

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Recombinant Human His6 USP11

Cat. # E-602

Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 11 (USP11) is a specialized cysteine protease with a predicted molecular weight of 110 kDa. USP11 is a member of the peptidase C19 family and the human protein shares 77% amino acid sequence identity with its mouse ortholog. USP11 plays a role in DNA double-strand break (DSB) repair, and cells are hypersensitive to γ radiation when USP11 has been knocked down. USP11 overexpression is often observed in colorectal cancer and melanoma and is correlated with poor survival. In these cases USP11 may be driving disease states by stabilizing cIAP2. Interestingly, recent genetic analysis suggests that USP11 was generated during the course of vertebrate evolution by a small-scale duplication of the USP4-encoding region. This recombinant protein contains a C-terminal 6-His tag.

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Quantity: 50 μg

MW: 111 kDa

Source: Spodoptera frugiperda, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived human USP11 protein

Contains an C-terminal 6-His tag

Accession # P51784

Stock: X mg/ml (X μ M) in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 10% (v/v) Glycerol, 1

mM TCEP

Purity: >85%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal

Coomassie® Blue stain.

Use & Storage

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

recommend an initial recombinant human USP11 concentration of 10-50 nM when

using Ubiquitin-AMC or Ubiquitin-Rhodamine substrates (U-550, U-555).

Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

12 months from date of receipt, -70 °C as supplied.

• 3 months, -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

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Literature

References:

- 1. Lee, E.W. et al. (2015) Cell Death and Differ. 22: 1463
- 2. Vlasschaert, C. et al. (2015) BMC Evol. Biol. 15: 230
- 3. Yu, M. et al. (2016) J.Biol.Chem. 291: 959

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

