



Rabbit Anti-phospho-CDK6 (Tyr24) antibody

SL5287R

Product Name:	phospho-CDK6 (Tyr24)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化周期素依赖性激酶6抗体
Alias:	CDK6 (phospho-Tyr24); CDK 6; CDK6; Cell division protein kinase 6; Crk 2; Crk2; Cyclin dependent kinase 6 ; MGC59692; p40; PLSTIRE; Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLSTIRE ; STQTL11; CDK6 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	37kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human CDK6 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr24:GA(p-Y)GK
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase (CDK) family. CDK family members are highly similar to the gene products of

Saccharomyces cerevisiae cdc28, and *Schizosaccharomyces pombe cdc2*, and are known to be important regulators of cell cycle progression. This kinase is a catalytic subunit of the protein kinase complex that is important for cell cycle G1 phase progression and G1/S transition. The activity of this kinase first appears in mid-G1 phase, which is controlled by the regulatory subunits including D-type cyclins and members of INK4 family of CDK inhibitors.

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.

Subunit:

Interaction with D-type G1 cyclins. Cyclin binding promotes enzyme activation by phosphorylation at Thr-177. Binds to RUNX1, CDKN2D, FBXO7 and CDKN2C/p18-INK4c. Forms a cytoplasmic complex with Hsp90/HSP90AB1 and CDC37. FBXO7-binding promotes D-type cyclin binding. Interacts with Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus (KSHV) V-cyclin and herpesvirus saimiri (V-cyclin/ECLF2); the CDK6/V-cyclin complex phosphorylates NPM1 and thus lead to viral reactivation by reducing viral LANA levels.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle. Note=Localized to the ruffling edge of spreading fibroblasts. Kinase activity only in nucleus.

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.

Post-translational modifications:

Thr-177 phosphorylation and Tyr-24 dephosphorylation promotes kinase activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. CDC2/CDKX subfamily.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:
Q00534

Gene ID:
1021

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1021](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12571](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 114483](#)Rat

[Omim: 603368](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q00534](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q64261](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 119882](#)Human

[Unigene: 31672](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 389058](#)Mouse

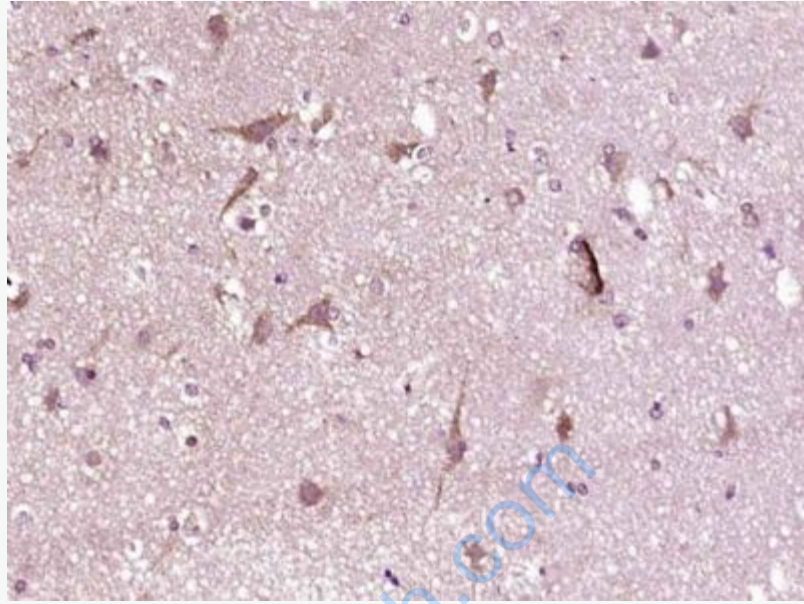
[Unigene: 399714](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 162731](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Cyclin Dependent Kinase 6(CDK6)—
周期素依赖性激酶6,是细胞周期在G1期向S期进展的关键因素之一.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (phospho-CDK6 (Tyr24)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL5287R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.