

Product datasheet for **AR09425PU-L**

Cyclin H (1-323, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Cyclin H (1-323, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MYHNSSQKRH WTFSSSEQLA RLRADANRKF RCKAVANGKV LPNDPVFLEP HEEMTLCKYY EKRLLEFCSV FKPAMPRSVV GTACMYFKRF YLNNSVMEYH PRIIMLTCAF LACKVDEFNV SSPQFVGNLR ESPLGQEKAL EQILEYELL IQQLNFHLIV HNPYRPFEGF LIDLKTRYPI LENPEILRKT ADDFLNRIAL TDAYLLYTPS QIALTAILSS ASRAGITMES YLSESLMLKE NRTCLSQLLD IMKSMRNLVK KYEPPRSEEV AVLKQKLERC HSAELALNVI TKKRKGIEDD DYVSKKSKHE EEEWTDDDLV ESL
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	39.8 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 2 mM DTT, 30% glycerol, 2 mM EDTA, 0.1 M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human Cyclin H, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001186118</u>
Locus ID:	902
Cytogenetics:	5q14.3
Synonyms:	CAK; Cych; p34; p37



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Summary:

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 CDK7 kinase and ring finger protein MAT1. The kinase complex is able to phosphorylate CDK2 and CDC2 kinases, thus functions as a CDK-activating kinase (CAK). This cyclin and its kinase partner are components of TFIIH, as well as RNA polymerase II protein complexes. They participate in two different transcriptional regulation processes, suggesting an important link between basal transcription control and the cell cycle machinery. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 4. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2010]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Cell cycle, Nucleotide excision repair

Product images: