Purified Mouse Anti-human/rat Cyclin D1 Antibody *CD1.1, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V103415
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human, rat
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	Cyclin D1
Clone	CD1.1

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	FC, IP, WB, IHC(P), IHC(F), ICC, ELISA

Applications

G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 is a 34 kDa protein that can be expressed in the intracellular, host cell nucleus and cytosol of cells. It is sometimes called BCL-1 oncogene, PRAD1 oncogene and B-cell lymphoma 1 protein. In humans, G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 binds to histone deacetylase, enzyme and protein kinase. It has been closely linked to critical functions like cyclin-dependent protein serine/threonine kinase regulator, protein kinase and transcription corepressor activity. Sequencing of G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 has exemplified it contains a primary structural unit, the cyclin N-terminal domain. G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 plays an important role in organismal processes, namely, transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter, mitotic cell cycle phase transition and response to organonitrogen compound. It suppresses transcription by RNA polymerase II, epithelial cell differentiation and cell cycle arrest while also upregulates mammary gland epithelial cell proliferation, G2/M transition of mitotic cell cycle and protein phosphorylation. G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 is the subject of intensive examination because of the fact that it is a component of the cytokine-mediated signaling pathway and Wnt signaling pathway. Mutations and abnormalities in G1/S-specific cyclin-D1 have been closely linked to a number of diseases, for instance, multiple myeloma (MM). Multiple myeloma, a disorder characterized by paraproteinemia and abnormality of blood and blood-forming tissues, has in particular been of interest to researchers.