

# Cdk7 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69022

## Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P50613</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39038

## Additional Information

Gene ID	1022
Other Names	CDK7; 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; TFIIF basal transcription factor complex kinase subu
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

## 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: <a href="#">9852112</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19136461</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">26257281</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28768201</a> ). 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: <a href="#">9372954</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9840937</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">19136461</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">26257281</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">28768201</a> ). 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-TFIIF 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).

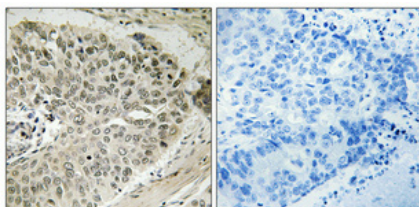
#### Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

## Background

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-TFIIF 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.

## Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

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