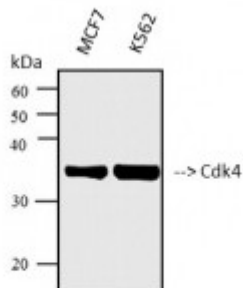


Anti-Cdk4 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of MCF7 and K562 cells using Cdk4 antibody(STJ96563).



Description

Cdk4 is a protein encoded by the CDK4 gene which is approximately 33,7 kDa. Cdk4 is localised to the cytoplasm and nucleus. It is involved in the CDK-mediated phosphorylation and removal of Cdc6, glioma and cellular senescence. It is a Ser/Thr-kinase component of cyclin D-CDK4 complexes that phosphorylate and inhibit members of the retinoblastoma protein family including RB1. It is also important for cell cycle G1 phase progression. Cdk4 is expressed in the muscle, nervous system, skin, lung and intestine. Mutations in the CDK4 gene may result in cutaneous malignant melanoma. STJ96563 was affinity purified. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Cdk4 protein.

Model	STJ96563
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cdk4.
Immunogen Region	1-50 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	1019
Gene Symbol	CDK4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Cdk4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cdk4 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	Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 Cell division protein kinase 4 PSK-J3
Molecular Weight	180/35 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:1773OMIM:123829
Alternative Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 4 Cell division protein kinase 4 PSK-J3
Function	Ser/Thr-kinase component of cyclin D-CDK4 (DC) complexes that phosphorylate and inhibit members of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein family including RB1 and regulate the cell-cycle during G(1)/S transition. Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complexes 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 phosphorylates SMAD3 in a cell-cycle-dependent manner and represses its transcriptional activity. Component of the ternary complex, cyclin D/CDK4/CDKN1B, required for nuclear translocation and activity of the cyclin D-CDK4 complex.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane. Cytoplasmic when non-complexed. Forms a cyclin D-CDK4 complex in the cytoplasm as cells progress through G(1) phase. The complex accumulates on the nuclear membrane and enters the nucleus on transition from G(1) to S phase. Also present in nucleoli and heterochromatin lumps. Colocalizes with RB1 after release into the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation at Thr-172 is required for enzymatic activity. Phosphorylated, in vitro, at this site by CCNH-CDK7, but, in vivo, appears to be phosphorylated by a proline-directed kinase. In the cyclin D-CDK4-CDKN1B complex, this phosphorylation and consequent CDK4 enzyme activity, is dependent on the tyrosine phosphorylation state of CDKN1B. Thus, in proliferating cells, CDK4 within the complex is phosphorylated on Thr-172 in the T-loop. In resting cells, phosphorylation on Thr-172 is prevented by the non-tyrosine-phosphorylated form of CDKN1B.