



Proteins

Product Data Sheet



UbcH7/UBE2L3 Protein, Human

Cat. No.: HY-P79451

Synonyms: Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 L3; UBE2L3; E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme L3; L-UBC;

UbcH7; Ubiquitin carrier protein L3; Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-F1; Ubiquitin-protein

ligase L3; UBCE7

Species: Human Source: E. coli

P68036 (M1-D154) Accession:

Gene ID: 7332

Molecular Weight: Approximately 18 kDa

PROPERTIES

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MAASRRLMKE LEEIRKCGMK NFRNIQVDEA NLLTWQGLIV PDNPPYDKGA FRIEINFPAE YPFKPPKITF KTKIYHPNID EKGQVCLPVI TDQVIQSLIA LVNDPQPEHP SAENWKPATK LRADLAEEYS KDRKKFCKNA EEFTKKYGEK RPVD

Biological Activity

Recombinant Human UbcH7/UBE2L3 is a member of the Ubiquitin-conjugating (E2) enzyme family that receives Ubiquitin from a Ubiquitin-activating (E1) enzyme and subsequently interacts with a Ubiquitin ligase (E3) to conjugate Ubiquitin to substrate proteins.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Hepes, 50 mM Nacl, 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 ddH₂O. 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

UbcH7/UBE2L3, a ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2, exhibits specificity in collaboration with HECT-type and RBR family E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases. Notably, its unique characteristic is the absence of intrinsic E3-independent reactivity with lysine, rendering it incompatible with most RING-containing E3 ubiquitin-protein ligases. However, it demonstrates activity with RBR family E3 enzymes such as PRKN, RNF31, and ARIH1, functioning akin to RING-HECT hybrids. Acting downstream of the

E1 complex, UbcH7 catalyzes the covalent attachment of ubiquitin to target proteins and, in vitro, facilitates 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitination. Its involvement in the selective degradation of short-lived and aberrant proteins highlights its role in cellular quality control. Additionally, down-regulation during the S-phase suggests a contribution to cell cycle progression, while its impact on nuclear hormone receptors' transcriptional activity and potential role in myelopoiesis further underscore its multifaceted functions.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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