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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Cyclin D3 [MD439]: MC0689

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Cyclin D3 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. Cyclin D3 plays a pivotal role in cell cycle regulation, particularly during the G1 phase, where cyclin D3 is essential for the transition to the S phase. This transition is crucial for DNA replication and cell division, making cyclin D3 a key player in cellular proliferation and growth. Dysregulation of cyclin D3 has been implicated in various cancers, as cyclin D3 can lead to uncontrolled cell division. Cyclin D3 interaction with cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) facilitates the phosphorylation of target proteins, which is necessary for the progression of the cell cycle. Diseases associated with CCND3 include Retinoblastoma and Plasma Cell Leukemia.

Specifications

Clone:	MD439
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Full length human Cyclin D3 aa 1-292
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, WB

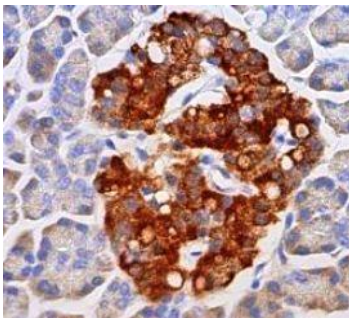
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Cyclin D3 [MD439] Concentrated	MC0689	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Tonsil, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate carcinoma
Concentrated Dilution:	25-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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 pancreas stained with anti-Cyclin D3 using DAB

References:

1. Inhibition of CK1ε potentiates the therapeutic efficacy of CDK4/6 inhibitor in breast cancer. Fabin Dang, et al. Nat Commun. Sep 10;12(1):5386, 2021. doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-25700-6.
2. The splicing factor RBM25 controls MYC activity in acute myeloid leukemia. Ying Ge, et al. Nat Commun. Jan 11;10(1):172, 2019. doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-08076-y.
3. Active form of AKT controls cell proliferation and response to apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma. Imge Kunter, et al. Oncol Rep. Feb;31(2):573-80, 2014. doi: 10.3892/or.2013.2932. Epub 2013 Dec 16.

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