



Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16725
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Pig
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CCND1
Protein Name	G1/S-specific cyclin-D1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin D1. AA range:246-295
Specificity	Cyclin D1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin D1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CCND1; BCL1; PRAD1; G1/S-specific cyclin-D1; B-cell lymphoma 1 protein; BCL-1; BCL-1 oncogene; PRAD1 oncogene
Observed Band	33kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nucleus membrane . Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes accumulate at the nuclear membrane and are then translocated to the nucleus through interaction with KIP/CIP family members. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Placenta,Tongue,
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of B-lymphocytic malignancy, particularly mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL). Translocation t(11;14)(q13;q32) with immunoglobulin gene regions. Activation of CCND1 may be oncogenic by directly altering progression through the cell cycle.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of multiple myeloma [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(11;14)(q13;q32) with the IgH locus.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving CCND1 may be a cause of parathyroid adenomas [MIM:168461]. Translocation t(11;11)(q13;p15) with the parathyroid hormone (PTH) enhancer.,function:Essential for the control of the cell cycle at the G1/S (start) transition.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,PTM:Following DNA damage it is ubiquitinated by some SCF (SKP1-cullin-F-box) protein ligase complex containing FBXO31.

**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 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, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images