Recombinant Human Cyclin-D2/CCND2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032308

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

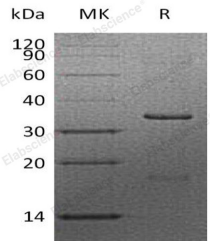
Description

Synonyms	G1/S-specific cyclin-D2, CCND2
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Leu289
Accession	P30279
Calculated Molecular Weight	35.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	38 kDa
Tag	N-His & C-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

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℃. 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 PBS, pH 7.4. 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

CCND2,also known as G1/S-specific cyclin-D2,is a member of the highly conserved cyclin family. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event.

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Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. CCND2 is involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as phosphorylating and inhibiting members of the retinoblastoma (RB) protein family including RB1 and regulating the cell-cycle during G1/S transition. It is also substrate for SMAD3, phosphorylating SMAD3 in a cell-cycle-dependent manner and repressing its transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation of RB1 allows dissociation of the transcription factor E2F from the RB/E2F complex and the subsequent transcription of E2F target genes which are responsible for the progression through the G1 phase. Cyclin D-CDK4 complexes are major integrators of various mitogenenic and antimitogenic signals. Component of the ternary complex, cyclin D2/CDK4/CDKN1B, required for nuclear translocation and activity of the cyclin D-CDK4 complex.

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