Mouse CDC2 Kinase / CDK1 Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 50892-M20B



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Cdc2; CDC2> Cdc2a; p34<

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CDK1 (P11440) (Met1-Met297) was expressed with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Kinase activity untested

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse CDK1/GST chimera consists of 534 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 61.9 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 57 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM Nacl, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

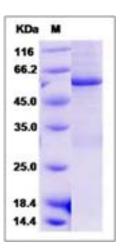
Store it under sterile conditions at -20° C to -80° C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CDC2, also known as CDK1, contains 1 protein kinase domain and belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, CMGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family, CDC2/CDKX subfamily. CDC2 is a catalytic subunit of the highly conserved protein kinase complex known as M-phase promoting factor (MPF), which is essential for G1/S and G2/M phase transitions of eukaryotic cell cycle. Mitotic cyclins stably associate with CDC2 and function as regulatory subunits. The kinase activity of CDK1 is controlled by cyclin accumulation and destruction through the cell cycle. The phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of CDC2 also play important regulatory roles in cell cycle control. It is required in higher cells for entry into S-phase and mitosis. CDC2 also is a cyclin-dependent kinase which displays CTD kinase activity and is required for RNA splicing. It has CTD kinase activity by hyperphosphorylating the C-terminal heptapeptide repeat domain (CTD) of the largest RNA polymerase II subunit RPB1, thereby acting as a key regulator of transcription elongation. CDK1 is required for RNA splicing, possibly by phosphorylating SRSF1/SF2. It is involved in regulation of MAP kinase activity, possibly leading to affect the response to estrogn inhibitors.

References

1.Lee MG, et al. (1987) Complementation used to clone a human homologue of the fission yeast cell cycle control gene cdc2. Nature. 327(6117):31-5. 2.Enserink JM, et al. (2010) An overview of Cdk1-controlled targets and processes. Cell Division. 5(11): 1-41. 3.Ninomiya-Tsuji J, et al. (1991) Cloning of a human cDNA encoding a CDC2-related kinase by complementation of a budding yeast cdc28 mutation. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 88(20):9006-10.

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