

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Recombinant Human His6 UBE2W Isoform 2 Cat. # E2-725

Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme E2W (UBE2W), also known as Ubiquitin-conjugating Enzyme 16 (UBC16), is a member of the Ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzyme family (1). It has an E2 catalytic core domain with an active site cysteine residue that is required for the formation of a thioester bond with Ubiquitin (1,2). There are two isoforms of UBE2W, isoform 1 and isoform 2, with predicted molecular weights of 18.1 kDa and 19.5 kDa, respectively. UBE2W localizes to the nucleus where it promotes the monoubiquitination of BRCA1 and FANCD2, both of which contribute to DNA repair pathways (1-4). Monoubiquitination of the CHIP Ubiquitin ligase (E3), which has been reported to enhance its E3 ligase activity, is also mediated by UBE2W (5). This protein contains an N-terminal 6-His tag.

Product Information

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

MW: 19 kDa

Source: *E. coli*-derived

Contains an N-terminal 6-His tag

Accession # Q96B02-2

Stock: X mg/ml (X μ M) in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol (v/v), 1

mM TCEP

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

Coomassie® Blue stain.





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Use & Storage

Use:

Recombinant Human His6-UBE2W-2 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-UBE2W-2 concentration of 0.1-1 μM .

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. Yin, G. et al. (2006) Front. Biosci. 11:1500.
- 2. Alpi, A.F. et al. (2008) Mol. Cell 32:767.
- 3. Christensen, D.E. et al. (2007) Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol. 14:941.
- 4. Zhang, Y. et al. (2011) Mol. Cells 31:113.
- 5. Scaglione, K.M. et al. (2011) Mol. Cell 43:599.

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