



Shanghai Genomics, Inc.  
No. 647 Songtao Road  
Shanghai 201203, China  
Phone: 86-21-50802786  
FAX: 86-21-50802783  
www.shanghaigenomics.com

## *SKP1 Polyclonal Antibody*

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**CATALOG NUMBER:** SG4220-04  
**QUANTITY:** 100µl  
**SOURCE:** Rabbit  
**DESCRIPTION:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing rabbits with a peptide corresponding to amino acid residue 150-163 (c-CQVRKENQWCEEK) of human p19<sup>Skp1</sup> coupled to KLH.  
**SPECIFICITY/SENSITIVITY:** SKP1 antibody detects endogenous human SKP1 (Fig.1).



**Figure 1: Western Blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate.**

**APPLICATION:** Western Blot, Immunoprecipitation  
**FORMAT:** Rabbit serum containing 0.02% sodium azide.  
**RECOMMENDED ANTIBODY DILUTION:** Western blot: 1:1000.  
**STORAGE/HANDLING:** Antibody is recommended being stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  
**USAGE:** FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.



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## **Background:**

The critical role that the family of regulatory proteins known as cyclins plays in eukaryotic cell cycle regulation is well established. The best characterized cyclin complex is the mitotic cyclin B/Cdc2 p34 kinase, the active component of MPF (maturation promoting factor). Cyclin A accumulates prior to cyclin B in the cell cycle, appears to be involved in control of S phase and has been shown to associate with cyclin dependent kinase-2 (CDK2). In addition, cyclin A has been implicated in cell transformation and is found in complexes with E1A, transcription factors DP-1 and E2F and retinoblastoma protein p110. Two cyclin A-Cdk2 complex binding proteins, Skp1 p19 and Skp2 p45, have been described. Although the Skps (S phase kinase-associated proteins) associate with the active cyclin A-CDK2 complex, they do not exhibit any regulatory effects on the complex. Abolition of SKP2 p45 function by either microinjection of anti-p45 antibodies or addition of antisense oligonucleotides prevents entry into S phase of both normal and transformed cells.