





Cyclin E1 (DGR12779) Rabbit mAb (PBS Only)

db15721-PBS Package : 100μg

Product Name: Cyclin E1 (DGR12779) Rabbit mAb (PBS Only)

Cat.No.: db15721-PBS

Synonyms: CCNE; pCCNE1

Application: WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF, FC, IP

Reactivity: Human

Host species: Rabbit

Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance through the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK2, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein accumulates at the G1-S phase boundary and is degraded as cells progress through S phase. Overexpression of this gene has been observed in many tumors, which results in chromosome instability, and thus may contribute to tumorigenesis. This protein was found to associate with, and be involved in, the phosphorylation of NPAT protein (nuclear protein mapped to the ATM locus), which participates in cell-cycle regulated histone gene expression and plays a critical role in promoting cell-cycle progression in the absence of pRB. [provided by RefSeq, Apr

2016]

Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human Cyclin E1

Gene ID 898

Swiss Prot P24864

Synonyms CCNE; pCCNE1

Reactivity Human

Application WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF, FC, IP

Recommended dilution WB: 1:1000

IHC-P: 1:200-1:2000 ICC/IF: 1:100-1:500

FC: 1:20 IP: 1:20-1:50

Calculated MW 47 kDa





Observed MW 47 kDa

Host species Rabbit

Clonality Monoclonal

Clonality No. DGR12779

Isotype IgG

Purity Affinity Purification

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Formulation PBS Only

Storage Stability Store at -20°C. Recommended to aliquot into single-use vials. Supplied in 1X PBS (pH 7.4). BSA

and Azide Free. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells using db15721



