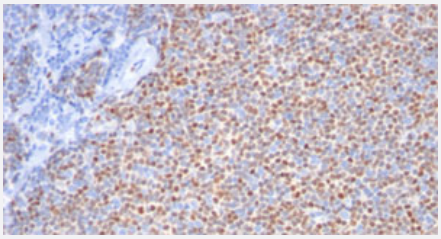
CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6

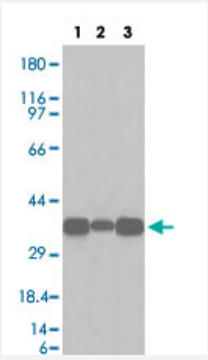
Catalog # MAB11280 Size 100 ug

Applications



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

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human mantle cell lymphoma with CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6 (Cat # MAB11280) using peroxidase-conjugate and DAB chromogen. Immunohistochemical staining of formalin/paraffin tissues is enhanced by unmasking of the target epitope by boiling the tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10 min followed by cooling at room temp for 20 min.



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of C2C12, HepG2 and NIH3T3 cell lysates using CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6 (Cat # MAB11280) at 5 ug/ml.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length CCND1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human CCND1.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity chromatography

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Isotype	IgG2a, kappa
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (5-10 ug/ml) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 0.2 mg/ml PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% 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

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

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human mantle cell lymphoma with CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6 (Cat # MAB11280) using peroxidase-conjugate and DAB chromogen.
  Immunohistochemical staining of formalin/paraffin tissues is enhanced by unmasking of the target epitope by boiling the tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10 min followed by cooling at room temp for 20 min.

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of C2C12, HepG2 and NIH3T3 cell lysates using CCND1 monoclonal antibody, clone DCS-6 (Cat # MAB11280) at 5 ug/ml.

Gene Info — CCND1

Entrez GeneID	595
Protein Accession#	NP_444284
Gene Name	CCND1
Gene Alias	BCL1, D11S287E, PRAD1, U21B31
Gene Description	cyclin D1
Omim ID	151400 168461 193300 254500
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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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

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

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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

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- 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

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- 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

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- Skin Neoplasms
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Translocation
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Uterine Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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