Lot # XXXXX



MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Di-Ubiquitin/Ub2, 11-DCA-linked, Agarose, human recombinant Cat. # UCD-42

Dichloroacetone (DCA) forms of di-ubiquitin (Ub₂) are chemically linked via a DCA linker using cysteine introduced into the ubiquitin sequence at the appropriate residues to mimic a native isopeptide linkage. Reports have demonstrated that the DCA linkage is stable and cannot be processed by deubiquitinases. Additionally, the orientation of the two ubiquitins in DCA-linked Ub₂ is preserved in relation to di-ubiquitin containing a native isopeptide linkage. This makes DCA-linked Ub₂ useful for characterizing polyubiquitin-binding proteins in the absence of added deubiquitinase inhibitors.

Product Information

Quantity: 100 μl resin supplied as a 50% slurry in pH 5.5 20 mM sodium acetate, 0.01% sodium

azide.

Stock: Non-hydrolyzable Ub₂ (K11) chains coupled to beads at X nmol/ml (X mg/ml resin.)

Use and Storage

Use: Equilibrate resin by washing with 10 volumes of desired start buffer. Binding and

elution of material is dependent on individual experimental conditions and

requirements.

Storage: Polyubiquitin-agarose can be re-used if properly maintained. After use, clean resin

with a wash cycle of 5 volumes 100 mM HEPES pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl followed by 5 volumes 100 mM NaOAc pH 5.5, 500 mM NaCl. Repeat twice, then rinse resin with a low salt buffer. Store resin at 4°C in aqueous buffer (acetate, etc.) containing

0.01% sodium azide. DO NOT FREEZE.

Literature

References: Carlile, C., et al. (2009) <u>J Biol Chem.</u> **284** : 29326-29334

Russell N. and Wilkinson K. (2004) Biochemistry 43: 4844-4854

Yin L., et al. (2000) Biochemistry 39: 10001-10010

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