Recombinant Human UBE2G1 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH030704



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

| Description | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | E217K;UBC7;UBE2G |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | E.coli |
| Sequence | Met 1-Glu 170 |
| Accession | P62253 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 19.5 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 19.5 kDa |
| Tag | None |
| Properties | |
| Purity | > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | Please contact us for more information. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% glycerol, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |
| Data | |

| KDa | MK | R | |
|--------------|----|---|--|
| 116 | - | | |
| 66.2 | - | | |
| 45.0 | - | | |
| 35.0 | - | | |
| 25.0 | - | | |
| 18.4 14.4 | = | - | |

> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

UBE2G1 is a member of the ubiquitin-conjugating E2 family whose members perform the second step in the ubiquitination reaction. Initially identified as the main process for protein degradation, ubiquitination is believed nowadays to be crucial for a wider range of cellular processes. The outcome of the ubiquitin-conjugation reaction, and thereby the fate of the substrate, is heavily dependent on the number of ubiquitin molecules attached and how these ubiquitin molecules are inter-connected. To deal with this complexity and to allow adequate ubiquitination in time and space, a highly sophisticated conjugation machinery has been developed. In a sequential manner, ubiquitin becomes activated by an ubiquitin-activating enzyme (E1), which then transfers the ubiquitin to a group of ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s). Next, ubiquitin-loaded E2s are interacting with ubiquitin protein ligases (E3s) and ubiquitin is conjugated

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to substrates on recruitment by the E3. These three key enzymes are operating in a hierarchical system, wherein two E1s and 35 E2s have been found and hundreds of E3s have been identified in humans.

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