K6 linked Di-Ubiquitin

Cat. No. SBB-UP0060
Lot. No. 181940060

South Bay Bío

K6 Di-Ubiquitin

The array of cellular processes initiated and regulated by ubiquitin has been partially explained by the structural diversity of differently linked ubiquitin chains. In a ubiquitin chain, ubiquitin moieties can be conjugated through one of their lysine residues (K6, K11, K27, K29, K33, K48 and K63) or the N-terminal methionine residue (M1), offering countless possibilities to assemble a specific polymer. Ubiquitin molecules can also be modified by other post-translational modifications, including acetylation and phosphorylation, adding another layer of ubiquitin signal regulation and diversification.

K6 linked ubiquitin linkages are found at increased levels in response to UV radiation, indirectly associated with DNA repair, and have been identified on mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) proteins. This K6-linked di-ubiquitin was enzymatically conjugated and purified via liquid chromatography.

References

1) Dikic, I., Wakatsuki, S., & Walters, K. J. (2009). Ubiquitin-binding domains – from structures to functions. Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology, 10(10), 659-671. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrm2767

2) Akutsu, M., Dikic, I., & Bremm, A. (2016). Ubiquitin chain diversity at a glance. Journal of Cell Science, 129(5), 875-880. https://doi.org/10.1242/jcs.183954

Product Information

Quantity: 25 µg **Molecular Weight:** 17 kDa

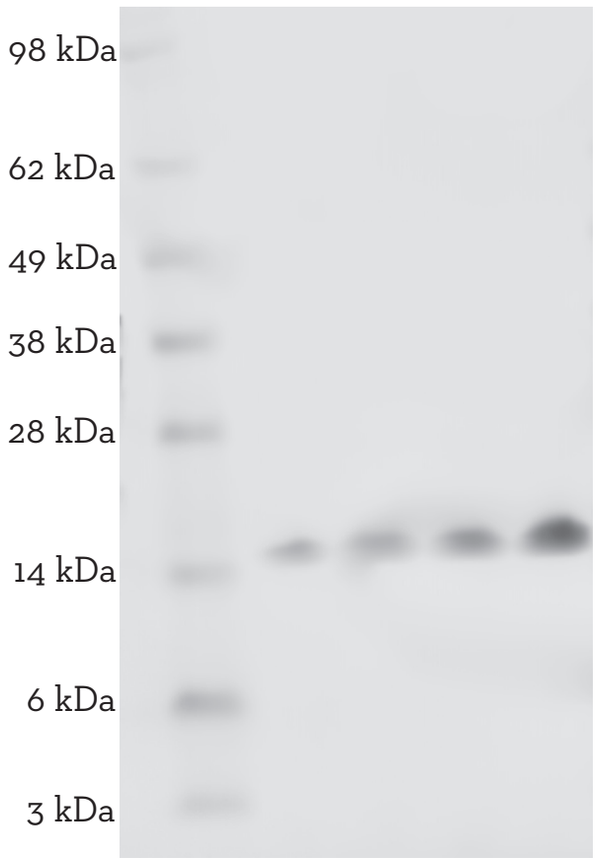
Concentration: 58 µM, 1 mg/mL

Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE

Storage Buffer: 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5

Storage: -80C, Avoid multiple freeze / thaw

Quality Control and Performance Data



K6Linked Di-Ubiquitin SDS-PAGE. From left to right, increasing amounts of di-ubiquitin were loaded onto a 10-20% SDS-PAGE gel, stained with Coomassie brillant blue. Purity is > 95%.

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