

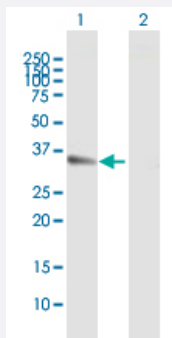
MaxPab®

CCND1 purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B02P)

Catalog # H00000595-B02P

Size 50 ug

Applications

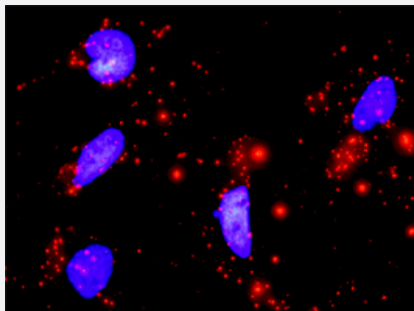


Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CCND1 expression in transfected 293T cell line ([H00000595-T03](#)) by CCND1 MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

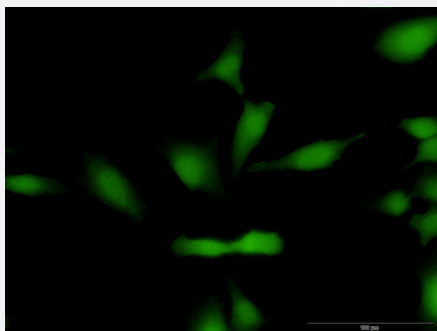
Lane 1: CCND1 transfected lysate (33.70 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



In situ Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Proximity Ligation Analysis of protein-protein interactions between CDK4 and CCND1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-CDK4 rabbit purified polyclonal 1:1200 and anti-CCND1 mouse purified polyclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex, and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence of purified MaxPab antibody to CCND1 on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 30 ug/ml]

Specification

Product Description

Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CCND1 protein.

Immunogen	CCND1 (AAH23620.1, 1 a.a. ~ 295 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MEHQLLCCEVETIRRAYPDANLLNDRVLRAMLKAEETCAPSVSYFKCVQKEVLPSMRKIVATWML EVCEEQKCEEEVFPLAMNYLDRFLSLEPVKKSRLLGATCMFVASKMKETIPLTAEKLCIYDNS IRPEELLQMELLLWNKLKWNLAAMTPHDFIEHFLSKMPEAEENKQIIRKHAQTFVALCATDVKFISN PPSMVAAGSVVAAVQGLNLRSPNNFLSYRRLTRFLSRVIKCDPDCLRACQEQIEALLESSLRQAQ QNMDPKAAEEEEEEEEEEVDLACTPTDVRDVI
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
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)

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Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

[Protocol Download](#)

- In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

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- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence of purified MaxPab antibody to CCND1 on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 30 ug/ml]

Gene Info — CCND1

Entrez GeneID	595
GeneBank Accession#	NM_053056
Protein Accession#	AAH23620.1

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

- [Myeloid leukemia factor-1 is a novel modulator of neonatal rat cardiomyocyte proliferation.](#)

Rangrez AY, Pott J, Kluge A, Frauen R, Stiebeling K, Hoppe P, Sossalla S, Frey N, Frank D.

Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 2017 Jan; 1864(4):634.

Application: WB, Rat, Neonatal rat cardiomyocytes (NRVCMs)

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](#)