

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag)**Ubch5c, Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme H5c, Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme****Catalog # PBV10444r****Specification**

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - Product info

Primary Accession	P61077
Concentration	1
Calculated MW	17.0 kDa KDa

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - Additional Info

Gene ID	7323
Gene Symbol	UB2D3

Other Names

Ubch5c, Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme H5c, Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme, Ubiquitin carrier protein D3, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2(17)KB 3, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-17 kDa 3, Ubiquitin-protein ligase D3

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

Storage

-80°C; Supplied at a concentration of 1.0 mg/ml in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 0.5 mM DTT.

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - Images**Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - Background**

Ubch5c is highly homologous to the *S. cerevisiae* UbC4/5 family of E2 enzymes, demonstrated to be essential for degradation of regulatory and abnormal proteins. Ubch5c, together with Ubch5a

and Ubch5b, are the most active class of E2 enzymes in cell extracts and are associated with regulation of a number of transcription factors including p53. The His-tagged version of this enzyme is not susceptible to self-ubiquitylation, which can occur with GST-tagged versions. Typical enzyme concentration to support in vitro conjugation is 100 nM to 1 μ M depending upon the conditions.

Ubch5c, human recombinant protein (His-tag) - References

Jensen J.P.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 270:30408-30414(1995).
Chang H.-M.,et al.Submitted (DEC-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).