

## CDK4

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:** 34kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human CDK4

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

CDK4;CMM3;MGC14458;PSK-J3 ;

**Catalog #:** A0016

**Antibody Type:**

Monoclonal Antibody

**Species:** Mouse

**Gene ID:** 1019

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P11802

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Cyclin-dependent kinase activity is regulated by T-loop phosphorylation (Thr172 in the case of CDK4), by the abundance of their cyclin partners, and by association with CDK inhibitors of the Cip/Kip or INK family of proteins (1). The inactive ternary complex of CDK4/cyclin D and p27 Kip1/Cip1 requires extracellular mitogenic stimuli for the release and degradation of p27, which affects progression through the restriction point and pRb-dependent entry into S-phase (2). The active complex of CDK4/cyclin D targets the retinoblastoma protein for phosphorylation, allowing the release of E2F transcription factors that activate G1/S-phase gene expression (3). In HeLa cells, upon UV irradiation, upregulation of p16 INK4A association with CDK4/cyclin D3 leads to a G2 delay, implicating CDK4/cyclin D3 activity in progression through the G2-phase of the cell cycle (4).

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