
Summary

Production Name	Cyclin H Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IF,IHC,WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CCNH
Alternative Names	CCNH; Cyclin-H; MO15-associated protein; p34; p37
Gene ID	902.0
SwissProt ID	P51946.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin H. AA range:274-323

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	38kD

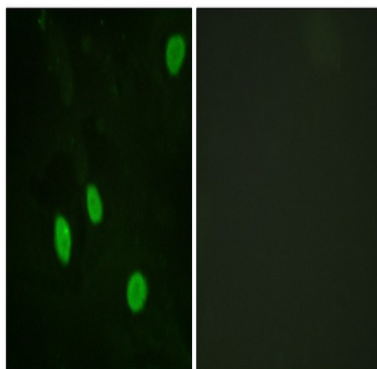
Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance through 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 CDK7 kinase and ring finger protein MAT1. The kinase complex is able to phosphorylate CDK2 and CDC2 kinases, thus functions as a CDK-activating kinase (CAK). This cyclin and its kinase partner are components of TFIIF, as well as RNA polymerase II protein complexes. They participate in two different transcriptional regulation processes, suggesting an important link between basal transcription control and the cell cycle machinery. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 4. Alternate splicing results in multiple function: Regulates CDK7, the catalytic subunit of the CDK-activating kinase (CAK) enzymatic complex. CAK activates the cyclin-associated kinases CDC2/CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 and CDK6 by threonine phosphorylation. CAK complexed to the core-TFIIF basal transcription factor activates RNA polymerase II by serine phosphorylation of the repetitive C-terminus domain (CTD) of its large subunit (POLR2A), allowing its escape from the promoter and elongation of the transcripts. Involved in cell cycle control and in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II. Its expression and activity are constant throughout the cell cycle. Similarity: Belongs to the cyclin family. Similarity: Belongs to the cyclin family. Cyclin C subfamily. Subunit: Associates primarily with CDK7 and MAT1 to form the CAK complex. CAK can further associate with the core-TFIIF to form the TFIIF basal transcription factor.

Research Area

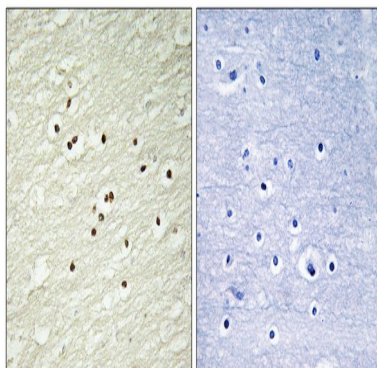
Nucleotide excision repair; Cell_Cycle_G1S; Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA;

Image Data

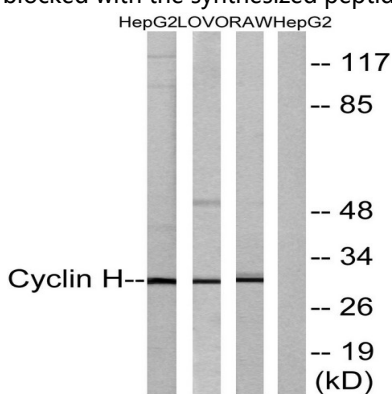


Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Cyclin H Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

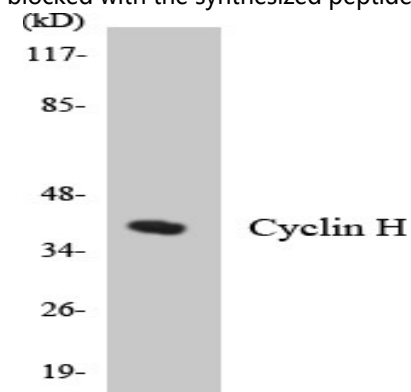
Product Name: Cyclin H Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09602



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Cyclin H Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

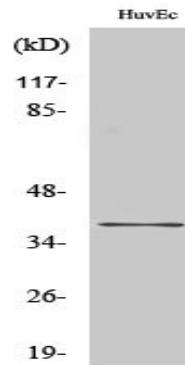


Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, LOVO, and RAW264.7 cells, using Cyclin H Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using Cyclin H antibody.

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Western Blot analysis of various cells using Cyclin H Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003, Inventbiotech, MN, USA) .

Note

For research use only.