



Cyclin E (G1/S-Phase Cyclin); Clone CCNE1/2460 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0623-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0623-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0623-C1	1 ml

Description:

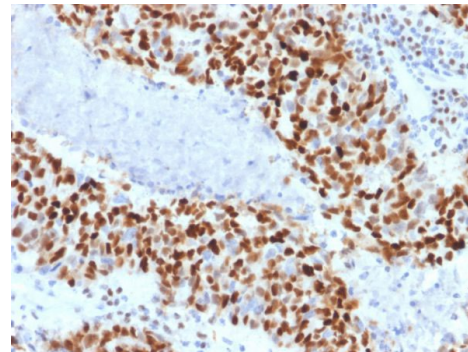
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment (around aa150-249) of human CDX2 protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Clone:	CCNE1/2460
Isotype:	IgG2b / Kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	898
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	19q12
Synonyms:	G1/S-specific cyclin-E1, CCNE1; Cyclin E1; G1/S-specific cyclin-E1
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	53kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a protein of 53kDA, identified as Cyclin E.
Background:	Cyclin E belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Cyclin E forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK2, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. Cyclin E accumulates at the G1-S phase boundary and is degraded as cells progress through S phase. Cyclin E overexpression has been observed in many tumors, which results in chromosome instability, and thus may contribute to tumorigenesis.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	Jurkat, MCF-7 or HeLa cells. Human breast or colon carcinoma.
Cellular Localization:	Nucleus
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-3 µg/ml Western Blotting: 2-4 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
 Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
 Do not use past expiration date.
 Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma stained with Cyclin E Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CCNE1/2460).

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
 Do not pipette by mouth.
 Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
 Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
 This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. Camacho F I, Garcia J F, Sanchez-Verde L, et al. American Journal of Pathology. 158 (4): 1363-1369 (2001)

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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