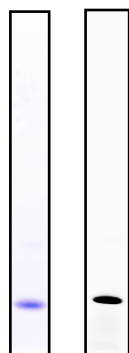


# TAMRA-Lys(Ub)-Gly

Cat. # M3030

<b>Quantity:</b>	50 µg
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	Synthetic
<b>MW:</b>	9163 Da
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized powder
<b>Quality Assurance:</b>	>95% by RP-HPLC
<b>Description:</b>	This product is a fluorescence polarization (FP) assay reagent, which is based on a 5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA) modified Lys-Gly sequence that is linked to ubiquitin via a native isopeptide bond with the lysine side-chain. Typical substrate concentrations range from 10–100 nM. DUB concentrations can range from 0.01-10 nM but depend on specific assay conditions and method of detection. FP assays can be performed with any fluorescence polarization reader with a 530 nm excitation filter and two 580 nm emission filters.

## Images:



### SDS-PAGE analysis.

Left: coomassie blue staining. Right: fluorescence scan (exc 550 nm, emi 590 nm).

**Storage:** Powder at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; solution at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Protect from light and avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

## Reconstitution recommendation (Important!):

- 1) Centrifuge the tube at 10,000 xg for 2 min to pellet the powder.
- 2) Dissolve the powder in a small amount of DMSO (e.g. 50 µg powder in 2 µL DMSO). Vortex the tube to completely dissolve the powder. Keep under room temperature for 5 min, and then centrifuge under room temperature at 10,000 xg for 2 min to collect solution to the tube bottom.
- 3) Add 98 µL colde buffer (such as 20 mM Tris, pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl and 10% glycerol) directly into the tube bottom in once, and pipette up and down to mix (avoid generating bubbles and note the order of addition).
- 4) The stock solution is 0.5 µg/µL (55 µM). Working concentrations vary from 10 nM–200 nM.

## Literature:

1. Tirat, A. *et al.*, (2005) *Anal. Biochem.* 343, 244.
2. Huang *et al.*, (2009) *Methods in Molecular Biology* 565, 127.
3. Levine *et al.*, (1997) *Anal. Biochem.* 247, 83.
4. Geurink and El Oualid *et al.*, (2012) *ChemBiochem* 13, 293.

