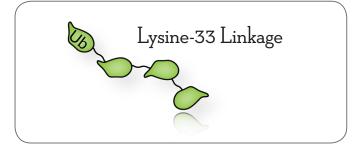
## K33-linked Tetra-Ubiquitin

Cat. No. SBB-UP0067 Lot. No. 181940067



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.

K33-linked ubiquitin chains are associated with negative regulation of both T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) and AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK)-related protein kinases K33 linkages have also been implicated in post-Golgi protein trafficking. This K33-linked tetra-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: 34 kDa

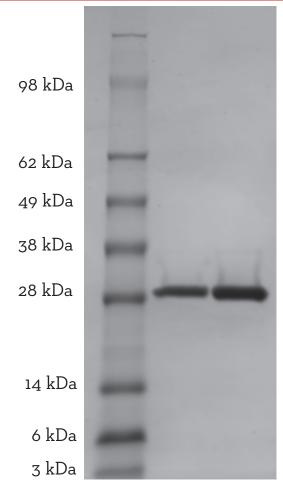
Concentration: 29 µM, 1 mg/mL

**Purity:** >95% by SDS-PAGE

Storage Buffer: 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5

Storage: -80C, Avoid multiple freeze / thaw

## Quality Control and Performance Data



**K33-Linked Tetra-Ubiquitin SDS-PAGE.** From left to right, increasing amounts of tetra-ubiquitin were loaded onto a 10-20% SDS-PAGE gel, stained with Coomassie brillant blue. Purity is >95%.

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