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UBE2C/UBCH10

Catalog # PVGS1221

Product Information

Primary Accession	O00762
Species	Human
Sequence	Met1-Pro179, expressed with additional N-terminal sequence (MHHHHHHAMGIR)
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	E. coli
Theoretical Molecular Weight	21.1 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	11065
Other Names	Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 C, 2.3.2.23, (E3-independent) E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme C, 2.3.2.24, E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme C, UbcH10, Ubiquitin carrier protein C, Ubiquitin-protein ligase C, UBE2C, UBCH10
Target Background	Human Ubquitin Conjugating Enzyme E2 C (UBE2C)/UBCH10 is an essential mediator of mitotic destruction events and cell cycle progression. It catalyzes the destruction of cyclins A and B in conjunction with the anaphase-promoting complex, and therefore, plays an important role in the control of the cell exit from mitosis This activity is essential at then end of mitosis for the inactivation of their partner kinase Cdc2 and exit from mitosis into G1 of the next cell cycle. In addition, UBCH10 bears homology to yeast PAS2, a gene that is essential for biogenesis of peroxisomes. UBCH10 is useful for in vitro ubiquitinylation reactions.

Protein Information

Name	UBE2C
Synonyms	UBCH10
Function	Accepts ubiquitin from the E1 complex and catalyzes its covalent attachment to other proteins. In vitro catalyzes 'Lys-11'- and 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitination. Acts as an essential factor of the anaphase promoting complex/cyclosome (APC/C), a cell cycle-regulated ubiquitin ligase that controls progression through mitosis. Acts by initiating 'Lys-11'-linked polyubiquitin chains on APC/C substrates, leading to the degradation of APC/C substrates by the proteasome and promoting mitotic exit.