT170) staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

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