Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CCNA1/Cyclin-A1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES4344

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4344

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: NP_003905.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	54.6 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	50 kDa
Tag:	N-His
Bio-activity:	1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human His-CCNA1 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CDK1. The EC50 of biotinylated human CDK1 is 0.02-0.04 µg/ml. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human His-CCNA1 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CDK2-His. The EC50 of biotinylated human CDK2-His is 0.07-0.15 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	CT146

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gln 465

Background:

Cyclin A1 is a member of the highly conserved cyclin family that is characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance, and belongs to the A-type cyclin subfamily. The mammalian A-type cyclin family consists of two members: cyclin A1 and cyclin A2. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression. Cyclin A1 is expressed in mice exclusively in the germ cell lineage and high rate of cyclinA1 is found in human testis and certain myeloid leukaemia cells. Cyclin A1 is primarily function in the control of meiosis. It serves as regulator subunits binding to cyclin-dependent kinase 1 (Cdk1) and cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (Cdk2), which give two different kinase activities, one appearing in S phase, the other in G2. Through this, cyclin A1 operate the entry and progression in cell cycle. High frequency of cyclin A1 overexpression has been observed in acute myelocytic leukemias, especially those that are at the promyelocyte and myeloblast stages of development.