

## MATERIAL DATA SHEET

# Recombinant Human GST UbcH5c/UBE2D3 Cat. # E2-625

Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme H5c (UbcH5c), also known as Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2D 3 (UBE2D3), is a member of the yeast Ubc4/5 family of Ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzymes. Human UbcH5c/UBE2D3 has a predicted molecular weight of 17 kDa and shares 88% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with the related family members, UbcH5a and UbcH5b, respectively. In combination with Ubiquitin ligases (E3s) such as CHIP, UbcH5c/UBE2D3 mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of several regulatory proteins (1). For instance, UbcH5c/UBE2D3 is involved in the polyubiquitination and proteasome-mediated degradation of the Nuclear Factor kappaB (NF-kappaB) inhibitor, IkappaB-alpha, and is implicated in NF-kappaB-dependent inflammation (2-4). UbcH5c/UBE2D3 also mediates the ubiquitination of Histone H2A and PCNA, suggesting that it functions during transcriptional regulation, DNA replication, and DNA damage responses (5-7).

#### **Product Information**

**Quantity:**  $50 \mu g \mid 100 \mu g$ 

**MW:** 44 kDa

**Source:** *E. coli*-derived

Contains an N-terminal GST (glutathione S-transferase) tag

Accession # P61077

Stock: X mg/ml (X μM) in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 200 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 1 mM

**TCEP** 

**Purity:** >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal

Coomassie® Blue stain.





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### **Use & Storage**

Use:

Recombinant Human GST-UbcH5c/UBE2D3 is a member of the Ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzyme family that receives Ubiquitin from a Ubiquitin-activating (E1) enzyme and subsequently interacts with a Ubiquitin ligase (E3) to conjugate Ubiquitin to substrate proteins. Reaction conditions will need to be optimized for each specific application. We recommend an initial Recombinant Human GST-UbcH5c/UBE2D3 concentration of 0.1-1  $\mu M$ .

**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.

#### Literature

#### **References:**

- 1. Page, R.C. et al. (2012) Biochemistry 51:4175.
- 2. Gonen, H. et al. (1999) J. Biol. Chem. 274:14823.
- 3. Shembade, N. et al. (2010) Science 327:1135.
- 4. Xia, Z.P. et al. (2009) Nature 461:114.
- 5. Zhang, S. et al. (2008) Cell Cycle 7:3399.
- 6. Bentley, M.L. et al. (2011) EMBO J. 30:3285.
- 7. Polanowska, J. et al. (2006) EMBO J. 25:2178.

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

