CCNE1/Cyclin-E1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200193P

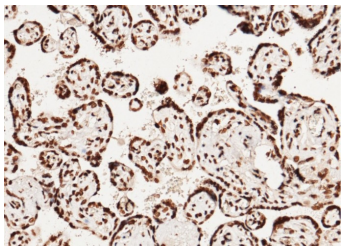
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

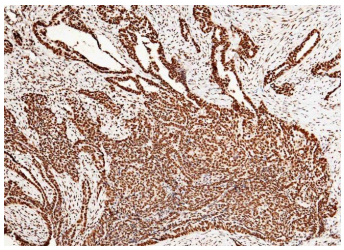
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CCNE1/Cyclin-E1 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	11D10
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:50-1:200

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human placenta using CCNE1/Cyclin-E1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60. The image showing nucleus staining of cells.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human ovarian cancer using CCNE1/Cyclin-E1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60. The image showing nucleus staining of cells.

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using CCNE1/Cyclin-E1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60. The image showing nucleus staining of cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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.

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