

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human Ube2H Protein

RPES1753

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Product SKU: RPES1753

Species: Human

Size: 50µg

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P62256

Drotoin	Information:
FIUCEIII	

Molecular Mass:	
AP Molecular Mass:	21 kDa
Tag:	
Bio-activity:	
Purity:	> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Storage:	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, 2mM DTT, pH 7.4
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme E2 H; UbcH2; Ubiquitin Carrier Protein H; Ubiquitin- Conjugating Enzyme E2-20K; Ubiquitin-Protein Ligase H; UBE2H;E2- 20K;GID3;UBC8;UBCH;UBCH2

Sequence: Met 1-Leu 183

Background:

UBE2H 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 protein ligases (E3s) and ubiquitin is conjugated 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.