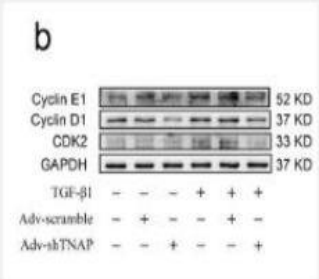
PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Cyclin E1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No.	IPB0102
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB; IHC-p; IF/ICC; ELISA
Dilution	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 IF: 1:50-1:200 ELISA: 1:20000
Gene Name	CCNE1
Protein Name	G1/S-specific cyclin-E1
Human Gene Id	898
Swiss-Prot	P24864
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 05% BSA and 002% sodium azide
Source	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage&Stability	-20°C/1 year
Subcellular Location	Nucleus
MW	47077
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

Products Images:



Cheng, Xiaocheng, et al. "TNAP is a novel regulator of cardiac fibrosis after myocardial infarction by mediating TGF-β/Smads and ERK1/2 signaling pathways." EBioMedicine 67 (2021): 103370.

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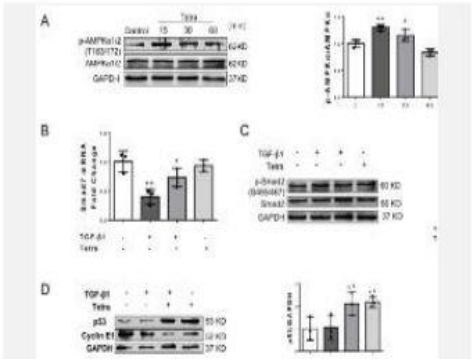
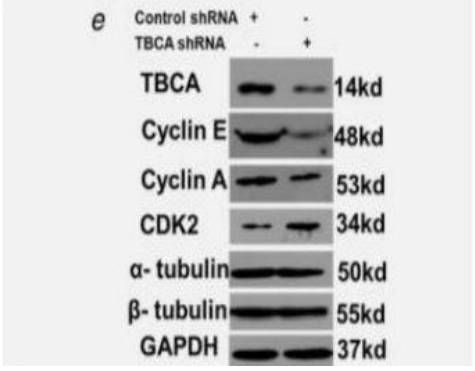
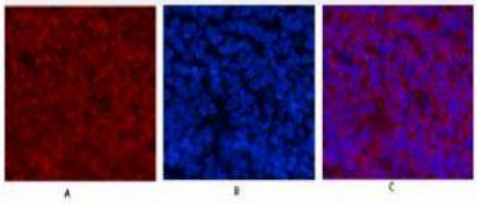


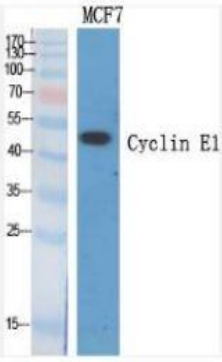
Gao, L., Wang, Ly., Liu, Zq. et al. TNAP inhibition attenuates cardiac fibrosis induced by myocardial infarction through deactivating TGF-β1/Smads and activating P53 signaling pathways. Cell Death Dis 11, 44 (2020)



Zhang, Peng, et al. "Tubulin cofactor A functions as a novel positive regulator of ccRCC progression, invasion and metastasis." International journal of cancer 133.12 (2013): 2801-2811.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,Cyclin E1 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Cyclin E1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

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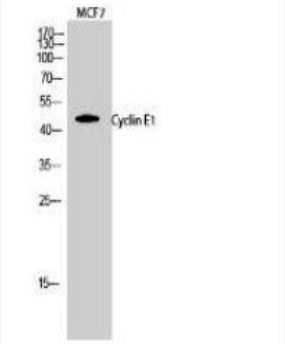
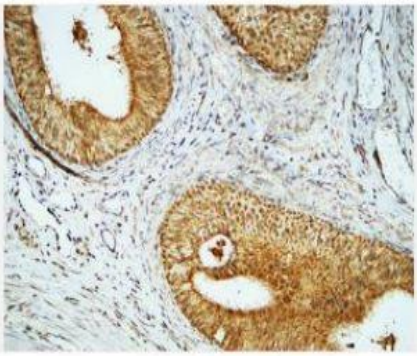
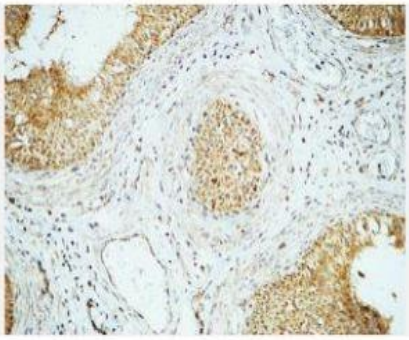


Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using Cyclin E1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human testis. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



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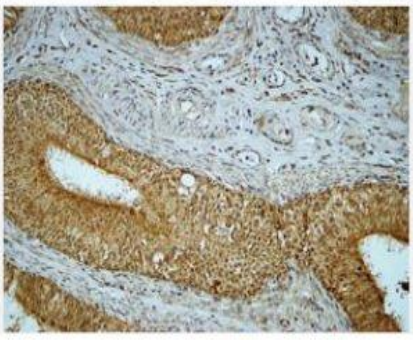

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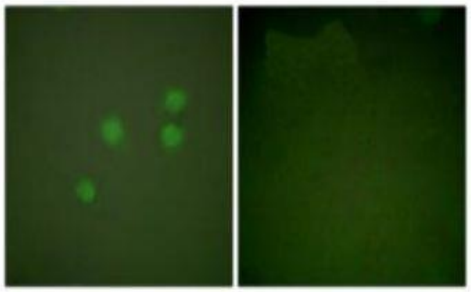
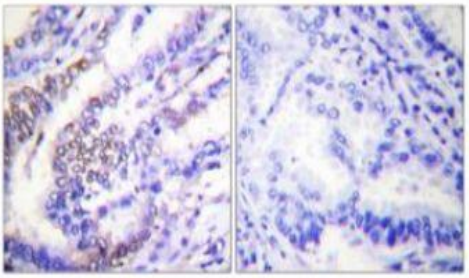
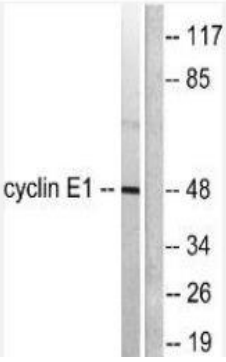


Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Cyclin E1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using Cyclin E1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using Cyclin E1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.