DCUN1D2 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76866
Synonyms:	DCN1-like protein 2; DCNL2; C13orf17; DCUN1L2
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q6PH85-1 (M1-F259)
Gene ID:	55208
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 30 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M H K L K S S Q K D K V R Q F M A C T Q A G E R T A I Y C L T Q N E W R L D E A T D S F F Q N P D S L H R E S M R N A V D K K K L E R L Y G R Y K D P Q D E N K I G V D G I Q Q F C D D L S L D P A S I S V L V I A W K F R A A T Q C E F S R K E F L D G M T E L G C D S M E K L K A L L P R L E Q E L K D T A K F K D F Y Q F T F T F A K N P G Q K G L D L E M A V A Y W K L V L S G R F K F L D L W N T F L M E H H K R S I P R D T W N L L L D F G N M I A D D M S N Y D E E G A W P V L I D D F V E Y A R P V V T G G K R S L F
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 20% Glycerol, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	DCUN1D2 protein plays a crucial role in the neddylation process of all cullins, facilitating the transfer of NEDD8 from N-terminally acetylated NEDD8-conjugating E2s enzymes to various cullin C-terminal domain-RBX complexes. This function is essential for regulating the activity of SCF (SKP1-CUL1-F-box protein)-type complexes. Through its DCUN1 domain, DCUN1D2 interacts with unneddylated cullins, including CUL1, CUL2, CUL3, CUL4A, CUL4B, and CUL5. The specificity of these interactions is influenced by the identity of the cullin, dictating the affinity of the interaction. DCUN1D2 may also

engage with regulators or subunits of cullin-RING ligases, such as RBX1, RNF7, ELOB, and DDB1, with these interactions being mediated by cullins. Additionally, DCUN1D2 forms complexes with CAND1, inhibiting the neddylation of CUL3. Notably, the CAND1-cullin-DCNL complexes undergo neddylation only in the presence of a substrate adapter. Furthermore, DCUN1D2 interacts with the N-terminally acetylated forms of UBE2M and UBE2F, highlighting its involvement in intricate protein-protein interactions within the neddylation pathway.

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