abcam

ab224269

Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR165
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody doesn't react with CDK2, CDK3 and CDK5. Please contact us for more information.
Concentration	0.974 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	ab199376 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CDK1

Function Plays a key role in the control of the eukaryotic cell cycle by modulating the centrosome cycle as well as mitotic onset; promotes G2-M transition via association with multiple interphase cyclins (PubMed:16407259, PubMed:16933150, PubMed:17459720, PubMed:18356527, PubMed:19509060, PubMed:19917720, PubMed:20171170, PubMed:20935635, PubMed:20937773, PubMed:21063390, PubMed:2188730, PubMed:23355470, PubMed:2344612,

PubMed:23601106, PubMed:23602554, PubMed:25556658, PubMed:26829474, PubMed:27814491, PubMed:30139873, PubMed:30704899, PubMed:40440427). Phosphorylates PARVA/actopaxin, APC, AMPH, APC, ASB7, BARD1, Bcl-xL/BCL2L1, BRCA2, CALD1, CASP8, CDC7, CDC20, CDC25A, CDC25C, CC2D1A, CENPA, CSNK2 proteins/CKII, FZR1/CDH1, CDK7, CEBPB, CHAMP1, DMD/dystrophin, EEF1 proteins/EF-1, EZH2, KIF11/EG5, EGFR, FANCG, FOS, GFAP, GOLGA2/GM130, GRASP1, UBE2A/hHR6A, HIST1H1 proteins/histone H1, HMGA1, HIVEP3/KRC, UHRF1, KAT5, LMNA, LMNB, LBR, MKI67, LATS1, MAP1B, MAP4, MARCKS, MCM2, MCM4, MKLP1, MLST8, MYB, NEFH, NFIC, NPC/nuclear pore complex, PITPNM1/NIR2, NPM1, NCL, NUCKS1, NPM1/numatrin, ORC1, PRKAR2A, EEF1E1/p18, EIF3F/p47, p53/TP53, NONO/p54NRB, PAPOLA, PLEC/plectin, RB1, TPPP, UL40/R2, RAB4A, RAP1GAP, RBBP8/CtIP, RCC1, RPS6KB1/S6K1, KHDRBS1/SAM68, ESPL1, SKI, BIRC5/survivin, STIP1, TEX14, beta-tubulins, MAPT/TAU, NEDD1, VIM/vimentin, TK1, FOXO1, RUNX1/AML1, SAMHD1, SIRT2, CGAS and RUNX2 (PubMed:16407259, PubMed:16933150, PubMed:17459720, PubMed:18356527, PubMed:19202191, PubMed:19509060, PubMed:19917720, PubMed:20171170, PubMed:20935635, PubMed:20937773, PubMed:21063390, PubMed:2188730, PubMed:22411829, PubMed:23355470, PubMed:2344612, PubMed:23601106, PubMed:23602554, PubMed:25012651, PubMed:25556658, PubMed:26829474, PubMed:27814491, PubMed:30704899, PubMed:32351706, PubMed:34741373, PubMed:40440427). CDK1/CDC2-cyclin-B controls pronuclear union in interphase fertilized eggs (PubMed:18480403, PubMed:20360007). Essential for early stages of embryonic development (PubMed:18480403, PubMed:20360007). During G2 and early mitosis, CDC25A/B/C-mediated dephosphorylation activates CDK1/cyclin complexes which phosphorylate several substrates that trigger at least centrosome separation, Golgi dynamics, nuclear envelope breakdown and chromosome condensation (PubMed:18480403, PubMed:20360007, PubMed:2188730, PubMed:2344612, PubMed:30139873). Once chromosomes are condensed and aligned at the metaphase plate, CDK1 activity is switched off by WEE1- and PKMYT1-mediated phosphorylation to allow sister chromatid separation, chromosome decondensation, reformation of the nuclear envelope and cytokinesis (PubMed:18480403, PubMed:20360007). Phosphorylates KRT5 during prometaphase and metaphase (By similarity). Inactivated by PKR/EIF2AK2- and WEE1-mediated phosphorylation upon DNA damage to stop cell cycle and genome replication at the G2 checkpoint thus facilitating DNA repair (PubMed:20360007). Reactivated after successful DNA repair through WIP1-dependent signaling leading to CDC25A/B/C-mediated dephosphorylation and restoring cell cycle progression (PubMed:20395957). Catalyzes lamin (LMNA, LMNB1 and LMNB2) phosphorylation at the onset of mitosis, promoting nuclear envelope breakdown (PubMed:2188730, PubMed:2344612, PubMed:37788673). In proliferating cells, CDK1-mediated FOXO1 phosphorylation at the G2-M phase represses FOXO1 interaction with 14-3-3 proteins and thereby promotes FOXO1 nuclear accumulation and transcription factor activity, leading to cell death of postmitotic neurons (PubMed:18356527). The phosphorylation of beta-tubulins regulates microtubule dynamics during mitosis (PubMed:16371510). NEDD1 phosphorylation promotes PLK1-mediated NEDD1 phosphorylation and subsequent targeting of the gamma-tubulin ring complex (gTuRC) to the centrosome, an important step for spindle formation (PubMed:19509060). In addition, CC2D1A phosphorylation regulates CC2D1A spindle pole localization and association with SCC1/RAD21 and centriole cohesion during mitosis (PubMed:20171170). The phosphorylation of Bcl-xL/BCL2L1 after prolongated G2 arrest upon DNA damage triggers apoptosis (PubMed:19917720). In contrast, CASP8 phosphorylation during mitosis prevents its activation by proteolysis and subsequent apoptosis (PubMed:20937773). This phosphorylation occurs in cancer

