



# Recombinant Human Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 C (UBE2C)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-YP025440HU
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	O00762
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	ASQNRDPAA TSVAAARKGA EPSGGAARGP VGKRLQQELM TLMMSGDKGI SAFPESDNLF KWVGTIHGAA GTVYEDLRYK LSLEFPSGYP YNAPT VKFLT PCYHPNVDTQ GNICLDILKE KWSALYDVRT ILLSIQSLLG EPNIDSPLNT HAAELWKNPT AFKKYLQETY SKQVTSQEP
<b>Source</b>	Yeast
<b>Target Names</b>	UBE2C
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 C EC= 6.3.2.19 Alternative name(s): Ubch10 Ubiquitin carrier protein C Ubiquitin-protein ligase C
<b>Expression Region</b>	2-179
<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 of Mature 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. This enzyme is required for the destruction of mitotic cyclins and for cell cycle progression. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.
<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.