

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody Cyclin E2 Antibody

Catalog # ASR5380

Specification

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate Target Species Reactivity Clonality Application Application Note	Rabbit Unconjugated Mouse Human, Mouse Polyclonal WB, E, IP, I, LCI This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 50 kDa in size corresponding to Cyclin E2 protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids at the carboxyl terminus of the Cyclin E2 protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 12448

Other Names 12448

Purity

This affinity purified antibody is directed against mouse Cyclin E2 protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with Cyclin E2 protein from human based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with Cyclin E2 from rat is also predicted based on a 91% homology with the immunizing sequence. Reactivity against homologues from other sources is not known.

Storage Condition

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted



liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name Ccne2

Function Essential for the control of the cell cycle at the late G1 and early S phase.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue Location Highest levels in adult testis, thymus and brain. Lower levels in placenta, spleen and colon

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western blot using Rockland's affinity purified anti-Cyclin E2 antibody shows specific detection of Cyclin E2. Cell extracts over-expressing mouse Cyclin E1 (lane 1) and Cyclin E2 (lane 2) were electrophoresed, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with the anti-Cyclin E2 antibody. The affinity purified antibody also detects endogenous Cyclin E2 in Skp2-/- MEF cells. (data not shown). Personal Communication, Philipp Kaldis, CCR-NCI, Frederick, MD.

Anti-Cyclin E2 (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

This antibody is designed, produced, and validated as part of a collaboration between Rockland and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and is suitable for Cancer, Immunology and Nuclear



Signaling research. Cyclin E was first identified by its ability to rescue growth of yeast deficient in G1 Cyclins, indicating a role in G1 or G1/S transitions. Over-expression of Cyclin E has been observed in a variety of human tumors. Multiple isoforms of Cyclin E are expressed in tumors but not in normal tissues, suggesting a post-transcriptional regulation of Cyclin E. Cyclin E2 associates with Cdk2 in a functional kinase complex that is inhibited by both p27Kip1 and p21Cip1. The catalytic activity associated with Cyclin E2 complexes is cell cycle regulated and peaks at the G1/S transition. Unlike Cyclin E1, which is expressed in most proliferating normal and tumor cells, Cyclin E2 levels were low to undetectable in non-transformed cells and increased significantly in tumor-derived cells.