Best Tools for immunology Research

Cyclin D1 (Phospho Ser90) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1574
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;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 BCL1 PRAD1
Protein Name :	Cyclin D1 (Phospho Ser90)
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

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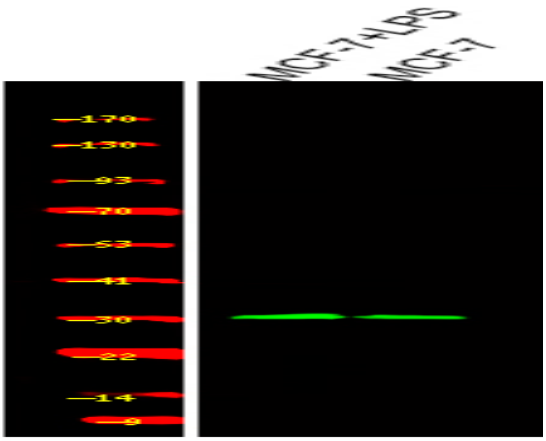
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D1 (Phospho Ser90)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Cyclin D1 (Phospho Ser90)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	33kD
Background :	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. Ubiquitination leads to its degradation and G1 arrest.,PTM:Phosphorylation at Thr-286 by MAP kinases is required for ubiquitination and degradation following DNA damage. It probably plays an essential role for recognition by the FBXO31 component of SCF (SKP1-cullin-F-box) protein ligase complex.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family. Cyclin D subfamily.,subunit:Interacts with the CDK4 and CDK6 protein kinases to form a serine/threonine kinase holoenzyme complex. The cyclin subunit imparts substrate specificity to the complex.,
Function :	cell cycle checkpoint, DNA damage checkpoint, regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity, G1/S transition of mitotic cell cycle, mitotic cell cycle, re-entry into mitotic cell cycle, liver development, regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, reproductive developmental process,protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic

process, response to DNA damage stimulus, ER-nuclear signaling pathway, response to unfolded protein, cell cycle, mitotic cell cycle checkpoint,cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, intracellular signaling cascade, regulation of mitotic cell cycle, sex differentiation, response to nutrient, positive regulation of cell proliferation, gonad development, male gonad development, response to radiation, response to UV, response to light stimulus,

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. .

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000