abcam

Product datasheet

Synthetic Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K6) protein ab178486

2 Images

Description

Product name	Synthetic Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K6) protein
Expression system	Synthetic
Accession	P0CG47
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	17 kDa
Additional sequence information	Di-ubiquitin linked by a native isopeptide bond between the C-terminal glycine of the distal ubiquitin and the epsilon amino group of lysine 6 on the proximal ubiquitin.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab178486** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Mass Spectrometry SDS-PAGE HPLC 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: 0.32% Tris HCl, 0.88% Sodium chloride, 0.03% EDTA

General Info

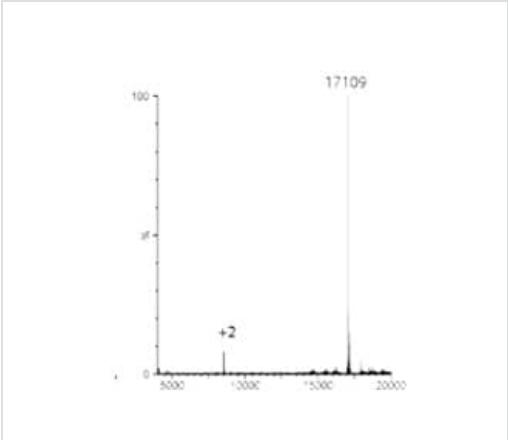
Relevance

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.

Cellular localization

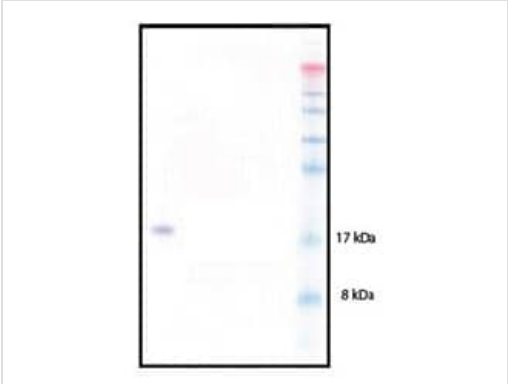
Nuclear Cytoplasmic

Images



Mass Spectrometry - Synthetic Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K6) protein (ab178486)

Mass spectrometry analysis of ab178486



SDS-PAGE - Synthetic Human Di-ubiquitin (linkage-specific K6) protein (ab178486)

SDS analysis of ab178486

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