

# Human UBE2G1 Protein

Catalog Number: 13200-HNCE



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

E217K; UBC7; UBE2G

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human UBE2G1 (P62253) (Met 1-Glu 170) was expressed and purified, with additional two amino acids (Gly & Pro) at the N-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** E. coli

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Gly

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human UBE2G1 consists of 172 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 19.5 kDa as estimated in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 10% glycerol, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

### Storage:

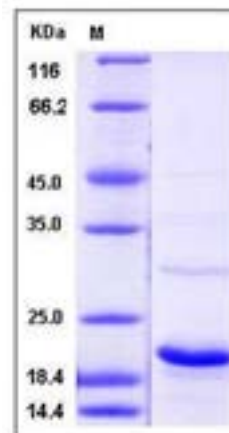
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

UBE2G1 is a member of the ubiquitin-conjugating E2 family whose members perform the second step in the ubiquitination reaction. Initially identified as the main process for protein degradation, ubiquitination is believed nowadays to be crucial for a wider range of cellular processes. The outcome of the ubiquitin-conjugation reaction, and thereby the fate of the substrate, is heavily dependent on the number of ubiquitin molecules attached and how these ubiquitin molecules are inter-connected. To deal with this complexity and to allow adequate ubiquitination in time and space, a highly sophisticated conjugation machinery has been developed. In a sequential manner, ubiquitin becomes activated by an ubiquitin-activating enzyme (E1), which then transfers the ubiquitin to a group of ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s). Next, ubiquitin-loaded E2s are interacting with ubiquitin protein ligases (E3s) and ubiquitin is conjugated to substrates on recruitment by the E3. These three key enzymes are operating in a hierarchical system, wherein two E1s and 35 E2s have been found and hundreds of E3s have been identified in humans.

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