Anti-CCNT2 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to CCNT2

Model	STJ191670
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CCNT2 protein.
Immunogen Region	510-590aa
Gene ID	905
Gene Symbol	CCNT2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	CCNT2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed.
Purification	CCNT2 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cyclin-T2 CycT2
Molecular Weight	80 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1600OMIM:603862
Alternative Names	Cyclin-T2 CycT2
Function	Regulatory subunit of the cyclin-dependent kinase pair (CDK9/cyclin T) complex, also called positive transcription elongation factor B (P-TEFB), which is proposed to facilitate the transition from abortive to production elongation by phosphorylating the CTD (carboxy-terminal domain) of the large subunit of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II) . The activity of this complex is regulated by binding with 7SK snRNA . Plays a role during muscle differentiation; P-TEFB complex interacts with MYOD1; this tripartite complex promotes the transcriptional activity of MYOD1 through its CDK9-mediated phosphorylation and binds the chromatin of promoters and enhancers of muscle-specific genes; this event correlates with hyperphosphorylation of the CTD domain of RNA pol II . In addition, enhances MYOD1-dependent transcription through interaction with PKN1 . Involved in early embryo development . (Microbial infection) Promotes transcriptional activation of early and late herpes simplex virus 1/HHV-1 promoters.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Nucleus. Nucleus in differentiating cells.