

# Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2 K, His (rHuUBE2K, His)

## PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

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<b>Catalog Number:</b>	501-01
<b>Source:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 23.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 200 amino acids (a.a.) of human UBE2K and 8 a.a. vector sequence including 6 × His tag at N-terminus.
<b>Quantity:</b>	10μg/50μg/1000μg
<b>AA Sequence:</b>	<b>MHHHHHHH</b> AMA NIAVQRIKRE FKEVLKSEET SKNQIKVDLV DENFTELGRG IAGPPDTPYE GGRYQLEIKI PETYFPNPPK VRFITKIWHP NISSVTGAIC LDILKDQWAA AMTLRTVLLS LQALLAAAEPP DDPQDAVVAN QYKQNPENMFK QTARLWAHVY AGAPVSSPEY TKKIENLCAM GFDRNAVIVA LSSKSWDVET ATELLLSN
<b>Concentration:</b>	See label.
<b>Purity:</b>	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Data is not available.
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile Colorless liquid.
<b>Formulation:</b>	A 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 100 mM NaCl, 10 % Glycerol, 5 % Trehalose, 1 mM DTT.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 1 EU/μg of rHuUBE2K, His as determined by LAL method.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li></ul>
<b>Usage:</b>	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. <b>NOT FOR HUMAN USE.</b>

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### ***Human Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2 K***

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 K belongs to the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and is encoded by the UBE2K 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 UBE2K has been shown to interact with Huntingtin and RNF2. Additionally, it has been implicated in the degradation of huntingtin and suppression of apoptosis.