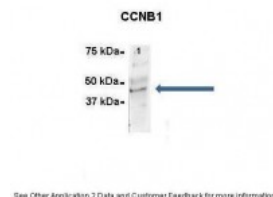
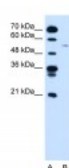
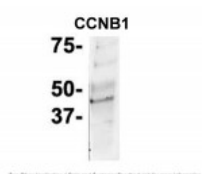




CCNB1 Antibody

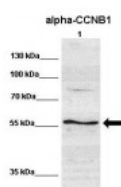
CATALOG NUMBER: 27-300



Antibody used in IP on Mouse Brain at:
1:50.

Antibody used in WB on Human Jurkat
0.125 ug/ml.

Antibody used in IP on Human NT2 at:
1:50.



Antibody used in WB on human NT2 line at
1:500.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	CCNB1 antibody can be used for detection of CCNB1 by ELISA at 1:312500. CCNB1 antibody can be used for detection of CCNB1 by western blot at 0.125 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1205 - Jurkat Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	48 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human CCNB1.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by peptide affinity chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml

STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store CCNB1 antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CCNB1, CCNB
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_114172
PROTEIN GI NO.:	14327896
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	CCNB1
GENE ID:	891

Background

BACKGROUND:	CCNB1 is a regulatory protein involved in mitosis. CCNB1 complexes with p34 (cdc2) to form the maturation-promoting factor (MPF). The protein encoded by this gene is a regulatory protein involved in mitosis. The gene product complexes with p34 (cdc2) to form the maturation-promoting factor (MPF). Two alternative transcripts have been found, a constitutively expressed transcript and a cell cycle-regulated transcript, that is expressed predominantly during G2/M phase. The different transcripts result from the use of alternate transcription initiation sites.
REFERENCES:	1) Zhao, M., (2006) Exp Oncol 28 (1), 44-48.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016