SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

cyclin K (R-17): sc-81842



BACKGROUND

Positive transcription elongation factor β (P-TEF β) complexes are crucial for allowing the elongation of RNA by RNA polymerase II (RNAPII). These complexes are able to phosphorylate the carboxyl-terminal domain of the largest RNAPII subunit. P-TEF β complexes are made up of a catalytic subunit, cyclin dependent kinase 9 (Cdk9), and one of the regulatory cyclins, CycT1, CycT2a, CycT2b or cyclin K. Specifically, cyclin K forms an active P-TEF β complex with Cdk9. This complex promotes transcription by phosphorylating the carboxylterminal domain of RNAPII which allows the elongation of transcription to proceed. Cyclin K is ubiquitously expressed in adult mouse and human tissues, with highest levels expressed in the developing germ cells of adult testis and ovaries. Cyclin K is also present in HepG2 cells. The cyclin K gene encodes a 357 amino acid protein and maps to human chromosome 14q32.2.

REFERENCES

- 1. Edwards, M.C., et al. 1998. Human cyclin K, a novel RNA polymerase Ilassociated cyclin possessing both carboxy-terminal domain kinase and Cdk-activating kinase activity. Mol. Cell. Biol. 7: 4291-4300.
- Fu, T.J., et al. 1999. Cyclin K functions as a CDK9 regulatory subunit and participates in RNA polymerase II transcription. J. Biol. Chem. 274: 34527-34530.
- 3. Lin, X., et al. 2002. P-TEF β containing cyclin K and Cdk9 can activate transcription via RNA. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 16873-16878.
- 4. Mori, T., et al. 2002. Cyclin K as a direct transcriptional target of the p53 tumor suppressor. Neoplasia 4: 268-274.
- Lundquist, A., et al. 2003. Kaposi sarcoma-associated viral cyclin K overrides cell growth inhibition mediated by Oncostatin M through Stat3 inhibition. Blood 101: 4070-4077.
- SWISS-PROT/TrEMBL (075909). World Wide Web URL: http://www.expasy. ch/sprot/sprot-top.html.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCNK (human) mapping to 14q32.2; Ccnk (mouse) mapping to 12 F1.

SOURCE

cyclin K (R-17) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant cyclin K of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg IgG1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 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

cyclin K (R-17) is recommended for detection of cyclin K of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for cyclin K siRNA (h): sc-37600, cyclin K siRNA (m): sc-142657, cyclin K shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37600-SH, cyclin K shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142657-SH, cyclin K shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37600-V and cyclin K shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142657-V.

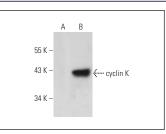
Molecular Weight of cyclin K: 64 kDa.

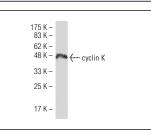
Positive Controls: cyclin K (h): 293 Lysate: sc-111838 or RC/PRF/5 whole cell lysate.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM 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).

DATA





cyclin K (R-17): sc-81842. Western blot analysis of cyclin K expression in non-transfected: sc-110760 (A) and human cyclin K transfected: sc-111838 (B) 293 whole cell lysates.

cyclin K (R-17): sc-81842. Western blot analysis of cyclin K expression in PRC/PRF/5 whole cell lysate.

PROTOCOLS

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