

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Cyclin D1/CCND1 Antibody	
Gene Name	CCND1	
Source	Rabbit	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D1	
concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	34KD	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section (IHC): 1:20-100 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF): 1:20-100 Immunoprecipitation: 1:20	

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

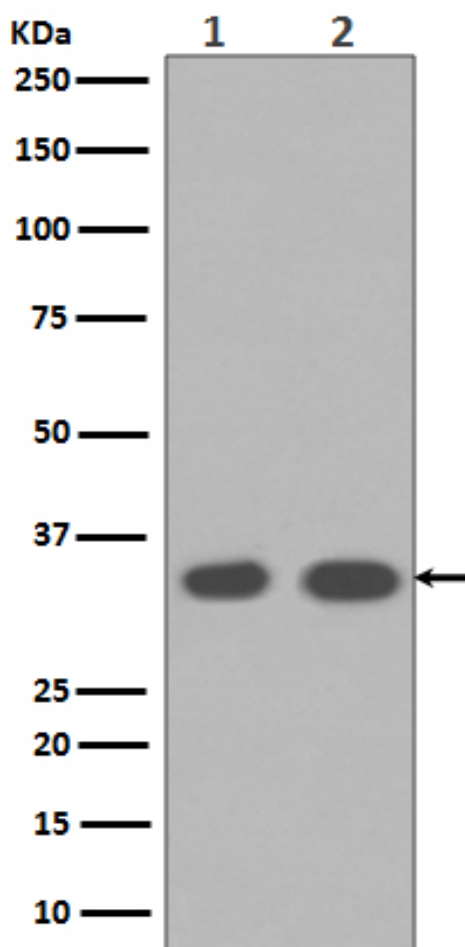
Background Information

Cyclin D1, also known as CCND1, is a human gene. 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. Cyclin D1 encodes the regulatory subunit of a holoenzyme that phosphorylates and inactivates the retinoblastoma protein and promotes progression through the G1-S phase of the cell cycle. Amplification or overexpression of cyclin D1 plays pivotal roles in the development of a subset of human cancers including parathyroid adenoma, breast cancer, colon cancer, lymphoma, melanoma, and prostate cancer. The cyclin D1 gene is overexpressed in human breast cancers and is required for oncogene-induced tumorigenesis. Briskin et al. (2003) found that prolactin induced IGF2 mRNA and IGF2 induced cyclin D1 protein expression in mouse mammary epithelial cultures. And they also concluded that IGF2 is a mediator of prolactin-induced alveologenesis and that prolactin, IGF2, and cyclin D1 are components of a developmental pathway in mammary gland.

Reference

Anti-Cyclin D1/CCND1 Antibody 被引用在9文献中。

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Cyclin D1 expression in (1)MCF-7 cell lysates;(2) LnCaP cell lysates.