abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) protein (TAMRA) ab189725

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K63) protein (TAMRA)
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P0CG47
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	19 kDa
Amino acids	1 to 76
Additional sequence information	Di-Ub (K63-linked) FRET TAMRA Pos3
Conjugation	TAMRA

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab189725** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on Dry Ice. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 7.50 Constituents: 1.19% HEPES, 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.03% DTT

General Info

Function	Ubiquitin exists either covalently attached to another protein, or free (unanchored). When covalently bound, it is conjugated to target proteins via an isopeptide bond either as a monomer (monoubiquitin), a polymer linked via different Lys residues of the ubiquitin (polyubiquitin chains) or a linear polymer linked via the initiator Met of the ubiquitin (linear polyubiquitin chains). Polyubiquitin chains, when attached to a target protein, have different functions depending on the Lys residue of the ubiquitin that is linked: Lys-6-linked may be involved in DNA repair; Lys-11-linked is involved in ERAD (endoplasmic reticulum-associated degradation) and in cell-cycle regulation; Lys-29-linked is involved in lysosomal degradation; Lys-33-linked is involved in kinase modification; Lys-48-linked is involved in protein degradation via the proteasome; Lys-63-linked is involved in endocytosis, DNA-damage responses as well as in signaling processes leading to activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. Linear polymer chains formed via attachment by the initiator Met lead to cell signaling. Ubiquitin is usually conjugated to Lys residues of target proteins, however, in rare cases, conjugation to Cys or Ser residues has been observed. When polyubiquitin is free (unanchored-polyubiquitin), it also has distinct roles, such as in activation of protein kinases, and in signaling.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ubiquitin family. Contains 3 ubiquitin-like domains.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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