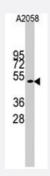


CCNE1 polyclonal antibody

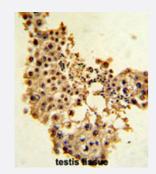
Catalog # PAB4852 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

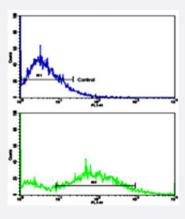
Western blot analysis of CCNE1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4852) in A2058 cell lysate (35 ug/lane). CCNE1 (arrow) was detected using the purified polyclonal antibody (1 : 60 dilution).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testisreacted with CCNE1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4852), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining.

This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using CCNE1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4852)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).

FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Specification

Product Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CCNE1.



Product Information

Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human CCNE1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:50-100) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100) Flow cytometry (1:10-50) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of CCNE1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4852) in A2058 cell lysate (35 ug/lane). CCNE1 (arrow) was detected using the purified polyclonal antibody (1 : 60 dilution).

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using CCNE1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4852)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram).

FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Gene Info — CCNE1



Product Information

Entrez GenelD	898
Protein Accession#	NP_001229;P24864
Gene Name	CCNE1
Gene Alias	CCNE
Gene Description	cyclin E1
Omim ID	123837
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode distinct isoforms, have been described. Two additional splice variants were reported but detailed nucleotide sequence information is not yet available. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	cyclin Es cyclin Et

Publication Reference

• G1 arrest by p16lNK4A uncouples growth from cell cycle progression in leukemia cells with deregulated cyclin E and c-Myc expression.

 $\hbox{Ausserlechner MJ, Obexer P, Geley S, Kofler R.}$

Leukemia 2005 Jun; 19(6):1051.

• The tumor-specific hyperactive forms of cyclin E are resistant to inhibition by p21 and p27.

Wingate H, Zhang N, McGarhen MJ, Bedrosian I, Harper JW, Keyomarsi K.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2005 Feb; 280(15):15148.



The structure of cyclin E1/CDK2: implications for CDK2 activation and CDK2-independent roles.

Honda R, Lowe ED, Dubinina E, Skamnaki V, Cook A, Brown NR, Johnson LN.

The EMBO Journal 2005 Feb; 24(3):452.

Pathway

- Cell cycle
- p53 signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Small cell lung cancer

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Disease Progression
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasms
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms