

K33-Linked Tri-Ubiquitin

Cat. # SI3303

Background:

Ubiquitin Chains are essential components in the study of protein degradation pathways, protein trafficking, and cellular signaling processes. These polymeric chains of ubiquitin molecules play critical roles in regulating protein stability, localization, and activity. K33-linked ubiquitination is traditionally associated with regulation of the innate immune response. These chain types are also involved in protein stabilization and other non-degradative processes.

K33 Tri-Ubiquitin is a trimeric chain of wild-type ubiquitin, wherein ubiquitin monomers are enzymatically linked together via an isopeptide bond between Lysine 33 and the C-terminal Glycine.

Application:

- Investigation of chain specificity and selectivity
- Studies on the role of ubiquitin chains in protein degradation pathways (e.g., proteasomal and autophagic degradation)
- Analysis of ubiquitin-mediated signaling pathways and cellular responses
- Structural studies to elucidate the architecture and dynamics of ubiquitin chains
- Screening assays to identify modulators of ubiquitin chain assembly and disassembly processes

Product Information

Purity:	≥ 95% by HPLC-MS
Molecular Weight:	25686 Da
Physical State:	Liquid, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl
Quantity:	100 µg
Solubility:	>1 mg/mL
Storage:	-80° C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles

References

1. Van Huizen, M. & Kikkert, M. The Role of Atypical Ubiquitin Chains in the Regulation of Antiviral Innate Immune Response. *Front. Cell. Dev. Biol.* **2019**, *7*, 392.
2. Tracz, M.; Bialek, W. Beyond K48 and K63: Non-Canonical Protein Ubiquitination. *Cell. Mol. Biol. Lett.* **2021**, *26*, 1.

Data

All products are for research use only • not intended for human or animal diagnostic or therapeutic uses
Copyright © 2009 LifeSensors, Inc. All Rights Reserved