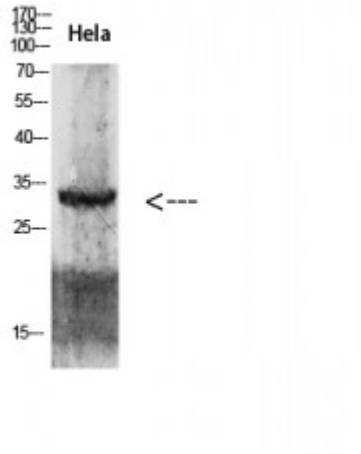
Anti-Cdk6 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Cdk6.

Model	STJ98721
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human Cdk6 protein.
Immunogen Region	280-325 aa
Gene ID	1021
Gene Symbol	CDK6
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000IHC-P 1:50-300ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Cdk6.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed ubiquitously. Accumulates in squamous cell carcinomas, proliferating hematopoietic progenitor cells, beta-cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans, and neuroblastomas. Reduced levels in differentiating cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cyclin-dependent kinase 6 Cell division protein kinase 6 Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLSTIRE
Molecular Weight	34kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1777OMIM:603368
Alternative Names	Cyclin-dependent kinase 6 Cell division protein kinase 6 Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLSTIRE
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle and differentiation; promotes G1/S transition. Phosphorylates pRB/RB1 and NPM1. Interacts with D-type G1 cyclins during interphase at G1 to form a pRB/RB1 kinase and controls the entrance into the cell cycle. Involved in initiation and maintenance of cell cycle exit during cell differentiation; prevents cell proliferation and regulates negatively cell differentiation, but is required for the proliferation of specific cell types (e.g. erythroid and hematopoietic cells). Essential for cell proliferation within the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus and the subventricular zone of the lateral ventricles. Required during thymocyte development. Promotes the production of newborn neurons, probably by modulating G1 length. Promotes, at least in astrocytes, changes in patterns of gene expression, changes in the actin cytoskeleton including loss of stress fibers, and enhanced motility during cell differentiation. Prevents myeloid differentiation by interfering with RUNX1 and reducing its transcription transactivation activity, but promotes proliferation of normal myeloid progenitors. Delays senescence. Promotes the proliferation of beta-cells in pancreatic islets of Langerhans. May play a role in the centrosome organization during the cell cycle phases .
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Localized to the ruffling edge of spreading fibroblasts. Kinase activity only in nucleus. Localized to the cytosol of neurons and showed prominent staining around either side of the nucleus . Present in the cytosol and in the nucleus in interphase cells and at the centrosome during mitosis from prophase to telophase .
Post-translational Modifications	Thr-177 phosphorylation and Tyr-24 dephosphorylation promotes kinase activity.