Recombinant Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301028L**

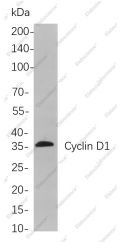
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Cyclin D1 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C110652
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:200-1:1000
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000-1:20000
IP	1:50-1:200,

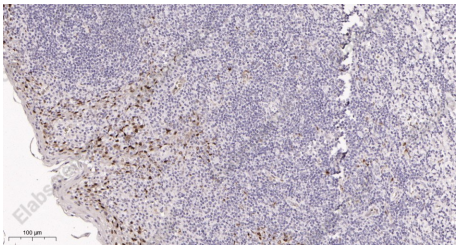
Data



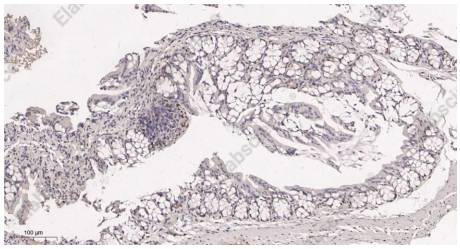
Western Blot with Recombinant Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: Mosue spleen cells.

Observed-MW:36 kDa

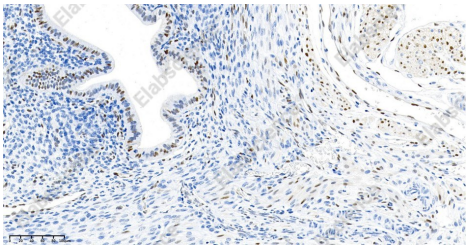
Calculated-MW:34 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using Recombinant Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using Recombinant Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse uterus using Recombinant Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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.

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