

Anti-Cyclin D2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Cyclin D2.
Model	STJ92539
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D2 around the non-phosphorylation site of T280.
Immunogen Region	220-300 aa
Gene ID	894
Gene Symbol	CCND2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Cyclin D2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin D2 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	G1/S-specific cyclin-D2
Molecular Weight	42 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:15830MIM:123833
Alternative Names	G1/S-specific cyclin-D2
Function	Regulatory component of the cyclin D2-CDK4 (DC) complex that phosphorylates and inhibits members of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein family including RB1 and regulates the cell-cycle during G(1)/S transition. Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complex and the subsequent transcription of E2F target genes which are responsible for the progression through the G(1) phase. Hypophosphorylates RB1 in early G(1) phase. Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes are major integrators of various mitogenic and antimitogenic signals. Also substrate for SMAD3, phosphorylating SMAD3 in a cell-cycle-dependent manner and repressing its transcriptional activity. Component of the ternary complex, cyclin D2/CDK4/CDKN1B, required for nuclear translocation and activity of the cyclin D-CDK4 complex .
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Cytoplasm Membrane. Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes accumulate at the nuclear membrane and are then translocated into the nucleus through interaction with KIP/CIP family members. Isoform 2: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Polyubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXL2) complex, leading to proteasomal degradation.