



SHANGHAI GENOMICS

Recombinant Human Cyclin D3

rHuCCND3

Catalog number: SG3132-03

Specifications and Use

Source	● Sf9 insect cell
Molecular Mass	● 62.5 kDa
Purity	● ≥ 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Tag	● 6 × His
Formulation	● 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 0.5mM EDTA, pH7.9, 10% glycerol
Stability	● Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing
Usage	● FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human CCND3

The proliferation of eukaryotic cells is controlled at specific points in the cell cycle, particularly at the G1 to S and the G2 to M transitions. It is well established that the Cdc2 p34-cyclin B protein kinase plays a critical role in the G2 to M transition while CCNA associates with Cdk2 p33 and functions in S phase. Considerable effort directed towards the identification of G1 cyclins has led to the isolation of CCND, CCNC and CCNE. Of these, CCND corresponds to a putative human oncogene, designated PRAD1, which maps at the site of the Bcl1 rearrangement in certain lymphomas and leukemias. Two additional human type D cyclins, as well as their mouse homologs, have been identified. Evidence has established that members of the CCND family function to regulate phosphorylation of the retinoblastoma gene product, thereby activating E2F transcription factors.

Protein Sequence

MSPILGYWKIKGLVQPTRLLLEYLEEKYEEHLYERDEGDKWRNKKFELGLEFPNLPYYIDGDVKLTQ
SMAIIRYIADKHNMLGGCPKERAIEISMLEGAVLDIRYGVSRIAYSKDFETLKVDFLSKLPEMLKMFED
RLCHKTYLNGDHVTHPDFMLYDALDVVLYMDPMCLDAFPKLVCFKKRIEAIQIDKYLKSSKYIAWPL
QGQWATFGGGDHPKSDPMPHHHHHGRRRASVAAGILAGRGSPGLDGIYARGIRANPAMELLC
CEGTRHAPRAGPDPRLLGDQRVLQSLRLEERYVPRASYFQCVQREIKPHMRKMLAYWMLEVCE
EQRCEEEVFPLAMNYLDRYLSCVPTRKAQLQLLGAVCMMLASKLRETTPLTIEKLCIYTDHAVSPRQ
LRDWEVLVLGKWKDLAAVIAHDFLAFILHRLSLPRDRQALVKKHAQTFLALCATDYTFAMYPSPMIA
TGSIGAAVQGLGACSMGDELTELLAGITGTEVDCLRACQEQIEAALRESLREASQTSSSPAPKAPR
GSSSQGPSQTSTPTDVTAIHL