
MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Recombinant Human His6 UBE2T**Cat. # E2-695**

Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2T (UBE2T), also known as HSPC150 Protein Similar to Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme, is a member of the Ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzyme family. UBE2T has a predicted molecular weight of 22.5 kDa. The human protein shares 83% and 80% amino acid sequence identity with the mouse and rat orthologs, respectively. UBE2T has an E2 catalytic core domain with an active site cysteine residue and undergoes auto-ubiquitination on Lys91 and either Lys182 or Lys191 (1,2). UBE2T localizes to the nucleus and nucleolus and plays an important role in the Fanconi anemia DNA repair pathway (1,3). More specifically, UBE2T interacts with the RING domain of FANCL to mediate the ubiquitination of FANCD2 on Lys563 following exposure to mitomycin C (2,4,5). UBE2T has also been linked to the nucleotide excision repair pathway in chicken DT40 cells (6). UBE2T expression is downregulated under hypoxic conditions, and it may play a role in the development and/or progression of breast cancer (3,7). This protein has an N-terminal His₆-tag.

Product Information

Quantity:	50 µg 100 µg
MW:	24 kDa
Source:	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Contains an N-terminal 6-His tag Accession # NP_006348.1
Stock:	X mg/ml (X µM) in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 200 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol (v/v), 1 mM TCEP
Purity:	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain.

Use & Storage

Use: Recombinant Human His6-UBE2T 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 His6-UBE2T concentration of 0.1-1 μ 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:

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5. Sato, K. *et al.* (2012) *Nucleic Acids Res.* **40**:4553.
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