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# OTUB1 Protein (AA 2-271) (His tag)



**Image** 



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#### Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	OTUB1
Protein Characteristics:	AA 2-271
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This OTUB1 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Crystallization (Crys)

### **Product Details**

Sequence:	AAEEPQQQKQ EPLGSDSEGV NCLAYDEAIM AQQDRIQQEI AVQNPLVSER LELSVLYKEY
	AEDDNIYQQK IKDLHKKYSY IRKTRPDGNC FYRAFGFSHL EALLDDSKEL QRFKAVSAKS
	KEDLVSQGFT EFTIEDFHNT FMDLIEQVEK QTSVADLLAS FNDQSTSDYL VVYLRLLTSG
	YLQRESKFFE HFIEGGRTVK EFCQQEVEPM CKESDHIHII ALAQALSVSI QVEYMDRGEG

GTTNPHIFPE GSEPKVYLLY RPGHYDILYK

Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

- Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- Human OTUB1 Protein (raised in E. Coli) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our

experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receival of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.

The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

#### Purification:

Two step purification of proteins expressed in bacterial culture:

- 1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
- 2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot

Purity:

>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

Sterility:

0.22 um filtered

Endotoxin Level:

Endotoxin has not been removed. Please contact us if you require endotoxin removal.

Grade:

Crystallography grade

## **Target Details**

Target:	OTUB1
Alternative Name:	OTUB1 (OTUB1 Products)
Background:	Hydrolase that can specifically remove 'Lys-48'-linked conjugated ubiquitin from proteins and plays an important regulatory role at the level of protein turnover by preventing degradation.

Regulator of T-cell anergy, a phenomenon that occurs when T-cells are rendered unresponsive to antigen rechallenge and no longer respond to their cognate antigen. Acts via its interaction with RNF128/GRAIL, a crucial inductor of CD4 T-cell anergy. Isoform 1 destabilizes RNF128, leading to prevent anergy. In contrast, isoform 2 stabilizes RNF128 and promotes anergy. Surprisingly, it regulates RNF128-mediated ubiquitination, but does not deubiquitinate polyubiquitinated RNF128. Deubiquitinates estrogen receptor alpha (ESR1). Mediates deubiquitination of 'Lys-48'-linked polyubiquitin chains, but not 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitin chains. Not able to cleave di-ubiquitin. Also capable of removing NEDD8 from NEDD8 conjugates, but with a much lower preference compared to 'Lys-48'-linked ubiquitin., Plays a key non-catalytic role in DNA repair regulation by inhibiting activity of RNF168, an E3 ubiquitinprotein ligase that promotes accumulation of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX at DNA damage sites. Inhibits RNF168 independently of ubiquitin thioesterase activity by binding and inhibiting UBE2N/UBC13, the E2 partner of RNF168, thereby limiting spreading of 'Lys-63'-linked histone H2A and H2AX marks. Inhibition occurs by binding to free ubiquitin: free ubiquitin acts as an allosteric regulator that increases affinity for UBE2N/UBC13 and disrupts interaction with UBE2V1. The OTUB1-UBE2N/UBC13-free ubiquitin complex adopts a configuration that mimics a cleaved 'Lys48'-linked di-ubiquitin chain.

Molecular Weight:

32.1 kDa Including tag.

UniProt:

Q96FW1

### **Application Details**

Application Notes:

In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a gurantee though.

Comment:

In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

#### Handling

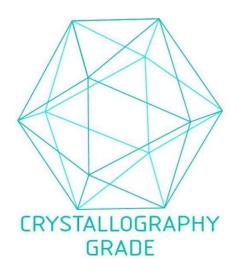
Format: Liquid

Buffer: 100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.

# Handling

Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

## **Images**



**Image 1.** "Crystallography Grade" protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process