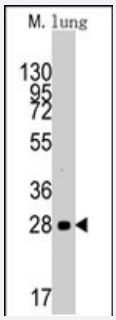
CCND1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB2538 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of CCND1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2538) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35 ug/lane). CCND1 (arrow) was detected using the purified polyclonal antibody.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CCND1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to amino acids 147-175 of human CCND1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Ammonium sulfate precipitation
Recommend Usage	ELISA Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

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Gene Info — CCND1

Entrez GeneID	595
Protein Accession#	NP_444284;Q6FI00
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 degradatio n 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 f or cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protei n Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and ov erexpression 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

- UVA-induced cell cycle progression is mediated by a disintegrin and metalloprotease/epidermal growth factor receptor/AKT/Cyclin D1 pathways in keratinocytes.

  He YY, Council SE, Feng L, Chignell CF.

  Cancer Research 2008 May; 68(10):3752.

  Application: WB-Tr, Human, HaCaT cells

- A genotype-phenotype examination of cyclin D1 on risk and outcome of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.

  Marsit CJ, Black CC, Posner MR, Kelsey KT.

  Clinical Cancer Research 2008 Apr; 14(8):2371.

- The helix-loop-helix protein Id1 requires cyclin D1 to promote the proliferation of mammary epithelial cell acini.

  Caldon CE, Swarbrick A, Lee CS, Sutherland RL, Musgrove EA.

  Cancer Research 2008 Apr; 68(8):3026.

  Application: WB, Human, MCF-10A 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