

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2)
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Catalog # PBV10672r**Specification**

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2) - Product info

Primary Accession [P62256](#)
Calculated MW **21.649 kDa. (His Tagged) KDa**

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2) - Additional Info

Gene ID **7328**
Gene Symbol **UBE2H**

Other Names

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 H, Ubch2, Ubiquitin carrier protein H, Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2-20K, Ubiquitin-protein ligase H, UBE2H, GID3, UBC8, UBCH.

Gene Source **Human**
Assay&Purity **RP-HPLC; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **N/A;**
Recombinant **Yes**
Format
Liquid

Storage

-80°C; 75 µL of a 40 µM solution (3 nmoles) in 20 mM Tris, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2) - 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](#)

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2) - Images**Human recombinant protein UBE2H (Ubch2) - Background**

Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 H (UBE2H) is a member of the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. Protein modification with ubiquitin is a vital cellular apparatus for directing abnormal or short-lived proteins for degradation. Ubiquitination requires at least 3 classes of enzymes: ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s) ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s) and ubiquitin-protein

ligases (E3s). UBE2H receives ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. UBE2H protein sequence is 100% identical to the mouse homolog and 98% identical to the frog and Zebrafish homologs.

Human recombinant protein UBE2H (UbcH2) - References

Kaiser P.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 269:8797-8802(1994).
Lin L.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).
Scherer S.W.,et al.Science 300:767-772(2003).