

Phospho-Cyclin H (Thr315) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10387

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA | 38 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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| WB (Western Blotting) | 1:500-2000 |
| IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) | 1:50-300 |
| IF (Immunofluorescence) | 1:50-300 |
| ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

Product Information

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|-----------------------|--|
| Conjugate | Unconjugate |
| Specificity | Phospho-Cyclin H (Thr315) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cyclin H protein only when phosphorylated at Thr315. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Format | Liquid |
| Formulation | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol |
| Shipping | Gel Pack |
| Storage | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| UniProt ID | P51946 |
| Entrez-Gene Id | 902 |

Product Description

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 transcript variants.