

Product datasheet for SC123788

UBE2B (BC001694) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: UBE2B (BC001694) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: UBE2B

Synonyms: E2-17kDa; HHR6B; HR6B; RAD6B; UBC2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pCMV6-XL5

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >OriGene sequence for BC001694 edited

TCAGTCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

5' Read Nucleotide

Sequence:

>OriGene 5' read for BC001694 unedited

CAGTCTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACTCGAGTT

Restriction Sites: Please inquire

ACCN: BC001694

OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

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UBE2B (BC001694) Human Untagged Clone - SC123788

Insert Size: 574 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative

RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

Reconstitution Method: 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.

2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.

3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid

at the bottom.

5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of

shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: <u>BC001694.1</u>, <u>AAH01694.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 574 bp

 Locus ID:
 7320

 Cytogenetics:
 5q31.1

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis

Gene Summary: The modification of proteins with ubiquitin is an important cellular mechanism for targeting

abnormal or short-lived proteins for degradation. Ubiquitination involves at least three classes of enzymes: ubiquitin-activating enzymes, or E1s, ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes, or E2s, and ubiquitin-protein ligases, or E3s. This gene encodes a member of the E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme family. This enzyme is required for post-replicative DNA damage repair. Its protein sequence is 100% identical to the mouse, rat, and rabbit homologs, which indicates that this enzyme is highly conserved in eukaryotic evolution. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]