Recombinant CCNI protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	548680
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q14094
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 30.26 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 30 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	1-250
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 1-250 aa (Q14094) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Cyclin-I (CCNI) Fragment (1-250) is a high-quality, soluble protein product designed for structural and biochemical studies. This 250-amino acid fragment was computationally selected to ensure stability and solubility, making it an ideal tool for investigating the functional properties of Cyclin-I in a research setting. Cyclin-I, encoded by the CCNI gene in Homo sapiens, is a regulatory protein with a nuclear membrane localization, as indicated by experimental evidence (PubMed:28860486). While a detailed functional summary is not provided, cyclins are generally known to control cell cycle progression by activating cyclin-dependent kinases. The subcellular localization suggests potential roles in nuclear envelope-associated processes, which may be relevant to cell division or signaling pathways. This recombinant fragment provides a focused approach to study specific regions of Cyclin-I without the complexities of the full-length protein.