

## CCNH

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**38kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human CCNH

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

e

**Synonym:**

CCNH;CAK;p34;p37

**Catalog #:**A0107

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**902

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P51946

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

CCNH belongs to a conserved cyclin family that plays a critical role in the regulation of cell cycle dependent kinases (CDKs) necessary for cell cycle progression (1,2). In general, the activity of CDKs requires the binding of appropriate cyclins as well as phosphorylation driven by Cdk-activating kinase (CAK). CCNH is part of the CAK complex that includes the kinase CDK7, and an assembly factor p36/Mat1, which enhances binding between CCNH and CDK7 and increases activity (3,4). CAK regulates progression through the cell cycle by activating cdc2, CDK2, and CDK4 kinases through phosphorylation of a critical threonine residue in the T-loop of the CDK-cyclin complexes (5,6). The CAK complex can exist either in its free form or in association with transcription factor IIF (TFIIF) which can affect its substrate specificity (7,8,9). When bound to TFIIF, CAK preferentially phosphorylates the carboxy-terminal domain of RNA polymerase II (9), providing a link between cell cycle control, transcriptional regulation, and DNA repair.

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