

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein

Human Ubiquitin Catalog # PBV10431r

Specification

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Product info

Calculated MW 8.6 kDa KDa

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Other Names Ubiquitin

Gene Source Source Assay&Purity Assay2&Purity2 Recombinant Human E. coli SDS-PAGE; ≥95% HPLC;

Format Liquid

Storage

-20°C; 1 mg/ml in 50 mM HEPES, pH7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, and 10% Glycerol.

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Protocols

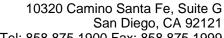
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Images

Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Background

Ubiquitin is a small, evolutionarily conserved eukaryotic protein that can be attached to a wide variety of intraCellular proteins including itself. Covalent attachment of ubiquitin to other proteins serves various functions, but its major role is to target Cellular proteins for destruction. Cellular components that activate, transfer, remove, or simply recognize ubiquitin number in the hundreds, perhaps even in the thousands. In light of this complexity the ubiquitin pathway is ideal for a systems biology approach. Ubiquitin (Ub) plays a very important role in regulated non-lysosomal ATP dependent protein degradation. The protein to be degraded is conjugated to Ub and the ubiquinated protein is then selectively degraded by a 26S complex, multicatalytic cytosolic and





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nuclear protease termed proteasome. The Ub-proteasome proteolytic pathway, which is a complex process, is implicated to be of great importance for regulating numerous Cellular processes. The recombinant Ubiquitin is expressed from E. coli and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.