

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find Antibody

CDC2L5 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00008621-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CDC2L5 DNA using DNAx™ Immune t echnology.
Technology	<u>DNAx™ Immune</u>
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MLPEDKEADSLRGNISVKAVKKEVEKKLRCLLADLPLPPELPGGDDLSKSPEEKKTATQLHSKR RPKICGPRYGETKEKDIDWGKRCVDKFDIIGIIGEGTYGQVYKARDKDTGEMVALKKVRLDNEKEG FPITAIREIKILRQLTHQSIINMKEIVTDKEDALDFKKDKGAFYLVFEYMDHDLMGLLESGLVHFNENHI KSFMRQLMEGLDYCHKKNFLHRDIKCSNILLNNRGQIKLADFGLARLYSSEESRPYTNKVITLWYRP PELLLGEERYTPAIDVWSCGCILGELFTKKPIFQANQELAQLELIRHEENEVSDKQI
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

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Product Information

Gene Info — CDC2L5

Entrez GenelD	<u>8621</u>
GeneBank Accession#	ENST0000326351
Protein Accession#	ENSP00000313986
Gene Name	CDC2L5
Gene Alias	CDC2L, CHED, FLJ35215, KIAA1791
Gene Description	cell division cycle 2-like 5 (cholinesterase-related cell division controller)
Omim ID	<u>603309</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Ontology Gene Summary	Hyperlink The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the cyclin-dependent serine/threonine protein ki nase family. Members of this family are well known for their essential roles as master switches in cell cycle control. Some of the cell cycle control kinases are able to phosphorylate proteins that ar e important for cell differentiation and apoptosis, thus provide connections between cell proliferati on, differentiation, and apoptosis. Proteins of this family may also be involved in non-cell cycle-rel ated functions, such as neurocytoskeleton dynamics. The exact function of this protein has not yet been determined. It has unusually large N- and C-termini and is ubiquitously expressed in many tis sues. Two alternatively spliced variants are described. [provided by RefSeq