

Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2 D3, His

Information

Gene ID	7323
Accession #	P61077
Alternate Names	Ubiquitin Carrier Protein D3, Ubiquitin-protein Ligase D3
Source	Escherichia coli.
M.Wt	Approximately 17.7 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 147 amino acids (a.a.) of human UBE2D3/UBC5C and 8 a.a. vector sequence including 6 × His tag at N-terminus.
AA Sequence	MHHHHHHHAMA LKRINKELSD LARDPPAQCS AGPVGDDMFH WQATIMGPND SPYQGGVFFL TIHFPTDYPF KPPKVAFTTR IYHPNINSNG SICLDILRSQ WSPALTISKV LLSICSLLCD PNPDDPLVPE IARIYKTDRD KYNRISREW T QKYAM
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 6.5, with 125 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 D3, His	10µg	100µg	500µg

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

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 1 EU/μg of rHuUBE2D3/UBC5C, His as determined by LAL method.

Description

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 D3 belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and is encoded by the UBE2D3 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 UBE2D3 is a human homolog of the yeast UBC4/5 family and play many important regulatory roles in inflammation and cancer. It mediates the degradation of a myriad of short-lived regulatory proteins (such as p53 in the presence of E6/E6-AP or MDM2, c-Fos, I κ B α , p105) and abnormal proteins and has 88% and 89% sequence identity with Ubch5a and Ubch5b respectively.

Reference

1. Jean SandMoss T. 2008. Differentiation, 76: 431-41
2. Hattori H, Zhang X, Jia Y, et al. 2007. Blood, 110: 640-50.

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