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CCNE1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6270c

Specification

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P24864

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) 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 AP6270c was selected from the Center region of human CCNE1. 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.

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) 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.

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CCNE1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) 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.

CCNE1 Antibody (Center) 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).