

UBC2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124403

BACKGROUND

Ubiquitin is an abundant, highly conserved protein found in all eukaryotic cells either free or covalently attached to cellular proteins. The primary function of ubiquitin in mammalian systems is to clear abnormal, foreign and improperly folded proteins by targeting them for proteasome degradation. In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, ubiquitin-like proteins include Rub1, Ula1, Uba3, Smt3, Ubc2, Ubc12 and Ubc9. Rub1 shares 53% homology with ubiquitin and requires activation via Ula1, Uba3 and Ubc12 in order to conjugate to substrates directed to different proteolytic systems. Smt3, which is similar to mammalian SUMO-1, requires Ubc9 for conjugation to other proteins. Skp1 connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery. Hrt1 is an essential subunit of Skp1p-cullin-F-box (SCF) complexes, which are necessary for the degradation of various regulatory proteins. Ubc13 forms a complex with Mms2 that is involved in the error-free DNA postreplication repair (PRR) pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Ciechanover, A. 1994. The ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway. *Cell* 79: 13-21.
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3. Hochstrasser, M. 1995. Ubiquitin, proteasomes and the regulation of intracellular protein degradation. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 7: 215-223.
4. Bai, C., et al. 1996. Skp1 connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery through a novel motif, the F-box. *Cell* 86: 263-274.
5. Liakopoulos, D., et al. 1998. A novel protein modification pathway related to the ubiquitin system. *EMBO J.* 17: 2208-2214.
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7. Gong, L., et al. 1999. Identification of the activating and conjugating enzymes of the NEDD8 conjugation pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 12036-12042.
8. Raboy, B., et al. 1999. Heat-induced cell cycle arrest of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: involvement of the RAD6/UBC2 and WSC2 genes in its reversal. *Mol. Microbiol.* 32: 729-739.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ube2a (mouse) mapping to X A3.2.

PRODUCT

UBC2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse UBC2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

UBC2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive UBC2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

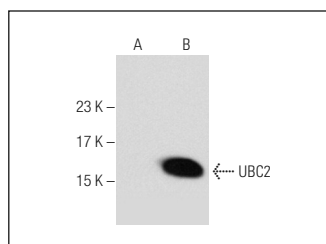
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

UBC2 (2782C5): sc-81419 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse UBC2 expression in UBC2 transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

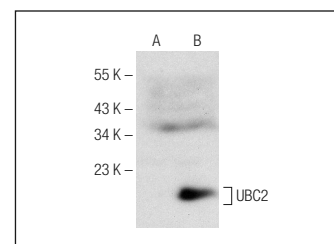
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



UBC2 (2782C5): sc-81419. Western blot analysis of UBC2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse UBC2 transfected: sc-124403 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



UBE2A/B (G-9): sc-365507. Western blot analysis of UBC2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse UBC2 transfected: sc-124403 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

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.

PROTOCOLS

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