cell lines, as well as in primary breast tissues and lymphocytes (PubMed:20937773). EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing (PubMed:20935635). CALD1 phosphorylation promotes Schwann cell migration during peripheral nerve regeneration (By similarity). CDK1-cyclin-B complex phosphorylates NCKAP5L and mediates its dissociation from centrosomes during mitosis (PubMed:26549230). Regulates the amplitude of the cyclic expression of the core clock gene BMAL1 by phosphorylating its transcriptional repressor NR1D1, and this phosphorylation is necessary for SCF(FBXW7)-mediated ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of NR1D1 (PubMed:27238018). Phosphorylates EML3 at 'Thr-881' which is essential for its interaction with HAUS augmin-like complex and TUBG1 (PubMed:30723163). Phosphorylates CGAS during mitosis, leading to its inhibition, thereby preventing CGAS activation by self DNA during mitosis (PubMed:32351706). Phosphorylates SKA3 on multiple sites during mitosis which promotes SKA3 binding to the NDC80 complex and anchoring of the SKA complex to kinetochores, to enable stable attachment of mitotic spindle microtubules to kinetochores (PubMed:28479321, PubMed:31804178, PubMed:32491969). (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) in hepatocytes and facilitates its cell entry.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab224269 is the carrier-free version of ab133327.

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

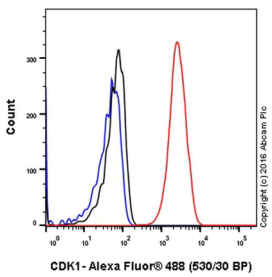
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

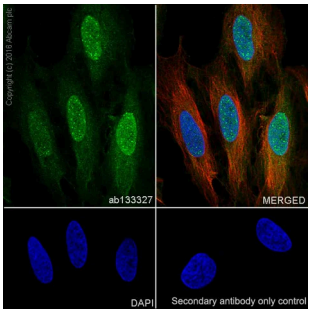
5 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free (ab224269)

CDK1 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-CDK1 antibody

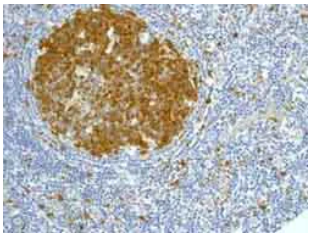
Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of Jurkat (human acute T cell leukemia) cells labeling CDK1 with purified ab133327 at 1/130 dilution (10ug/mL) (red). Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilised with 90% methanol. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®488) (1/2000 dilution) was used as the secondary antibody. Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black) was used as the isotype control, cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue) was used as the unlabeled control.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab133327).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free (ab224269)

CDK1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-CDK1 antibody

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling CDK1 with ab133327 at 1/500 dilution (0.6 µg/ml). Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% tritonX-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889, an anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/200 (2.5 µg/ml). ab150077, a Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (2 µg/ml). DAPI nuclear counterstain. Confocal image showing strong nuclear and weakly cytoplasmic staining on HeLa cell line.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab133327).

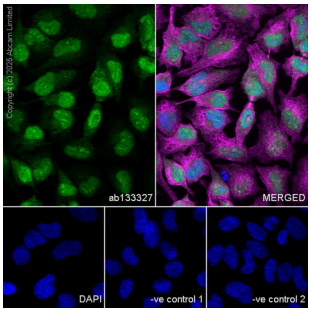


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free (ab224269)

CDK1 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CDK1 antibody

This IHC data was generated using the same anti-CDK1 antibody clone [EPR165] in a different buffer formulation (cat# ab133327).
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue labelling CDK1 with ab133327 at 1/250 dilution.

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free (ab224269)

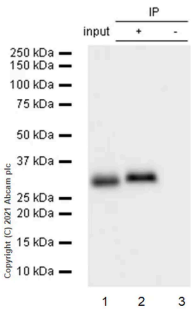
CDK1 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) using rabbit Anti-CDK1 antibody

This data was developed using ab133327, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% TritonX-100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling CDK1 with ab133327 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150081) antibody at 1/1000 dilution (Green).

Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody (ab7291) was used to counterstain tubulin at 1/1000 dilution (Magenta).

Confocal image showing nucleus and cytoplasm staining in HeLa cell line (shown in green). The counterstain was observed in magenta. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Secondary antibody only control: Secondary antibody is Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150081) at 1/1000 dilution.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] - BSA and Azide free (ab224269)

This data was developed using ab133327, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
CDK1 was immunoprecipitated from 0.35 mg HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10 µg with ab133327 at 1/20 dilution (2µg) . VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) was used at 1/5000 dilution.

Lane 1: HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10 µg

Lane 2: ab133327 IP in HeLa whole cell lysate

Lane 3: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab133327 in HeLa whole cell lysate

Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-CDK1 antibody [EPR165] (ab133327)

Predicted band size: 34 kDa

Observed band size: 34 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.