## K29 Di-Ubiquitin

Cat. No.	SBB-UP0077
Lot. No.	181940077

### K29 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.

K29 linked polyubiquitination has been shown to be an inhibitor of Wnt signaling, which plays an important role in embryogenesis, and its deregulation has been shown to play a role in tumorigenesis. This K29 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

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#### Product Information

Quantity: 25 µg Molecular Weight: 17 kDa

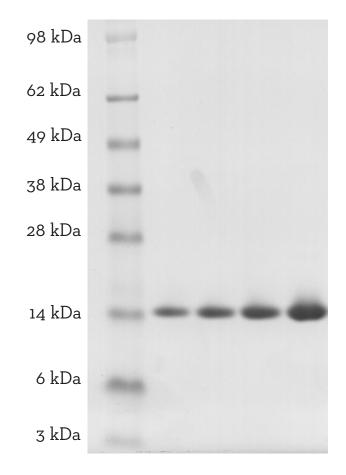
Concentration: 58  $\mu$ M, 1 mg/mL

Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE

Storage Buffer: 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5

Storage: -80C, Avoid multiple freeze / thaw

### **Quality Control and Performance Data**



**K29 linked 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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### www.southbaybio.com

Contact: info@southbaybio.com 5941 Optical Ct, Suite 229 San Jose, CA 95138 USA