Recombinant UBE2Z protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545962
Synonyms	E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme Z; Uba6-specific E2 conjugating enzyme 1; Use1; Ubiquitin carrier protein Z; Ubiquitin-protein ligase Z
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9H832
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 32.92 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 34 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	82-354
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, 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 82-354 aa (Q9H832) 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 Z (UBE2Z) fragment (residues 82-354) from Homo sapiens, encompassing the essential UBC core domain. This high-purity protein is an ideal reagent for investigating ubiquitin conjugation mechanisms, apoptosis regulation, and domain-specific functions in biochemical and cellular assays. Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 Z (UBE2Z) catalyzes the covalent attachment of ubiquitin to target proteins, a critical step in the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. Unlike many E2 enzymes, it is specifically activated by UBA6 and not UBE1, indicating a specialized regulatory role. Research links UBE2Z to apoptosis regulation, highlighting its importance in cellular homeostasis. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, suggesting diverse substrate targeting. The provided fragment (82-354) contains the complete UBC core domain (residues 99-253), enabling focused studies on ubiquitin transfer activity without interference from non-core regions.