

CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6

Catalog # MAB1449

Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant CCND1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human CCND1.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	33.7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form	Lyophilized
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG2a
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (4 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (8 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) (8 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from 1.2% sodium acetate (2 mg BSA, 0.01 mg sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C on dry atmosphere. After reconstitution with 1 mL of 1.2% sodium acetate or neutral PBS and concentration will be 100 ug/mL, store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

- Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections)
- Immunocytochemistry

Gene Info — CCND1

Entrez GeneID [595](#)

Gene Name CCND1

Gene Alias BCL1, D11S287E, PRAD1, U21B31

Gene Description cyclin D1

Omim ID [151400](#) [168461](#) [193300](#) [254500](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance throughout the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protein Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and overexpression of this gene, which alters cell cycle progression, are observed frequently in a variety of tumors and may contribute to tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations B-cell CLL/lymphoma 1|G1/S-specific cyclin D1

Publication Reference

- [Cyclin D1 expression is regulated by the retinoblastoma protein.](#)

Muller H, Lukas J, Schneider A, Warthoe P, Bartek J, Eilers M, Strauss M.
PNAS 1994 Apr; 91(8):2945.

Application: WB-Ce, WB-Tr, Human, MRC-5, MCF-7, U20S, BT549, Saos-2, C33A, MTSV-1, 293, SiHa cells

- [Function of a human cyclin gene as an oncogene.](#)

Hinds PW, Dowdy SF, Eaton EN, Arnold A, Weinberg RA.

PNAS 1994 Jan; 91(2):709.

Application: WB-Tr, Rat, BRK cells

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Wnt signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma in Situ](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastroesophageal Reflux](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hemophilia A](#)
- [Hepatoblastoma](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Intestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Diseases](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)

- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuroma](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Oropharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Peptic Ulcer](#)
- [Pituitary Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prolactinoma](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Hyperplasia](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)

- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)