

## MATERIAL DATA SHEET

### Recombinant Human His6 UFM1

#### Cat. # UL-500

Human Ubiquitin-fold Modifier 1 (UFM1), also known as BM-002, is an 85 amino acid (aa) member of the Ubiquitin-like protein family that has a predicted molecular weight of 9.1 kDa. Human and mouse UFM1 share 100% aa sequence identity and are primarily localized in the nucleus, but can also be detected in the cytoplasm and the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) (1). ER localization of UFM1 appears to be dependent on the co-expression of UFBP1 (2). Initially expressed as an inactive precursor, UFM1 undergoes proteolytic cleavage at the C-terminus to expose a conserved glycine residue that is necessary for UFM1 conjugation to target proteins. Conjugation of UFM1 to target proteins requires a UFM1-activating (E1) enzyme, a UFM1-conjugating (E2) enzyme, and a UFM1 ligase (E3) (1,3). UFM1 has been shown to be a mediator of ER stress-induced apoptosis and to promote the pathogenesis of *Leishmania* (2,4). This protein contains an N-terminal His<sub>6</sub>-tag.

#### Product Information

<b>Quantity:</b>	250 µg
<b>MW:</b>	12 kDa
<b>Source:</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived Contains an N-terminal 6-His tag Accession # NP_057701
<b>Stock:</b>	X mg/ml (X µM) is 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10% (v/v) Glycerol, 1 mM DTT
<b>Purity:</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by Colloidal Coomassie® Blue stain.

#### Use & Storage

<b>Use:</b>	Recombinant Human His6-UFM1 can be conjugated to substrate proteins via the subsequent actions of a UFM1-activating (E1) enzyme, a UFM1-conjugating (E2) enzyme, and a UFM1 ligase (E3). Reaction conditions will need to be optimized for each specific application. We recommend an initial Recombinant Human His6-UFM1 concentration of 10-50 µM.
<b>Storage:</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>• 3 months, -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li></ul>

## Literature

### References:

1. Komatsu, M. *et al.* (2004) EMBO J. **23**:1977.
2. Lemaire, K. *et al.* (2011) PLoS One **6**:e18517.
3. Tatsumi, K. *et al.* (2010) J. Biol. Chem. **285**:5417.
4. Gannavaram, S. *et al.* (2012) Mol. Microbiol. **86**:187.

*For research use only. Not for use in humans.*