Recombinant UB2E2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545720
Synonyms	E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2; UbcH8; Ubiquitin carrier protein E2; Ubiquitin-protein ligase E2
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q96LR5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 18.43 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 18 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	52-201
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 52-201 aa (Q96LR5) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 E2 (UBE2E2) Fragment (aa 52-201) is a high-purity protein that encompasses the complete UBC core domain, essential for studying ubiquitin transfer mechanisms and E2 enzyme functionality in human cellular processes. The full-length Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 E2 (UBE2E2) in Homo sapiens plays a critical role in the ubiquitination pathway by accepting ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzing its covalent attachment to target proteins. It facilitates 'Lys-11'-, 'Lys-48'-, and 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination, which are involved in diverse cellular processes such as protein degradation and signal transduction. Additionally, it catalyzes the ISGylation of the influenza A virus NS1 protein, highlighting its importance in antiviral responses. The enzyme's functions are supported by experimental evidence, underscoring its relevance in proteostasis and disease research.