

## Recombinant Human UBE2A Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030787

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

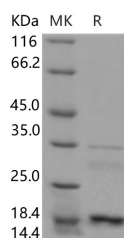
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme E2 A;RAD6 Homolog A;HR6A;hHR6A;Ubiquitin Carrier Protein A;Ubiquitin-Protein Ligase A;UBE2A;RAD6A
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Cys 152
<b>Accession</b>	P49459
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	19.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	18.5 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Please contact us for more information.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 20% 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



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### Background

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 A (also known as HHR6A or UBE2A); encoded by human DNA repair genes HHR6A;

### For Research Use Only

belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2 enzymes) family and is likely to be involved in postreplication repair and induced mutagenesis. UBE2A is described as a CDK2 substrate. It is the human homologue of the product of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* RAD6 / UBC2 gene; a member of the family of ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes. In vivo; HHR6A phosphorylation peaks during the G2/M phase of cell cycle transition; with a concomitant increase in histone H2B ubiquitylation. Mutation of Ser120 to threonine or alanine abolished UBE2A activity; while mutation to aspartate to mimic phosphorylated serine increased UBE2A activity 3-fold. A mutation of UBE2A is considered as the cause of a novel X-linked mental retardation (XLMR) syndrome that affects three males in a two-generation family.