Recombinant Human Ube2L6 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030799

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

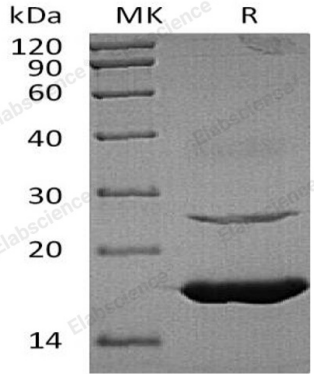
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Ube2L6 protein Met 1-Ser 153, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	19.6 kDa
Accession	O14933-1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 0.1% Brij35, pH 8.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

UBCH8; also known as UBE2L6; belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. The family of ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzymes is characterized by the presence of a highly conserved ubiquitin-conjugating (UBC) domain. These domains accommodate the ATP-activated ubiquitin (Ub) or ubiquitin-like (UBL) protein via a covalently linked thioester onto its active-site residue. E2 enzymes act via selective protein-protein interactions with the E1 and E3 enzymes and connect activation to covalent modification. By doing so; E2s differentiate effects on downstream substrates; either with a single Ub/UBL molecule or as a chain. UBCH8 is highly similar in primary structure to the enzyme encoded by the UBE2L3 gene. It catalyzes the covalent attachment of ubiquitin or ISG15 to other proteins. UBCH8 functions in the E6/E6-AP-induced ubiquitination of p53/TP53 and promotes ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of FLT3. At protein level; it is present in natural killer cells.

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