



# Phospho-CDK1/CDK2/CDK3 (T14) Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

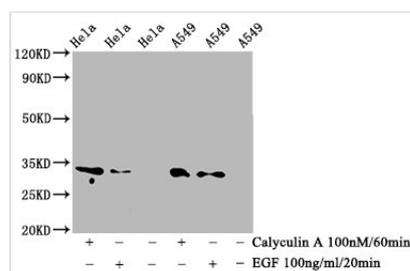
<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA361848A14phHU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	Cyclin-dependent kinase 1
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P06493/P24941/Q00526
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from Human Phospho-CDK1 (T14)
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Plays a key role in the control of the eukaryotic cell cycle by modulating the centrosome cycle as well as mitotic onset; promotes G2-M transition, and regulates G1 progress and G1-S transition via association with multiple interphase cyclins. Required in higher cells for entry into S-phase and mitosis. Phosphorylates PARVA/actopaxin, APC, AMPH, APC, BARD1, Bcl-xL/BCL2L1, BRCA2, CALD1, CASP8, CDC7, CDC20, CDC25A, CDC25C, CC2D1A, CENPA, CSNK2 proteins/CKII, FZR1/CDH1, CDK7, CEBPB, CHAMP1, DMD/dystrophin, EEF1 proteins/EF-1, EZH2, KIF11/EG5, EGFR, FANCG, FOS, GFAP, GOLGA2/GM130, GRASP1, UBE2A/hHR6A, HIST1H1 proteins/histone H1, HMGA1, HIVEP3/KRC, LMNA, LMNB, LMNC, LBR, LATS1, MAP1B, MAP4, MARCKS, MCM2, MCM4, MKLP1, MYB, NEFH, NFIC, NPC/nuclear pore complex, PITPNM1/NIR2, NPM1, NCL, NUCKS1, NPM1/numatrin, ORC1, PRKAR2A, EEF1E1/p18, EIF3F/p47, p53/TP53, NONO/p54NRB, PAPOLA, PLEC/plectin, RB1, UL40/R2, RAB4A, RAP1GAP, RCC1, RPS6KB1/S6K1, KHDRBS1/SAM68, ESPL1, SKI, BIRC5/survivin, STIP1, TEX14, beta-tubulins, MAPT/TAU, NEDD1, VIM/vimentin, TK1, FOXO1, RUNX1/AML1, SIRT2 and RUNX2. CDK1/CDC2-cyclin-B controls pronuclear union in interphase fertilized eggs. Essential for early stages of embryonic development. During G2 and early mitosis, CDC25A/B/C-mediated dephosphorylation activates CDK1/cyclin complexes which phosphorylate several substrates that trigger at least centrosome separation, Golgi dynamics, nuclear envelope breakdown and chromosome condensation. Once chromosomes are condensed and aligned at the metaphase plate, CDK1 activity is switched off by WEE1- and PKMYT1-mediated phosphorylation to allow sister chromatid separation, chromosome decondensation, reformation of the nuclear envelope and cytokinesis. Inactivated by PKR/EIF2AK2- and WEE1-mediated phosphorylation upon DNA damage to stop cell cycle and genome replication at the G2 checkpoint thus facilitating DNA repair. Reactivated after successful DNA repair through WIP1-dependent signaling leading to CDC25A/B/C-mediated dephosphorylation and restoring cell cycle progression. In proliferating cells, CDK1-mediated FOXO1 phosphorylation at the G2-M phase represses FOXO1 interaction with 14-3-3 proteins and thereby promotes FOXO1 nuclear accumulation and transcription factor activity, leading to cell death of postmitotic neurons. The phosphorylation of beta-tubulins regulates microtubule dynamics during mitosis. NEDD1</p>



phosphorylation promotes PLK1-mediated NEDD1 phosphorylation and subsequent targeting of the gamma-tubulin ring complex (gTuRC) to the centrosome, an important step for spindle formation. In addition, CC2D1A phosphorylation regulates CC2D1A spindle pole localization and association with SCC1/RAD21 and centriole cohesion during mitosis. The phosphorylation of Bcl-xL/BCL2L1 after prolonged G2 arrest upon DNA damage triggers apoptosis. In contrast, CASP8 phosphorylation during mitosis prevents its activation by proteolysis and subsequent apoptosis. This phosphorylation occurs in cancer cell lines, as well as in primary breast tissues and lymphocytes. EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing. CALD1 phosphorylation promotes Schwann cell migration during peripheral nerve regeneration. CDK1-cyclin-B complex phosphorylates NCKAP5L and mediates its dissociation from centrosomes during mitosis (PubMed:26549230).

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Alias</b>	Cyclin-dependent kinase 1, CDK1, Cell division control protein 2 homolog, Cell division protein kinase 1, p34 protein kinase, CDK1, CDC2, CDC28A, CDKN1, P34CDC2
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Cell Biology
<b>Gene Names</b>	CDK1/CDK2/CDK3
<b>Clone No.</b>	4C12

### Image



### Western Blot

Positive WB detected in HeLa whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate (treated with Calyculin A or EGF)  
 All lanes Phospho-CDK1/CDK2/CDK3 antibody at 0.76µg/ml  
 Secondary  
 Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution  
 Predicted band size: 34 KDa  
 Observed band size: 34 KDa

### Description

To manufacture the phospho-CDK1/CDK2/CDK3 (T14) recombinant monoclonal antibody, the journey begins with the retrieval of genes responsible for encoding the CDK1/CDK2/CDK antibody from rabbits that have previously been exposed to a synthesized peptide derived from the human CDK1/CDK2/CDK protein phosphorylated at T14. Subsequently, these antibody genes are skillfully cloned



into specialized expression vectors. Following this genetic modification, the modified vectors are carefully introduced into host suspension cells, which are then diligently cultured to promote the expression and secretion of antibodies. After this cultivation phase, the phospho-CDK1/CDK2/CDK3 (T14) recombinant monoclonal antibody is meticulously purified from the cell culture supernatant through the application of affinity chromatography. Finally, the antibody's functionality is rigorously assessed through ELISA and WB, conclusively affirming its ability to effectively react with the human CDK1/CDK2/CDK protein phosphorylated at T14.