

**Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP3067a**

**Specification**

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**Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P24941</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q63699</a> , <a href="#">P97377</a> , <a href="#">Q55076</a> , <a href="#">Q5E9Y0</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Hamster, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

**Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1017

**Other Names**

Cyclin-dependent kinase 2, Cell division protein kinase 2, p33 protein kinase, CDK2, CDKN2

**Target/Specificity**

This Cdk2 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding T160 of human Cdk2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CDK2

**Synonyms** CDKN2

**Function** Serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in the control of the cell cycle; essential for

meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis. Phosphorylates CTNNB1, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2. Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA. Acts at the G1-S transition to promote the E2F transcriptional program and the initiation of DNA synthesis, and modulates G2 progression; controls the timing of entry into mitosis/meiosis by controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/CDK1 by phosphorylation, and coordinates the activation of cyclin B/CDK1 at the centrosome and in the nucleus. Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in human embryonic stem cells (hESCs). Activity of CDK2 is maximal during S phase and G2; activated by interaction with cyclin E during the early stages of DNA synthesis to permit G1-S transition, and subsequently activated by cyclin A2 (cyclin A1 in germ cells) during the late stages of DNA replication to drive the transition from S phase to mitosis, the G2 phase. EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing. Phosphorylates CABLES1 (By similarity). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC. Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis; regulates homologous recombination-dependent repair by phosphorylating BRCA2, this phosphorylation is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis. In response to DNA damage, double-strand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2-mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1. NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication. Cyclin E/CDK2-mediated phosphorylation of NPAT at G1-S transition and until prophase stimulates the NPAT-mediated activation of histone gene transcription during S phase. Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated. Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activation-dependent manner. USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition. CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization. Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (PubMed:[12944431](#)). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed:[29203878](#)).

#### **Cellular Location**

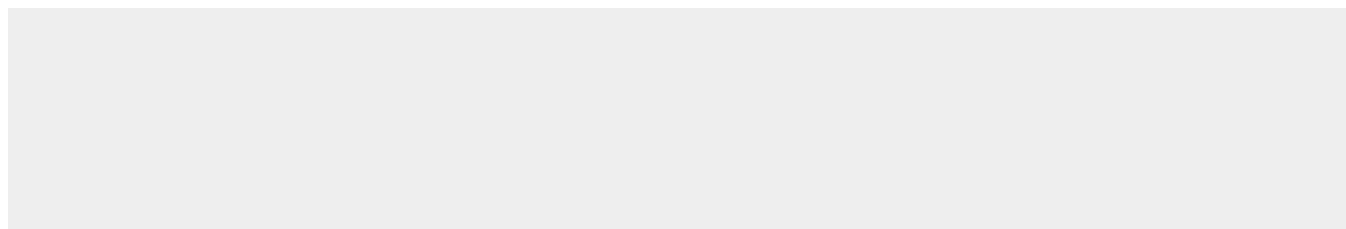
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Nucleus, Cajal body. Cytoplasm. Endosome Note=Localized at the centrosomes in late G2 phase after separation of the centrosomes but before the start of prophase. Nuclear-cytoplasmic trafficking is mediated during the inhibition by 1,25-(OH)(2)D(3)

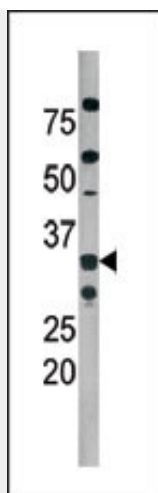
#### **Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Images**





The anti-Phospho-Cdk2-T160 Pab (Cat. #AP3067a) is used in Western blot to detect Phospho-Cdk2-T160 in A2058 tissue lysate

#### **Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Background**

Cdk2 is a member of the cyclin-dependent protein kinase (CDK) family. CDK family members are highly similar to the gene products of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* cdc28, and *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* cdc2, and are known to be important regulators of cell cycle progression. This protein forms a trimeric complex with cyclin H and MAT1, which functions as a Cdk-activating kinase (CAK). It is an essential component of the transcription factor TFIIH, that is involved in transcription initiation and DNA repair. This protein is thought to serve as a direct link between the regulation of transcription and the cell cycle.

#### **Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - References**

Bicaku, E., et al., *Tissue Cell* 37(1):53-58 (2005).  
Lolli, G., et al., *Structure (Camb.)* 12(11):2067-2079 (2004).  
Ito, S., et al., *Genes Cells* 9(10):983-992 (2004).  
Zhou, M., et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 100(22):12666-12671 (2003).  
Kino, T., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 298(1):17-23 (2002).

#### **Phospho-Cdk2(T160) Antibody - Citations**

- [Phosphorylation of CDK2 on threonine 160 influences silencing of sex chromosome during male meiosis.](#)