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UBE2T (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124418

BACKGROUND

Ubiquitination is an important mechanism through which three classes of enzymes act in concert to target short-lived or abnormal proteins for destruction. The three classes of enzymes involved in ubiquitination are the ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s), the ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s) and the ubiquitin-protein ligases (E3s). UBE2T (ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 T), also known as PIG50 or HSPC150, is a 197 amino acid member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. Involved in the protein degradation pathway, UBE2T catalyzes the ATP-dependent attachment of ubiquitin (Ub) to target proteins, thereby tagging them for subsequent destruction by the proteasome. Additionally, UBE2T is thought to be a crucial component of the Faconi anemia pathway of DNA damage repair and, upon self-inactivation, may negatively regulate the Faconi pathway.

REFERENCES

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6. Zhang, J., Zhao, D., Wang, H., Lin, C.J. and Fei, P. 2008. FANCD2 monoubiquitination provides a link between the HHR6 and FA-BRCA pathways. *Cell Cycle* 7: 407-413.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ube2t (mouse) mapping to 1 E4.

PRODUCT

UBE2T (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse UBE2T transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

UBE2T (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive UBE2T antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.