

Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69365

#### Specification

## **Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IF <u>P51946</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

#### **Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 902

Other Names CCNH; Cyclin-H; MO15-associated protein; p34; p37

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

**Format** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

## **Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CCNH

#### Function

Regulates CDK7, the catalytic subunit of the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) enzymatic complex. CAK activates the cyclin-associated kinases CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6 by threonine phosphorylation. CAK complexed to the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the repetitive C-terminal domain (CTD) of its large subunit (POLR2A), allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts. Involved in cell cycle control and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II. Its expression and activity are constant throughout the cell cycle.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

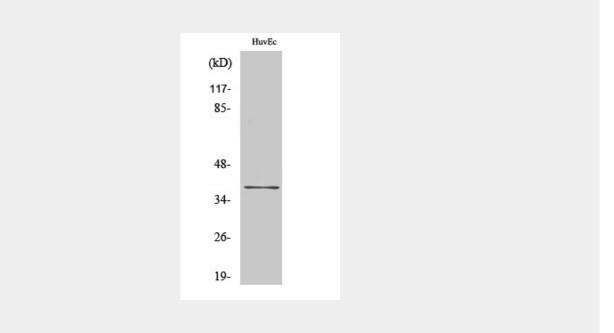


# Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

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Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Images
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## Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Regulates CDK7, the catalytic subunit of the CDK- activating kinase (CAK) enzymatic complex. CAK activates the cyclin-associated kinases CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6 by threonine phosphorylation. CAK complexed to the core-TFIIH basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the repetitive C-terminal domain (CTD) of its large subunit (POLR2A), allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts. Involved in cell cycle control and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II. Its expression and activity are constant throughout the cell cycle.