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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Cyclin D2 [DCS-3]: MC0153, MC0153RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The proliferation of eukaryotic cells is controlled at specific points in the cell cycle, particularly at the G1 to S and the G2 to M transitions. It is well established that the Cdc2 p34-cyclin B protein kinase plays a critical role in the G2 to M transition, while cyclin A associates with Cdk2 p33 and functions in S phase. Considerable effort directed towards the identification of G1 cyclins has led to the isolation of cyclin D, cyclin C and cyclin E. Of these, cyclin D corresponds to a putative human oncogene, designated PRAD1, which maps at the site of the Bcl-1 rearrangement in certain lymphomas and leukemias. Two additional human type D cyclins, as well as their mouse homologs, have been identified. Evidence has established that members of the cyclin D family function to regulate phosphorylation of the retinoblastoma gene product, thereby activating E2F transcription factors.

Specifications:

Clone:	DCS-3
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Full length human Cyclin D2
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS 7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB

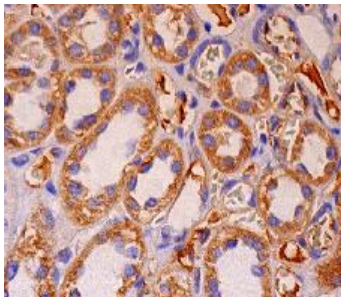
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Cyclin D2 Concentrated	MC0153	1 ml
Cyclin D2 Prediluted	MC0153RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Kidney
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 min Pressure Cooker or 30-60 min water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human kidney stained with anti-Cyclin D2 using DAB

References:

1. De novo CCND2 mutations leading to stabilization of cyclin D2 cause megalencephaly-polymicrogyria-polydactylyhydrocephalus syndrome. 4. Mirzaa, G.M., et al. Nat. Genet. 46: 510-515, 2014.
2. Tumour cell responses to new fibroblast growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors and identification of a gatekeeper mutation in FGFR3 as a mechanism of acquired resistance. Chell, V., et al. Oncogene 32: 3059-3070, 2013.
3. Rosiglitazone inhibits cell proliferation by inducing G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in ADPKD cyst-lining epithelia cells. Basic Clin. Pharmacol. 2.Liu, Y., et al. Toxicol. 106: 523-530, 2010.
4. Tumor suppressor p16INK4a determines sensitivity of human cells to transformation by cooperating cellular oncogenes. Drayton, S., et al. Cancer Cell 4: 301-310, 2003.

Orders: customercare@medaysis.com Support: techsupport@medaysis.com Tel: 510-509-3153 www.medaysis.com