UBE2J2(1-226) (NCUBE2) [6His-tagged]

E2 – Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme

Alternate Names: EC 6.3.2.19, NCUBE2, Non canonical ubiquitin conjugating enzyme 2, PRO2121 UBC6 homolog , Ubc6p

Cat. No. 62-0035-100

Lot. No. 1375 Quantity: 100 µg -70°C Storage:

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS



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Background

The enzymes of the ubiquitylation pathway play a pivotal role in a number of cellular processes including regulated and targeted proteasomal degradation of substrate proteins. Three classes of enzymes are involved in the process of ubiquitylation; activating enzymes (E1s), conjugating enzymes (E2s) and protein ligases (E3s). UBE2J2 is a member of the E2 conjugating enzyme family and the human gene was first described by Lenk et al. (2002). UBE2J2 is a 318 amino acid protein that shares 26% identity to its yeast homologue (Lenk et al., 2002). UBE2J2 is localised to the cytoplasmic surface of the Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) and participates in Endoplasmic Reticulum Associated Degradation (ERAD). It has been demonstrated that expression of a mutant form of UBE2J2 affects ERAD of the T cell receptor and a mutant form of the CFTR protein (Lenk et al., 2002). UBE2J2 has also been identified as the primary cellular E2 recruited by the E3 ligase murine K3 (mK3), and this E2-E3 pair is capable of conjugating ubiquitin on lysine or serine residues of substrates. Interestingly, UBE2J2-mK3 preferentially promotes ubiquitylation of hydroxylated amino acids via ester bonds even when lysine residues are present on wild-type substrates (Wang et al., 2009). Treatment of Sertoli and germ cells of the testies with a proteasome inhibitor results in the colocalisation of the retinoic acid receptor alpha (RARA) to the ER where it interacts with UBE2J2 resulting in its ubiquity-

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Physical Characteristics

Species: human

Source: E. coli expression

Quantity: 100 µg

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Formulation: 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5. 150 mM sodium chloride, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 10% glycerol

Molecular Weight: ~29 kDa

Purity: >98% by InstantBlue™ SDS-PAGE

Stability/Storage: 12 months at -70°C;

aliquot as required

Protein Sequence:

MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMASMTG GQQMGRGS**M**SSTSSKRAPTTATQRLKQDYL RIKKDPVPYICAEPLPSNILEWHYVVRG PEMTPYEGGYYHGKLIFPREFPFKPPSI YMITPNGRFKCNTRLCLSITDFHPDTWN PAWSVSTILTGLLSFMVEKGPTLGSIETS DFTKRQLAVQSLAFNLKDKVFCELFPEVV EEIKQKQKAQDELSSRPQTLPLPDVVPDGETH LVQNGIQLLNGHAPGAVPNLAGLQQANRHH

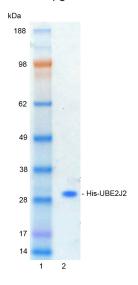
Tag (bold text): N-terminal His Protease cleavage site: Thrombin (LVPR ▼GS) UBE2J2 (regular text): Start bold italics (amino acid resi-

Accession number: NP_477515.2

Quality Assurance

Purity:

4-12% gradient SDS-PAGE InstantBlue™ staining Lane 1: MW markers Lane 2: 1 µg His-UBE2J2



Protein Identification:

Confirmed by mass spectrometry.

E2-Ubiquitin Thioester Loading Assay:

The activity of His-UBE2J2 was validated by loading E1 UBE1 activated ubiquitin onto the active cysteine of the His-UBE2J2 E2 enzyme via a transthiolation reaction. Incubation of the UBE1 and His-UBE2J2 enzymes in the presence of ubiquitin and ATP at 30°C was compared at two time points, T_0 and T_{10} minutes. Sensitivity of the ubiquitin/His-UBE2J2 thioester bond to the reducing agent DTT was confirmed.



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Lot-specific COA version tracker: v1.0.0

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Background

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lation and degradation via the ERAD pathway (Zhu et al., 2010).

References:

Lenk U, Yu H, Walter J, Gelman MS, Hartmann E, Kopito RR, Sommer T (2002) A role for mammalian Ubc6 homologues in ER-associated protein degradation. J Cell Sci 115, 3007-14.

Wang X, Herr RA, Rabelink M, Hoeben RC, Wiertz EJ, Hansen TH (2009) Ube2j2 ubiquitinates hydroxylated amino acids on ER-associated degradation substrates. J Cell Biol 187, 655-68.

Zhu L, Santos NC, Kim KH (2010) Disulfide isomerase glucoseregulated protein 58 is required for the nuclear localization and degradation of retinoic acid receptor alpha. Reproduction 139(4), 717-31.



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