

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3067a

Specification

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession P24941

Other Accession <u>Q63699</u>, <u>P97377</u>, <u>Q55076</u>, <u>Q5E9Y0</u>

Reactivity Human

Predicted Bovine, Hamster, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1017

Other Names

Cyclin-dependent kinase 2, Cell division protein kinase 2, p33 protein kinase, CDK2, CDKN2

Target/Specificity

This Cdk2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T160 of human Cdk2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Protein Information

Name CDK2

Synonyms CDKN2



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Function Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis (PubMed: 10499802, PubMed: 10884347, PubMed: 10995386, PubMed: 10995387, PubMed: 11051553, PubMed: 11113184, PubMed: 12944431, PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 17495531, PubMed: 19966300, PubMed: 20935635, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:21596315, PubMed:28216226, PubMed:28666995). Phosphorylates CABLES1, CTNNB1, CDK2AP2, ERCC6, NBN, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2 (PubMed:10499802, PubMed:10995386, PubMed:10995387, PubMed:11051553, PubMed: 11113184, PubMed: 12944431, PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 19966300, PubMed: 20935635, PubMed: 21262353, PubMed: 21596315, PubMed: 28216226). Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA (PubMed: 11051553). Acts at the G1-S transition to promote the E2F transcriptional program and the initiation of DNA synthesis, and modulates G2 progression; controls the timing of entry into mitosis/meiosis by controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/CDK1 by phosphorylation, and coordinates the activation of cyclin B/CDK1 at the centrosome and in the nucleus (PubMed:18372919, PubMed:19238148, PubMed:19561645). Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (PubMed:18372919, PubMed:19238148, PubMed:19561645). Activity of CDK2 is maximal during S phase and G2; activated by interaction with cyclin E during the early stages of DNA synthesis to permit G1-S transition, and subsequently activated by cyclin A2 (cyclin A1 in germ cells) during the late stages of DNA replication to drive the transition from S phase to mitosis, the G2 phase (PubMed:18372919, PubMed:19238148, PubMed:19561645). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed: 20935635). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress- mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC (PubMed: 19966300). Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis; regulates homologous recombination-dependent repair by phosphorylating BRCA2, this phosphorylation is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis (PubMed: 15800615, PubMed: 20195506, PubMed: 21319273). In response to DNA damage, double- strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2- mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation (PubMed: 15800615). Involved in regulation of telomere repair by mediating phosphorylation of NBN (PubMed: 28216226). Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1 (PubMed: 10499802). NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication (PubMed:11051553). Cyclin E/CDK2-mediated phosphorylation of NPAT at G1-S transition and until prophase stimulates the NPAT-mediated activation of histone gene transcription during S phase (PubMed: 10995386, PubMed: 10995387). Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated (PubMed: 20147522). Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner (PubMed: 20079829). USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition (PubMed: 21596315). CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization (PubMed: 21262353). Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed: 29203878). Acts as a regulator of the phosphatidylinositol 3- kinase/protein kinase B signal transduction by mediating phosphorylation of the C-terminus of protein kinase B (PKB/AKT1 and PKB/AKT2), promoting its activation (PubMed:24670654).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)(2)D(3)

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

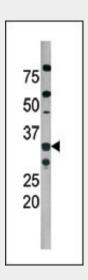
• Western Blot



• Blocking Peptides

- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Images



The anti-Phospho-Cdk2-T160 Pab (Cat. #AP3067a) is used in Western blot to detect Phospho-Cdk2-T160 in A2058 tissue lysate

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Background

Cdk2 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 protein forms a trimeric complex with cyclin H and MAT1, which functions as a Cdk-activating kinase (CAK). It is an essential component of the transcription factor TFIIH, that is involved in transcription initiation and DNA repair. This protein is thought to serve as a direct link between the regulation of transcription and the cell cycle.

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - References

Bicaku, E., et al., Tissue Cell 37(1):53-58 (2005).

Lolli, G., et al., Structure (Camb.) 12(11):2067-2079 (2004).

Ito, S., et al., Genes Cells 9(10):983-992 (2004).

Zhou, M., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(22):12666-12671 (2003).

Kino, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 298(1):17-23 (2002).

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Citations

• Phosphorylation of CDK2 on threonine 160 influences silencing of sex chromosome during male meiosis.