



# Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 G1 (UBE2G1)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-BP025453HU
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P62253
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	≥85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	MTELQSALLL RRQLAELNKN PVEGFSAGLI DDNDLYRWEV LIIGPPDTLY EGGVFKAHLT FPKDYPLRPP KMKFITEIWH PNVDKNGDVC ISILHEPGED KYGYEKPEER WLPIHTVETI MISVISMLAD PNGDSPANVD AAKEWREDRN GEFKRKVARC VRKSQETAFA
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus
<b>Target Names</b>	UBE2G1
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 G1 EC= 6.3.2.19 Alternative name(s): E217K UBC7 Ubiquitin carrier protein G1 Ubiquitin-protein ligase G1
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-170
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Target Details</b>	The modification of proteins with ubiquitin is an important cellular mechanism for targeting abnormal or short-lived proteins for degradation. Ubiquitination involves at least three classes of enzymes: ubiquitin-activating enzymes, or E1s, ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, or E2s, and ubiquitin-protein ligases, or E3s. This gene encodes a member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family and catalyzes the covalent attachment of ubiquitin to other proteins. The protein may be involved in degradation of muscle-specific proteins.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.