Recombinant CCNB2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546590
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O95067
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 34.51 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 35 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	115-398
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, 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 115-398 aa (O95067) 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 G2/mitotic-specific cyclin-B2 (CCNB2) fragment (amino acids 115-398) from Homo sapiens, a stable and soluble protein unit essential for regulating the G2/M transition in the cell cycle. This fragment is ideal for structural studies, biochemical assays, and cell cycle research applications. G2/mitotic-specific cyclin-B2, encoded by the CCNB2 gene in humans, is critical for controlling the cell cycle at the G2/M (mitosis) transition, ensuring proper progression into cell division. This cyclin plays a key role in activating cyclin-dependent kinases to drive mitotic entry, making it a fundamental protein in cell cycle regulation and a subject of interest in cancer and developmental biology research. The provided fragment represents a computationally optimized region for enhanced stability and solubility, facilitating experimental analysis.