

UBA5 Human

Description:UBA5 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 428 amino acids (1-404) and having a molecular mass of 47.4kDa.UBA5 is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-609

For research use only.

Synonyms:Ubiquitin-like modifier-activating enzyme 5, Ubiquitin-activating enzyme 5, ThiFP1, UFM1-activating enzyme, Ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1 domain-containing protein 1, UBA5, UBE1DC1.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMAESVE RLQQRVQELE
RELAQERSLQ VPRSGDGGGG RVRIEKMSSE VVDSNPYSRL MALKRMGIVS DYKIRTFVAV
AIVGVGGVGS VTAEMLTRCG IGKLLFDYD KVELANMNRL FFQPHQAGLS KVQAAEHTLR
NINPDVLFV HNYNITTVENFQHFMDRISN GGLEEGKPDV LVLSCVDNFE ARMTINTACN
ELGQTWMESE VSE

Purity:Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The UBA5 solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT, 10% glycerol and 50mM NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Ubiquitin-like modifier activating enzyme 5 (UBA5) is a member of the ubiquitin-activating E1 family and UBA5 subfamily. Ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like proteins are recognized as covalently conjugated to various cellular substrates by a three-step enzymatic pathway. The ubiquitin-activating enzyme (E1) has a vital role in the first step of ubiquitination pathway to activate ubiquitin or ubiquitin-like proteins. UBA5 activates an ubiquitin-like protein, ubiquitin-fold modifier 1 (Ufm1), by forming a high-energy thioester bond. UBA5 is located primarily in cytoplasm, while it generally localizes to the nucleus in presence of SUMO2.

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