

Datasheet Cat. No. P1227

Recombinant Human UBE2B, His

Information

Accession #	P1227
Alternate Names	HR6B, Ubiquitin Carrier Protein B, Ubiquitin-protein Ligase B
Source	Escherichia coli.
Protein sequence	MHHHHHHAMG QLRSMSTPAR RRLMRDFKRL QEDPPVGVSG APSENNIMQW NAVIFGPEGT PFEDGTFKLV IEFSEEYPNK PPTVRFLSKM FHPNVYADGS ICLDILQNRW SPTYDVSSIL TSIQSLLDEP NPNSPANSQA AQLYQENKRE YEKRVSAIVE QSWNDS
M.Wt	19 kDa
Appearance and the second second	Solution protein
Stability & Storage	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that hat the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied.
Concentration	See label.
Formulation	A 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.6 with 125 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol, 5 % Trehalose, 1 mM DTT.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom.
Biological Activity	Data is not available.
Shipping Condition	and and a second s
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin	<0.1 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

Description



Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 B belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and is encoded by the UBE2B gene in humans. The ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, also known as E2 enzymes and more rarely as ubiquitin-carrier enzymes, take part in the second step in the ubiquitination reaction. In this reaction, E1 activates the ubiquitin by covalently attaching the molecule to its active site cysteine residue. The activated ubiquitin is then transferred to an E2 cysteine and then the E2 molecule binds E3 via a structurally conserved binding region. The ubiquitination reaction can modify proteins and regulate protein degradation. The UBE2B interacts

with RAD18, UBR2 and WAC. Its protein sequence is 100 % identical to the mouse, rat, and rabbit homologs, which indicates that this enzyme is highly conserved in eukaryotic evolution.

Reference

- [1]. Roest HP, van Klaveren J, de Wit J, et al. 1996. Cell, 86: 799-810.
- [2]. Adegoke OA, Bedard N, Roest HP, et al. 2002. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab, 283: E482-9.
- [3]. Kavakebi P, Hausott B, Tomasino A, et al. 2005. Mol Cell Neurosci, 29: 559-68.
- [4]. Mulugeta Achame E, Wassenaar E, Hoogerbrugge JW, et al. 2010. BMC Genomics, 11: 367.

