# Anti-Cdk1 [17 (A17)]

Catalogue number: 151037 Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

#### Contributor

**Inventor:** Julian Gannon

Institute: Cancer Research UK, London Research Institute: Clare Hall Laboratories

Images:

## **Tool details**

#### \*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Name: Anti-Cdk1 [17 (A17)]

ols.org Alternate name: Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 1; Cell Division Cycle 2, G1 To S And G2 To M; Cell Division Control Protein 2 Homolog; Cell Division Protein Kinase 1; P34 Protein Kinase; P34CDC2;

CDC28A; CDC2; Cell Cycle Controller CDC2; CDKN1

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Cdk1 (Cdc2) is a serine/threonine kinase which forms complexes with cyclins A and B which then phosphorylate a variety of target substrates to enable cell cycle progression. Therefore,

Cdk1 is a marker for proliferating tumour cells.

Purpose: Parental cell: Organism: Tissue: Model: Gender:

**Isotype:** IgG2a

Reactivity: Chicken; Human; Mouse; Rat; Xenopus laevis

Selectivity: Host: Mouse

**Immunogen:** A carboxy-terminal fragment starting at methionine 85 of p34 cdc2 (Xenopus laevis).

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:** 

Sequence:

**Growth properties:** Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

Tonsil

**Bacterial resistance:** Selectable markers: **Additional notes:** 

# **Target details**

Target: Cyclin dependent kinase 1 (Cdk1, cdc2)

**Target alternate names:** 

Target background: Cdk1 (Cdc2) is a serine/threonine kinase which forms complexes with cyclins A and B which then phosphorylate a variety of target substrates to enable cell cycle progression. Therefore, Cdk1 is a marker for proliferating tumour cells.

Molecular weight: 34 kDa

Ic50:

# **Applications**

cancer Tools.org Application: ELISA; IHC; IP; WB

**Application notes:** 

# Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Passage number: **Growth medium: Temperature: Atmosphere:** Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

#### Related tools

Related tools:

### References

References: Vsquez et al. 2016. Microbes Infect. :. PMID: 27717894. ; Plasmodium falciparum isolates from patients with uncomplicated malaria promote endothelial inflammation.; Intercellular adhesion molecule 1 serves as a primary cognate receptor for the Type IV pilus of nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae.; Novotny et al. 2016. Cell Microbiol.:. PMID: 26857242.; Perturbation of adhesion molecule-mediated chondrocyte-matrix interactions by 4-hydroxynonenal binding: implication in osteoarthritis pathogenesis.; El-Bikai et al. 2010. Arthritis Res Ther. 12(5):R201. PMID: 20977750.; Conway et al. 2010. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 298(2):H367-74. PMID: 19915176.; Endothelial cell responses to atheroprone flow are driven by two separate flow components: low time-average shear stress and fluid flow reversal.; Lauriello et al. 2005. Acta Otorhinolaryngol Ital. 25(5):284-91. PMID: 16602327.; A two-year course of specific immunotherapy or of continuous antihistamine treatment reverse eosinophilic inflammation in severe persistent allergic rhinitis.; Stanley et al. 2000. Biochem J. 351(Pt 1):79-86. PMID: 10998349.; The second domain of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) maintains the structural integrity of the leucocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1) ligand-binding site in the first domain.; Dransfield et al. 1992. J Cell Biol. 116(6):1527-35. PMID: Cancer Tools. Or 9 1541641.; Interaction of leukocyte integrins with ligand is necessary but not sufficient for function.