

Datasheet for ABIN3091329

CDK2 Protein (AA 1-298) (Strep Tag)



Go to Product page

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Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	CDK2
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-298
Origin:	Human
Source:	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This CDK2 protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Sequence:

MENFQKVEKI GEGTYGVVYK ARNKLTGEVV ALKKIRLDTE TEGVPSTAIR EISLLKELNH PNIVKLLDVI HTENKLYLVF EFLHQDLKKF MDASALTGIP LPLIKSYLFQ LLQGLAFCHS HRVLHRDLKP QNLLINTEGA IKLADFGLAR AFGVPVRTYT HEVVTLWYRA PEILLGCKYY STAVDIWSLG CIFAEMVTRR ALFPGDSEID QLFRIFRTLG TPDEVVWPGV TSMPDYKPSF PKWARQDFSK VVPPLDEDGR SLLSQMLHYD PNKRISAKAA LAHPFFQDVT KPVPHLRL

Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

Key Benefits:

- Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- · Protein expressed with ALiCE® and purified in one-step affinity chromatography
- These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have

Durification:

reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).

• State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a **made-to-order protein** and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab try to ensure that you receive soluble protein.

The big advantage of ordering our **made-to-order proteins** in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

Expression System:

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from Nicotiana tabacum c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require posttranslational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for
 protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the
 mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional
 components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to
 produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

Concentration:

- The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.
- The protein's absorbance will be measured against its specific reference buffer.
- We use the Expasy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

One-sten Stren-tag purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression

System (AliCE®).	
> 80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Western Blot and analytical SEC (HPLC).	
CDK2	
CDK2 CDK2 (CDK2 Products)	

essential for meiosis, but dispensable for mitosis. Phosphorylates CTNNB1, USP37, p53/TP53, NPM1, CDK7, RB1, BRCA2, MYC, NPAT, EZH2. Triggers duplication of centrosomes and DNA. Acts at the G1-S transition to promote the E2F transcriptional program and the initiation of DNA synthesis, and modulates G2 progression, controls the timing of entry into mitosis/meiosis by controlling the subsequent activation of cyclin B/CDK1 by phosphorylation, and coordinates the activation of cyclin B/CDK1 at the centrosome and in the nucleus. Crucial role in orchestrating a fine balance between cellular proliferation, cell death, and DNA repair in human embryonic stem cells (hESCs). Activity of CDK2 is maximal during S phase and G2, activated by interaction with cyclin E during the early stages of DNA synthesis to permit G1-S transition, and subsequently activated by cyclin A2 (cyclin A1 in germ cells) during the late stages of DNA replication to drive the transition from S phase to mitosis, the G2 phase. EZH2 phosphorylation promotes H3K27me3 maintenance and epigenetic gene silencing. Phosphorylates CABLES1 (By similarity). Cyclin E/CDK2 prevents oxidative stress-mediated Ras-induced senescence by phosphorylating MYC. Involved in G1-S phase DNA damage checkpoint that prevents cells with damaged DNA from initiating mitosis, regulates homologous recombination-dependent repair by phosphorylating BRCA2, this phosphorylation is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis. In response to DNA damage, doublestrand break repair by homologous recombination a reduction of CDK2-mediated BRCA2 phosphorylation. Phosphorylation of RB1 disturbs its interaction with E2F1. NPM1 phosphorylation by cyclin E/CDK2 promotes its dissociates from unduplicated centrosomes, thus initiating centrosome duplication. Cyclin E/CDK2-mediated phosphorylation of NPAT at G1-S transition and until prophase stimulates the NPAT-mediated activation of histone gene transcription during S phase. Required for vitamin D-mediated growth inhibition by being itself inactivated. Involved in the nitric oxide- (NO) mediated signaling in a nitrosylation/activationdependent manner. USP37 is activated by phosphorylation and thus triggers G1-S transition. CTNNB1 phosphorylation regulates insulin internalization. Phosphorylates FOXP3 and negatively regulates its transcriptional activity and protein stability (By similarity). Phosphorylates CDK2AP2 (PubMed:12944431). Phosphorylates ERCC6 which is essential for its chromatin remodeling activity at DNA double-strand breaks (PubMed:29203878). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P97377, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10499802, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10884347, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10995386, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10995387, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11051553, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11113184, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12944431, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15800615, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17495531, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18372919, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19966300, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20079829, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20147522,

Target Details	
	ECO:0000269 PubMed:20195506, ECO:0000269 PubMed:20935635,
	ECO:0000269 PubMed:21262353, ECO:0000269 PubMed:21319273,
	ECO:0000269 PubMed:21596315, ECO:0000269 PubMed:28666995,
	ECO:0000269 PubMed:29203878}.
Molecular Weight:	33.9 kDa
UniProt:	P24941
Pathways:	PI3K-Akt Signaling, Cell Division Cycle, Mitotic G1-G1/S Phases, DNA Replication, M Phase,
	Synthesis of DNA
Application Details	
Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies
	as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a
	guarantee though.
Comment:	ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from
	Nicotiana tabacum c.v This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce
	even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require post-translational modifications.
	During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for
	protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the
	mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional
	components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produc
	something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's
	needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request,
	please contact us.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

-80 °C

Store at -80°C.

Storage:

Storage Comment:

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Expiry Date:

Unlimited (if stored properly)