

Product name:	Cyclin E2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN09598
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cyclin E2. AA range:355-404
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight:	46kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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. This cyclin has been shown to specifically interact with CIP/KIP family of CDK inhibitors, and plays a role in cell cycle G1/S transition. The expression of this gene peaks at the G1-S phase and exhibits a pattern of tissue specificity distinct from that of cyclin E1. A significantly increased expression level of this gene was observed in tumor-derived cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Essential for the control of the cell cycle at the late G1 and early S phase.,induction:Activated by papilloma viral oncoproteins E6 and E7 which bind to and inactivate p53 and Rb, respectively.,PTM:Phosphorylation by CDK2 triggers its release from CDK2 and degradation via the ubiquitin proteasome pathway.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family.,similarity:Belongs to the cyclin family. Cyclin E subfamily.,subunit:Interacts with the CDK2 (in vivo) and CDK3 (in vitro) protein kinases to form a serine/threonine kinase holoenzyme complex. The cyclin subunit imparts substrate specificity to the complex.,tissue specificity:According to PubMed:9858585: highest levels in adult testis, thymus and brain. Lower levels in placenta, spleen and colon. Consistently elevated levels in tumor-derived cells compared to non-transformed proliferating cells. According to PubMed:9840927: low levels in thymus, prostate, brain, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Elevated levels in lung. According to PubMed:9840943: highly expressed in testis, placenta, thymus and brain. In a lesser extent in small intestine and colon.,