

Recombinant Human Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme E2 C, His (rHuUBE2C, His)

ChemWhat Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Catalog Number:	501-10
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 21.1 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 179 amino acids (a.a.) of human UBE2C/UBCH10 and 12 a.a. vector sequence including 6 × His tag at N-terminus.
Quantity:	10µg/50µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	MHHHHHHAMG IRMASQNRDP AATSVAAARK GAEPSSGGAAR GPVGGKRLQQE LMTLMMMSGDK GISAFPESDN LFKWVGTIHG AAGTVYEDLR YKLSLEFPSPG YPYNAPT VKF LTPCYHPNVD TQGNICLDIL KEKWSALYDV RTILLSIQSL LGEPNIDSPL NTHAAELWKN PTAFKKYLQE TYSKQVTSQE P
Concentration:	See label.
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Data is not available.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Colorless liquid.
Formulation:	A 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 125 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol, 5 % Trehalose, 1 mM DTT.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/µg of rHuUBE2C, His as determined by LAL method.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.
Usage:	ChemWhat Limited in UK offers this branded product for research, development or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme E2 C

Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme E2 C belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and is encoded by the UBE2C 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 UBE2C catalyzes the destruction of cyclins A and B in conjunction with the anaphase-promoting complex, and therefore, plays an important role in the control of the cell exit from mitosis. This activity is essential at the end of mitosis for the inactivation of their partner kinase Cdc2 and exit from mitosis into G1 of the next cell cycle. In addition, UBCH10 bears homology to yeast PAS2, a gene that is essential for biogenesis of peroxisomes. UBCH10 is useful for in vitro ubiquitylation reactions.