

## ISG15 E1/UBE1L Protein, Human (sf9, His, Strep)

Cat. No.:	HY-P79454
Synonyms:	Ubiquitin-like modifier-activating enzyme 7; UBA7; Ubiquitin-activating enzyme 7; D8; Ubiquitin-activating enzyme E1 homolog; UBE1L; UBE2
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	P41226 (D2-L1012)
Gene ID:	7318
Molecular Weight:	

### PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

### DESCRIPTION

Background	ISG15 E1/UBE1L protein initiates the ubiquitination process by activating ubiquitin through a two-step mechanism. It begins by adenylating the C-terminal glycine residue of ubiquitin with ATP and subsequently forms a thioester bond between this glycine residue and a cysteine residue in E1. This results in the generation of a ubiquitin-E1 thioester and free AMP. In addition to its role in ubiquitin activation, ISG15 E1/UBE1L catalyzes the ISGylation of the influenza A virus NS1 protein, highlighting its involvement in antiviral responses. The protein is actively engaged in protein modification processes, particularly protein ubiquitination, underscoring its significance in regulating cellular pathways through post-translational modifications.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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