

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

His₆-UFM1 Activating Enzyme (UBA5), human recombinant Cat. # E-319

Ubiquitin-fold Modifier 1 (UFM1) Activating Enzyme, also known as Ubiquitin-like Modifier Activating Enzyme 5 (UBA5) and Ubiquitin-activating Enzyme E1 Domain-containing Protein 1 (UBE1DC1), is a 404 amino acid (aa) member of the Ubiquitin-activating (E1) enzyme family with a predicted molecular weight of 45 kDa. The mouse and rat UFM1 Activating Enzyme/UBA5 orthologs share 87% and 88% as sequence identity with the human protein, respectively. UFM1 Activating Enzyme/UBA5 is highly conserved in plants and metazoans but not in yeast. In humans, it is expressed both as the full length protein and as a truncated isoform that lacks aa 1-56. It is widely expressed in human cells where it is localized to the cytoplasm and nucleus. UFM1 Activating Enzyme/UBA5 has a conserved ATP-binding motif in close proximity to an active site cysteine residue, Cys250 in humans, and a metal binding motif, both of which are common to most E1 enzymes. It is the activating enzyme for both UFM1 and SUMO2. UFM1 Activating Enzyme/UBA5 is required for erythroid differentiation in mice.

Product Information

Quantity: 25 μg

Stock: 0.24 mg/ml (5 μM) in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM TCEP

MW: 47 kDa

Use:

Purity: > 90% by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal

Coomassie Blue stain.

Use & Storage

Recombinant human His₆-UFM1 Activating Enzyme (UBA5) is a UFM1 activating (E1) enzyme that is required for the first step of the enzymatic

cascade that subsequently utilizes a UFM1 conjugating (E2) enzyme and a UFM1 ligase (E3) to conjugate UFM1 to substrate proteins. Reaction

conditions will need to be optimized for each specific application. We

recommend an initial His₆-UBA5 concentration of 50-200 nM.

Storage: Store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.



Literature

References: Bacik, J.P. et al. (2010) <u>J. Biol. Chem.</u> **285**: 20273

Dou, T. *et al.* (2005) <u>Molec. Biol. Rep.</u> **32**: 265 Komatsu, M *et al.* (2004) <u>EMBO J.</u> **23**: 1977

Zheng, M. et al. (2008) J. Cell. Biochem. 104: 2324

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