

Cyclin D1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT1173
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Pig
Applications :	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Target :	Cyclin D1
Fields :	>>Endocrine resistance;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Cell cycle;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Hedgehog signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Tight junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Prolactin signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Hepatitis C;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Pancreatic cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Glioma;>>Prostate cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Bla
Gene Name :	CCND1
Protein Name :	G1/S-specific cyclin-D1
Human Gene Id :	595
Human Swiss Prot No :	P24385
Mouse Gene Id :	12443
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P25322
Rat Gene Id :	58919
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P39948

Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D1. AA range:246-295
Specificity :	Cyclin D1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin D1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IF 1:50-200 WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	33kD
Cell Pathway :	Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA;p53;WNT;WNT-T CELLFocal adhesion;Jak_STAT;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Pancreatic cancer;Endometrial cancer;Glioma;Prostate cancer;Thyroid cancer;Melanoma;Bla
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance throughout the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protein Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and overexpression of this gene, which alters cell cycle progression, are observed frequently in a variety of tumors and may contribute to tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of B-lymphocytic malignancy, particularly mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL). Translocation t(11;14)(q13;q32) with immunoglobulin gene regions. Activation of CCND1 may be oncogenic by directly altering progression through the cell cycle.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of multiple myeloma [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(11;14)(q13;q32) with the IgH locus.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of parathyroid adenomas [MIM:168461]. Translocation t(11;11)(q13;p15) with the parathyroid hormone (PTH) enhancer.,function:Essential for the control of the cell cycle at the

G1/S (start) transition.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:Following DNA damage it is ubiquitinated by some SCF (SKP1-cullin-F-box) protein ligase complex containing FBXO31.

Subcellular Location :

Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nucleus membrane . Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes accumulate at the nuclear membrane and are then translocated to the nucleus through interaction with KIP/CIP family members. .

Expression :

Brain,Placenta,Tongue,

Products Images