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Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52202

Specification

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P39949
Reactivity	**Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**47482**

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Ccne; CYCLE; G1/S-specific cyclin-E1; Ccne1

Dilution
WB~~1:100~1:500<br \>IHC-P~~1:100~1:500

Format
0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name Ccne1

Synonyms Ccne

Function
Essential for the control of the cell cycle at the G1/S (start) transition.

Cellular Location
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24864}.

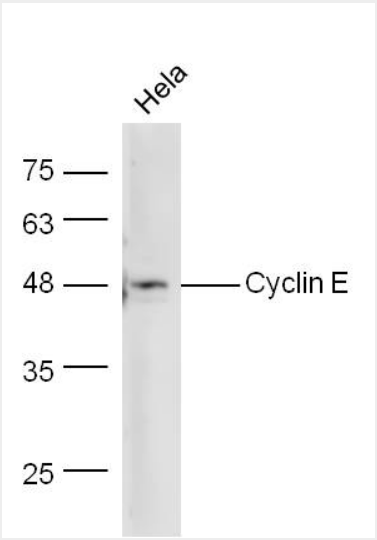
Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

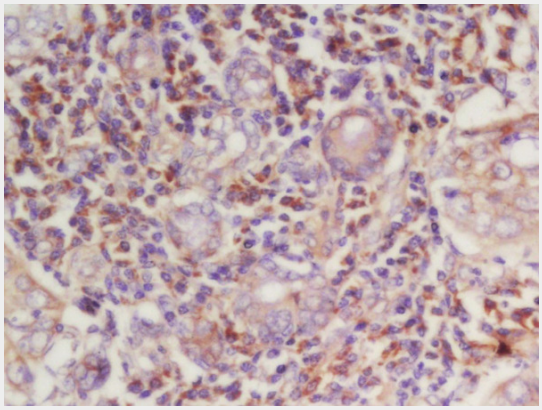
- Western Blot

- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Hela cells lysate probed with Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody (AP52202) at 1:300 overnight in 4˚C. Followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody at 1:5000 90min in 37˚C.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded human laryngeal carcinoma labeled with Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52202) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - 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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode distinct isoforms, have been described. Two additional splice variants were reported but detailed nucleotide sequence information is not yet available. Transcript Variant: This variant (1) contains a different 5' end region, which includes an upstream in-frame translation start codon, when compared to variant 2. The encoded protein has a 15 aa longer N-terminus, as compared to isoform 2.

Rabbit Anti-Cyclin E Polyclonal Antibody - Citations

- Targeting the overexpressed CREB inhibits esophageal squamous cell carcinoma cell growth.