

## Recombinant Human UBE2V2 (N-6His) Catalog No: CG24

**Description** Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme E2 Variant 2 is produced by our E.coli expression

system and the target gene encoding Met1-Asn145 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.

Source E.coli

Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme E2 Variant 2; DDVit 1; Enterocyte Differentiation-Associated **Alternative name** 

Factor 1; EDAF-1; Enterocyte Differentiation-Promoting Factor 1; EDPF-1; MMS2 Homolog; Vitamin D3-

Inducible Protein; UBE2V2; MMS2; UEV2

Accession No. Q15819

**Predicted Molecular Weight**  18.5kDa

AP Molecular Weight

18kDa, reducing conditions.

**Formulation** 

Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5.

Reconstitution

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Quality Control** 

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 IEU/µg) as determined by LAL test.

**Shipping** The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

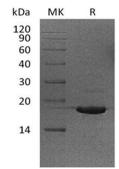
**Storage** Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.

Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Background**

Ubiquitin-Conjugating Enzyme E2 Variant 2 (UBE2V2) is an enzyme that belongs to the ubiquitinconjugating enzyme family. UBE2V2 can be detected in the placenta, colon, liver, and skin. It forms a heterodimer with UBE2N. The UBE2V2/UBE2N heterodimer catalyzes the synthesis of non-canonical poly- ubiquitin chains and which leads to protein degradation by the proteasome. UBE2V2 mediates transcriptional activation of target genes. It plays a role in the control of progress through the cell cycle and differentiation. It also plays a role in the error-free DNA repair pathway and contributes to the

survival of cells after DNA damage.



SDS-Page

