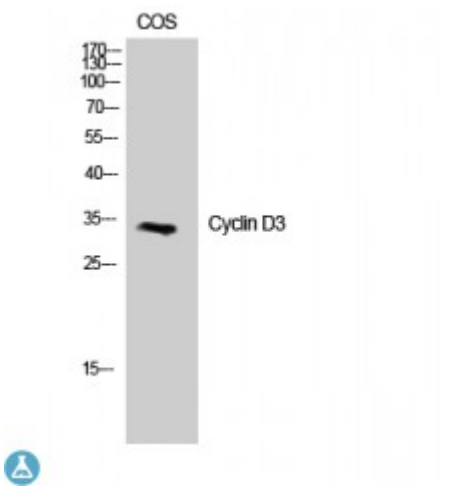
Anti-Cyclin D3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Cyclin D3.

Model	STJ92540
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D3 around the non-phosphorylation site of T283.
Immunogen Region	220-300 aa
Gene ID	896
Gene Symbol	CCND3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	Cyclin D3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin D3 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-D3
Molecular Weight	32 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:1585OMIM:123834
Alternative Names	G1/S-specific cyclin-D3
Function	Regulatory component of the cyclin D3-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 mitogenenic 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 D3/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 to the nucleus through interaction with KIP/CIP family members.
Post-translational Modifications	Polyubiquitinated by the SCF(FBXL2) complex, leading to proteasomal degradation.