

Cdc14 (γ-300): sc-33628

BACKGROUND

Cell cycle progression is controlled at a point late in G₁ designated Start. The key cell cycle transitions in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* are G₁ to S, metaphase to anaphase, and the exit from mitosis, all of which are regulated by a complex network of proteins. The specific set of proteins required for the exit from mitosis include Tem1, Lte1, Cdc15, Dbf2/Dbf20, Cdc5, Mob1, and Cdc14. Cdc14 is a dual specificity protein phosphatase that inactivates mitotic cyclin-dependent kinases (Cdks). It is tethered to the nucleolus by the action of Net1, but is released in late anaphase/telophase by Tem1, a GTP-binding protein. Mutations in these genes arrest cells in late anaphase/telophase, which indicates that Cdc14 and Tem1 are necessary for the termination of the M phase in the cell cycle.

REFERENCES

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- Taylor, G.S., Liu, Y., Baskerville, C. and Charbonneau, H. 1997. The activity of Cdc14p, an oligomeric dual specificity protein phosphatase from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, is required for cell cycle progression. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 24054-24063.
- Shou, W., Seol, J.H., Shevchenko, A., Baskerville, C., Moazed, D., Shevchenko, A., Charbonneau, H. and Deshaies, R.J. 1999. Exit from mitosis is triggered by Tem1-dependent release of the protein phosphatase Cdc14 from nucleolar RENT complex. *Cell* 97: 233-244.
- de Almeida, A., Raccurt, I., Peyrol, S. and Charbonneau, M. 1999. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Cdc14 phosphatase is implicated in the structural organization of the nucleolus. *Biol. Cell* 91: 649-663.
- Jaspersen, S.L. and Morgan, D.O. 2000. Cdc14 activates Cdc15 to promote mitotic exit in budding yeast. *Curr. Biol.* 10: 615-618.
- Li, L., Ljungman, M. and Dixon, J.E. 2000. The human Cdc14 phosphatases interact with and dephosphorylate the tumor suppressor protein p53. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 2410-2414.

SOURCE

Cdc14 (γ-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 252-551 mapping at the C-terminus of Cdc14 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

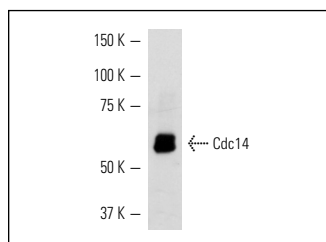
Cdc14 (γ-300) is recommended for detection of Cdc14 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of Cdc14: 61 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



Cdc14 (γ-300): sc-33628. Western blot analysis of Cdc14 expression in yeast extract.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Kerr, G.W., Sarkar, S., Tibbles, K.L., Petronczki, M., Millar, J.B. and Arumugam, P. 2011. Meiotic nuclear divisions in budding yeast require PP2A(Cdc55)-mediated antagonism of Net1 phosphorylation by Cdk. *J. Cell Biol.* 193: 1157-1166.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.