

Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2 K, His

Information

Gene ID	3093
Accession #	P61086
Alternate Names	HIP-2, Ubiquitin Carrier Protein, Ubiquitin-protein Ligase
Source	Escherichia coli.
M.Wt	Approximately 23.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 200 amino acids (a.a.) of human UBE2K and 8 a.a. vector sequence including 6 × His tag at N-terminus.
AA Sequence	MHHHHHHAMA NIAVQRIKRE FKEVLKSEET SKNQIKVDLV DENFTELGRG IAGPPDTPYE GGRYQLEIKI PETYPFNPPK VRFITKIWHP NISSVTGAIC LDILKDQWAA AMTLRTVLLS LQALLAAAP DDPQDAVVAN QYKQNPMEFK QTARLWAHVY AGAPVSSPEY TKKIENLCAM GFDRNAVIVA LSSKSWDVET ATELLSN
Appearance	Sterile Colorless liquid.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening
Formulation	A 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 100 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol, 5 % Trehalose, 1 mM DTT.
Reconstitution	
Biological Activity	Data is not available.
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Components and Storage

Components	10µg	100µg	500µg
Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2 K, His	10µg	100µg	500µg

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- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 1 EU/μg of rHuUBE2K, His as determined by LAL method.

Description

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 K belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and is encoded by the UBE2K 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 UBE2K has been shown to interact with Huntingtin and RNF2. Additionally, it has been implicated in the degradation of huntingtin and suppression of apoptosis.

Reference

1. Song S, Lee H, Kam TI, et al. 2008. J Cell Biol, 182: 675-84
2. Lee SJ, Choi JY, Sung YM, et al. 2001. FEBS Lett, 503: 61-4
3. Song S, Kim SY, Hong YM, et al. 2003. Mol Cell, 12: 553-63.

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