

Product datasheet for **TP762098**

Cyclin E1 (CCNE1) (NM_001238) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human cyclin E1 (CCNE1), transcript variant 1, Ile96-Ala378, with N-terminal His tag, expressed in E. coli, 50ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding the region(Ile96-Ala378) of CCNE1
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	32.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 8 M urea
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001229
Locus ID:	898
UniProt ID:	P24864
RefSeq Size:	2021
Cytogenetics:	19q12
RefSeq ORF:	1230
Synonyms:	CCNE; pCCNE1


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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 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]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch pathway, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Small cell lung cancer

Product images:
