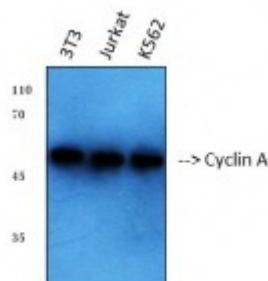


Anti-Cyclin A antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. 3T3 2. Jurkat 3. K562 using Cyclin A Polyclonal Antibody. (STJ92532)



Description

Cyclin A is a protein encoded by the CCNA1 gene which is approximately 52,3 kDa. Cyclin A is localised to the nucleus. It is involved in CDK-mediated phosphorylation, removal of Cdc6, DNA double-strand break repair and cellular senescence. It functions as a regulator of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This protein's primarily function is in the control of the germline meiotic cell cycle. Cyclin A is very highly expressed in the testis. Mutations in the CCNA1 gene may result in myeloid leukemia. STJ92532 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin A protein.

Model	STJ92532
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin A
Immunogen Region	190-270 aa, Internal
Gene ID	8900
Gene Symbol	CCNA1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Cyclin A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin A protein.
Tissue Specificity	Very high levels in testis and very low levels in brain. Also found in myeloid

leukemia cell lines.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cyclin-A1
Molecular Weight	53 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:15770MIM:604036
Alternative Names	Cyclin-A1
Function	May be involved in the control of the cell cycle at the G1/S (start) and G2/M (mitosis) transitions. May primarily function in the control of the germline meiotic cell cycle and additionally in the control of mitotic cell cycle in some somatic cells.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Polyubiquitinated via 'Lys-11'-linked ubiquitin by the anaphase-promoting complex (APC/C), leading to its degradation by the proteasome. Deubiquitinated and stabilized by USP37 enables entry into S phase.