

**Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein**  
**Human Ubiquitin**  
**Catalog # PBV10431r****Specification**

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**Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Product info**Calculated MW **8.6 kDa KDa****Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Additional Info****Other Names**

Ubiquitin

Gene Source

Source

Assay&amp;Purity

Assay2&amp;Purity2

Recombinant

**Format**

Liquid

**Human****E. coli****SDS-PAGE; ≥95%****HPLC;****Yes****Storage**

-20°C; 1 mg/ml in 50 mM HEPES, pH7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, and 10% Glycerol.

**Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Images****Ubiquitin, human recombinant protein - Background**

Ubiquitin is a small, evolutionarily conserved eukaryotic protein that can be attached to a wide variety of intraCellular proteins including itself. Covalent attachment of ubiquitin to other proteins serves various functions, but its major role is to target Cellular proteins for destruction. Cellular components that activate, transfer, remove, or simply recognize ubiquitin number in the hundreds, perhaps even in the thousands. In light of this complexity the ubiquitin pathway is ideal for a systems biology approach. Ubiquitin (Ub) plays a very important role in regulated non-lysosomal ATP dependent protein degradation. The protein to be degraded is conjugated to Ub and the ubiquitinated protein is then selectively degraded by a 26S complex, multicatalytic cytosolic and

nuclear protease termed proteasome. The Ub-proteasome proteolytic pathway, which is a complex process, is implicated to be of great importance for regulating numerous Cellular processes. The recombinant Ubiquitin is expressed from E. coli and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.