Recombinant CCNP protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	551018
Synonyms	Cyclin N-terminal domain-containing protein 2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H8S5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 23.62 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 24 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	64-264
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>90%, 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 64-264 aa (Q9H8S5) 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-P (CCNP) Fragment (64-264) - A high-purity protein fragment specifically designed to encompass the complete Cyclin N-terminal domain (102-203), providing researchers with an ideal tool for investigating domain-specific functions in cell proliferation and migration regulation. Cyclin-P (Cyclin N-terminal domain-containing protein 2), encoded by the CCNP gene, appears to play a crucial role in regulating cellular proliferation and migration processes, as evidenced by multiple research studies. The protein is localized to the nucleus, suggesting its involvement in nuclear functions potentially related to cell cycle regulation or transcriptional control. This nuclear localization aligns with its proposed regulatory functions in fundamental cellular processes that are critical for normal development and potentially implicated in disease states where proliferation and migration are dysregulated.