

MATERIAL DATA SHEET**Di-Ubiquitin/Ub₂, 29-DCA-linked, Agarose, human recombinant**
Cat. # UCD-82

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 (K29) 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) *J Biol Chem.* **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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