

Recombinant Human CDK2AP2 Protein (E.coli, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030818

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

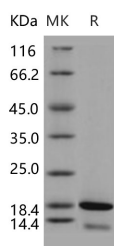
Description

Synonyms	Cyclin-dependent kinase 2-associated protein 2;CDK2-associated protein 2;DOC-1-related protein;DOC-1R;CDK2AP2;DOC1R;p14
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Thr 126
Accession	O75956
Calculated Molecular Weight	14.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	18&12 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 15% glycerol, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CDK2AP2 belongs to the CDK2AP family. Members of this family of proteins are cell-growth suppressors; associating

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with and influencing the biological activities of important cell cycle regulators in the S phase including monomeric non-phosphorylated cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (CDK2) and DNA polymerase alpha/primase. CDK2AP2 contains 5 distinct gt-ag introns. Transcription produces 7 different mRNAs; 6 alternatively spliced variants and 1 unspliced form. There are 2 non overlapping alternative last exons and 4 validated alternative polyadenylation sites. The mRNAs appear to differ splicing versus retention of 3 introns. CDK2AP2 plays a role in regulating self-renewal of mouse embryonic stem cells (mESC) under permissive conditions; and cell survival during differentiation of the mESC into terminally differentiated cell types.