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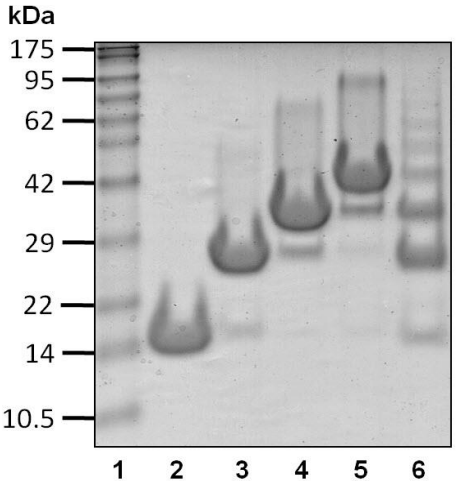
K48-Ub$_5$

Cat. # D1400

Also Known as: N/A
NCBI Reference: N/A
MW (no tag): 42.5 kDa
Species: Human
Source: Bacterial recombinant
Tag: No
Stock Buffer: 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM βME, 10% Glycerol
Concentration: See tube label
Quality Assurance: ~90% by SDS-PAGE

Image



Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE
Lane 1: Molecular weight markers
Lane 2: 5 µg purified K48-Ub$_2$
Lane 3: 5 µg purified K48-Ub$_3$
Lane 4: 5 µg purified K48-Ub$_4$
Lane 5: 5 µg purified K48-Ub$_5$
Lane 6: 5 µg purified K48-Ub$_{(2-6)}$

Description: Ub chains are formed by conjugating the C-terminal glycine residue of Ub onto any of seven internal lysine residues or the amino group of the previous Ub. Ub chains are classified by the lysine residue used to link Ubs; different Ub chain topologies can result in different signals. For instance, Ub chains linked through lysine 6, 11, 27, 29, 33 and 48 are capable of targeting proteins for proteasomal degradation; in contrast, Ub chains linked through lysine 63 or the N-terminal amino group (linear Ub chains) often play important nonproteolytic functions including regulation of kinase activation and protein translation. All Ub chain products are produced by using of human wild type Ub reacting with specific E2s.

Storage: Store at -80°C; avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles

Note: Ub chains, especially K63-linked ones, often form soluble aggregates even storing at -80°C. If necessary, urea powder can be added into the stock solution up to 3 M, then keep the stock solution at room temperature for 30 minutes. This treatment has no effect on Ub chain structure, but breaks soluble Ub chain aggregates.

Literature:

1. Hershko A, *et al* . (1980) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 77(4), 1783 – 1786.
2. Pickart CM, (1997) FASEB 11(13), 1055 – 1066.
3. Hershko A, *et al* . (1998) Ann Rev Biochem 67, 425 – 479.
4. Jiang X, *et al* . (2012) Nature Reviews Immunology 12, 35 – 48.