

CCND2 Human

Description: CCND2 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 313 amino acids (1-289 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 35.6kDa. CCND2 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-1019

For research use only.

Synonyms: G1/S-specific cyclin-D2, CCND2, cyclin D2, KIAK0002.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMELLCH EVDPVRRVR
DRNLLRDDR LQNLLTIEER YLPQCSYFKC VQKDIQPYMR RMVATWMLEV CEEQKCEEEV
FPLAMNYLDR FLAGVPTPKS HLQLLGAVCM FLASKLKETS PLTAEKLCIY TDNSIKPQEL
LEWELVVLGK LKWNLA AVTP HDFIEHILRK LPQREKLSL IRKHAQTFIA LCATDFKFAM
YPPSMIATGS VG

Purity: Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

CCND2 protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 10% glycerol, 2mM DTT and 1M Urea.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

CCND2 is a member of the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance through the cell cycle. Cyclins serve as regulators of CDK kinases. Various cyclins demonstrate distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. CCND2 forms a complex with and acts as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is vital for cell cycle G1/S transition. CCND2 interacts with and is involved in the phosphorylation of tumor suppressor protein Rb. High level expression of the CCND2 protein is observed in ovarian and testicular tumors. In addition, knockout studies of the homologous gene in mouse suggest the vital roles of the CCND2 gene in ovarian granulosa and germ cell proliferation.

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