

**Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP3081a****Specification**

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**Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P24864](#)**Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 898**Other Names**

G1/S-specific cyclin-E1, CCNE1, CCNE

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3081a](/product/products/AP3081a) was selected from the region of human Phospho-Cyclin E1-T395. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** CCNE1**Synonyms** CCNE**Function**

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

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in testis and placenta. Low levels in bronchial epithelial cells.

## **Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images**

## **Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background**

Cyclin E1 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. Cyclin E1 forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK2, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. Cyclin E1 accumulates at the G1-S phase boundary and is degraded as cells progress through S phase. Overexpression of Cyclin E1 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.

## **Phospho-CCNE1(T395) Antibody Blocking peptide - References**

Ausserlechner, M.J., et al., Leukemia 19(6):1051-1057 (2005).Wingate, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(15):15148-15157 (2005).Honda, R., et al., EMBO J. 24(3):452-463 (2005).Brzezinski, J., et al., Clin. Cancer Res. 11(3):1037-1043 (2005).Hayami, R., et al., Cancer Res. 65(1):6-10 (2005).