

CDK2 Antibody (T14)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7518d**Specification**

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P24941
Other Accession	Q80YP0 , Q00526 , P23437 , Q63699 , P97377 , Q55076 , Q5E9Y0
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Hamster, Mouse, Rat, Xenopus
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1-30

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - 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 peptide between 1-30 amino acids from human CDK2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:10~50

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

CDK2 Antibody (T14) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Protein Information**Name** CDK2

Synonyms CDKN2

Function Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis. Phosphorylates CTNNB1, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2. Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA. 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. Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in human embryonic stem cells (hESCs). 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. EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing. Phosphorylates CABLES1 (By similarity). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC. 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. In response to DNA damage, double-strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2-mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1. NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication. 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. Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated. Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner. USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition. CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization. Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (PubMed:[12944431](#)). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed:[29203878](#)).

Cellular Location

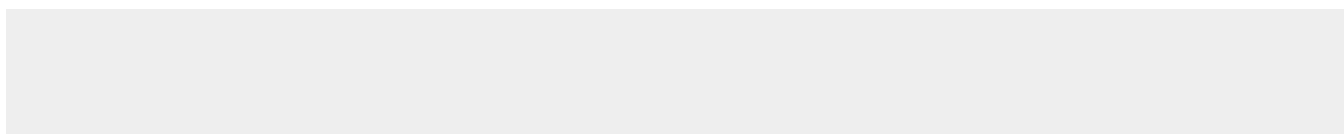
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)(2)D(3)

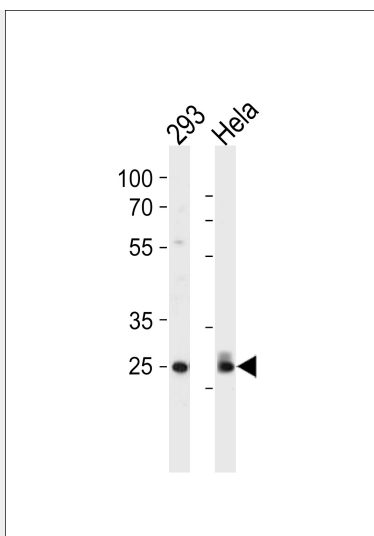
CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Protocols

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

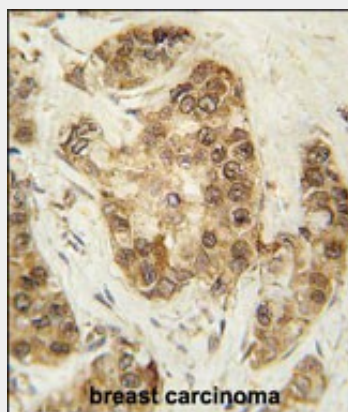
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Images





Cdk2 Antibody (T14) (Cat. #AP7518d) western blot analysis in 293, HeLa cell line lysates (35 µg/lane). This demonstrates the hCdk2 antibody detected the hCdk2 protein (arrow).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with CDK2 Antibody (T14) (Cat. #AP7518d), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Background

CDK2 is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. This protein kinase is highly similar to the gene products of *S. cerevisiae* cdc28, and *S. pombe* cdc2. It is a catalytic subunit of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase complex, whose activity is restricted to the G1-S phase, and essential for cell cycle G1/S phase transition. This protein associates with and is regulated by the regulatory subunits of the complex including cyclin A or E, CDK inhibitor p21Cip1 (CDKN1A) and p27Kip1 (CDKN1B). Its activity is also regulated by its protein phosphorylation.

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - References

- Moshinsky, D.J., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 310(3):1026-1031 (2003).
- Chow, J.P., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(42):40815-40828 (2003).
- O'Nions, J., et al., *Oncogene* 22(46):7181-7191 (2003).
- Yun, J., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278(38):36966-36972 (2003).
- Izumiya, Y., et al., *J. Virol.* 77(17):9652-9661 (2003).

CDK2 Antibody (T14) - Citations

- [The substitution of SERCA2 redox cysteine 674 promotes pulmonary vascular remodeling by](#)

[activating IRE1 /XBP1s pathway](#)

- [Targeting the overexpressed CREB inhibits esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cell growth.](#)