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CDK6 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90835

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	Q00534
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	CDK 6; Cell division protein kinase 6; Crk 2; Cyclin dependent kinase 6; p40; PLSTIRE; STQTL11;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	36938

Additional Information

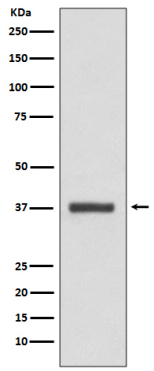
Dilution	WB 1:5000~1:20000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 FC 1:100
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CDK6
Description	The cyclin-dependent kinases form complexes with their cyclin partners and with CDK inhibitors. CDK6 and CDK4 associate with the D-type cyclins and target the retinoblastoma protein, allowing passage through the G1/S phase restriction point.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	CDK6
Synonyms	CDKN6
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle and differentiation; promotes G1/S transition. Phosphorylates pRB/RB1 and NPM1. Interacts with D-type G1 cyclins during interphase at G1 to form a pRB/RB1 kinase and controls the entrance into the cell cycle. Involved in initiation and maintenance of cell cycle exit during cell differentiation; prevents cell proliferation and negatively regulates cell differentiation, but is required for the proliferation of specific cell types (e.g. erythroid and hematopoietic cells). Essential for cell proliferation within the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus and the subventricular zone of the lateral ventricles. Required during thymocyte development. Promotes the production of newborn neurons, probably by modulating G1 length. Promotes, at least in astrocytes, changes in patterns of gene expression, changes in the actin

	cytoskeleton including loss of stress fibers, and enhanced motility during cell differentiation. Prevents myeloid differentiation by interfering with RUNX1 and reducing its transcription transactivation activity, but promotes proliferation of normal myeloid progenitors. Delays senescence. Promotes the proliferation of beta-cells in pancreatic islets of Langerhans. May play a role in the centrosome organization during the cell cycle phases (PubMed:23918663).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Localized to the ruffling edge of spreading fibroblasts. Kinase activity only in nucleus. Localized to the cytosol of neurons and showed prominent staining around either side of the nucleus (By similarity). Present in the cytosol and in the nucleus in interphase cells and at the centrosome during mitosis from prophase to telophase (PubMed:23918663). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64261, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23918663}
Tissue Location	Expressed ubiquitously. Accumulates in squamous cell carcinomas, proliferating hematopoietic progenitor cells, beta- cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans, and neuroblastomas. Reduced levels in differentiating cells.

Images



Western blot analysis of CDK6 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90835-IHC.jpg	Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer, using CDK6 Antibody.
Image not found : 202311/AP90835-IF.jpg	Immunofluorescent analysis of K562 cells, using CDK6 Antibody.
Image not found : 202311/AP90835-wb6.jpg	ElncRNA1, a long non-coding RNA that is transcriptionally induced by oestrogen, promotes epithelial ovarian cancer cell proliferation. -International Journal of Oncology

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