

# UBE2N (UBC13) [GST-tagged]

## E2 – Ubiquitin Conjugating Enzyme

**Alternate Names:** Bendless homolog of, Bendless-like ubiquitin conjugating enzyme, MGC131857, MGC8489, UBC13, UbcHBEN

**Cat. No.** 62-0046-100  
**Lot. No.** 1401

**Quantity:** 100 µg  
**Storage:** -70°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 1 of 2

### Background

The enzymes of the ubiquitylation pathway play a pivotal role in a number of cellular processes including regulated and targeted proteasomal degradation of substrate proteins. Three classes of enzymes are involved in the process of ubiquitylation; activating enzymes (E1s), conjugating enzymes (E2s) and protein ligases (E3s). UBE2N is a member of the E2 conjugating enzyme family and cloning of the human gene was first described by Yamaguchi *et al.* (1996). The human UBE2N sequence shares 80% identity with the *Drosophila* 'bendless' gene product. In yeast, UBE2N forms a specific heteromeric complex with MMS2, a signalling component of the RAD6 pathway. The RAD6 pathway is central to DNA repair and two major components of this pathway are RAD6 and the MMS2/UBE2N heterodimer which are recruited to chromatin by the RING finger proteins RAD18 and RAD5, respectively (Hofmann and Pickart, 1999). Proliferating Cell Nuclear Antigen (PCNA) is modified by lys-63-linked polyubiquitylation, which requires MMS2, UBE2N and RAD5. Depletion of UBE2N *in vitro* results in severe growth defects caused by chromosome instability, as well as hypersensitivity to UV and ionizing radiation, this is consistent with a conserved role for UBE2N in RAD6/RAD18-dependent post-replication repair (Zhao *et al.*, 2007). Cytokine receptor signalling results in complex formation of protein kinases such

### Physical Characteristics

**Species:** human

**Source:** *E. coli* expression

**Quantity:** 100 µg

**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml

**Formulation:** 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 150 mM sodium chloride, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 10% glycerol

**Molecular Weight:** ~44 kDa

**Purity:** >98% by InstantBlue™ SDS-PAGE

**Stability/Storage:** 12 months at -70°C; aliquot as required

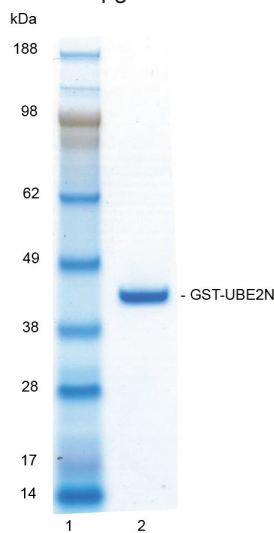
### Protein Sequence:

**MSPILGYWKIKGLVQPTRLLEYLEEKYEEH  
LYERDEGDKWRNKKFELGLEFPNLPYYIDGD  
VKLTQSMAIRYIADKHNMLGGCPKERAEISM  
LEGAULDIRYGVSR IAYS KDFETLKVDFL  
SKLPEMLKMFEDRLCHKTYLNGDHSVTHPD  
FMLYDALDVVL YMDP MCLDAFPKLVCFK  
KRIEAI PQIDKYLKSSKYIAWPLQGWQAT  
FGGGDHPKSDLEVL FQGPLGSAGLPRRI  
IKETORLLAEPVPGIKAEPDESNARYFHVVI  
AGPQDSPFEGGTFKLELFLPEEYPMAAPKVR  
FMTKIYHPNVDKLGRICLDILKDKWSPALQ  
IRTVLLSIQALLSAPNPDDPLANDVAEQWKT  
NEAQAIETARAWTRLYAMNNI**

Tag (**bold text**): N-terminal GST  
Protease cleavage site: PreScission™ (LEVL FQ▼GP)  
UBE2N (regular text): Start **bold italics** (amino acid residues 2-152)  
Accession number: AAH03365

### Quality Assurance

**Purity:** 4-12% gradient SDS-PAGE  
InstantBlue™ staining  
Lane 1: MW markers  
Lane 2: 1 µg GST-UBE2N



### Protein Identification:

Confirmed by mass spectrometry.

### E2-Ubiquitin Thioester Loading Assay:

The activity of GST-UBE2N was validated by loading E1 UBE1 activated ubiquitin onto the active cysteine of the GST-UBE2N E2 enzyme via a transthiolation reaction. Incubation of the UBE1 and GST-UBE2N enzymes in the presence of ubiquitin and ATP at 30°C was compared at two time points, T<sub>0</sub> and T<sub>10</sub> minutes. The sensitivity of this ubiquitin/GST-UBE2N thioester bond to the reducing agent DTT was demonstrated.

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Lot-specific COA version tracker: v1.0.1

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 2 of 2

## Background

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as CD40 with TRAF2 and TRAF3, UBE2N, cellular inhibitor of apoptosis protein-1 (CIAP1) and -2 (CIAP2), IKK- $\alpha$  and MEKK1. Translocation of a TRAF2, UBE2N, and IKK- $\alpha$  complex from the membrane to the cytosol is initiated by a CIAP1/CIAP2-induced degradation of TRAF3 which results in activation of MEKK1 and MAP kinase cascades (Matsuzawa *et al.*, 2008). Heterozygous UBE2N mice exhibit selectively impaired activation of signal transduction pathways initiated by TNF $\alpha$  and show reduced ubiquitylation of TRAF6. Reducing UBE2N activity may have therapeutic uses in controlling inflammatory responses (Matsuzawa *et al.*, 2008).

## References:

Hofmann RM, Pickart CM (1999) Noncanonical MMS2-encoded ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme functions in assembly of novel polyubiquitin chains for DNA repair. *Cell* **96**, 645-53.

Matsuzawa A, Tseng PH, Vallabhapurapu S, Luo JL, Zhang W, Wang H, Vignali DA, Gallagher E, Karin M (2008) Essential cytoplasmic translocation of a cytokine receptor-assembled signaling complex. *Science* **321**, 663-8.

Yamaguchi T, Kim NS, Sekine S, Seino H, Osaka F, Yamao F, Kato S (1996) Cloning and expression of cDNA encoding a human ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme similar to the Drosophila bendless gene product. *J Biochem* **120**, 494-97.

Zhao GY, Sonoda E, Barber LJ, Oka H, Murakawa Y, Yamada K, Ikura T, Wang X, Kobayashi M, Yamamoto K, Boulton SJ, Takeda S (2007) A critical role for the ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme Ubc13 in initiating homologous recombination. *Mol Cell* **25**, 663-75.



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