p62 (human), (recombinant) (GSTtag)

The p62 protein functions as a ubiquitin (Ub)-binding scaffold, which regulates a diverse range of signalling pathways leading to activation of the nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) family of transcription factors. p62 also plays an important role in the control of induced osteoclastogenesis, and mutations affecting the SQSTM1 gene are commonly found in patients with the skeletal disorder Paget's disease of bone (PDB). The vast majority of the PDB associated mutations identified cluster within the UBA domain, impairing p62's ability to bind Ub and resulting in dysregulated NF-κB signalling.

p62 is a critical regulator of the degradation of ubiquitinated proteins by macroautophagy. The p62 protein has a domain structure consistent with its participation in multiple signalling complexes, including a C-terminal Ub-associated (UBA) domain through which p62 binds non-covalently to Ub and a LC3 interacting region (LIR), facilitating simultaneous binding to ubiquitinylated proteins and the autophagic machinery *via* LC3/GABARAP. As a result p62 acts as an important substrate receptor for selective autophagy.

Citations: 2

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Ordering Information

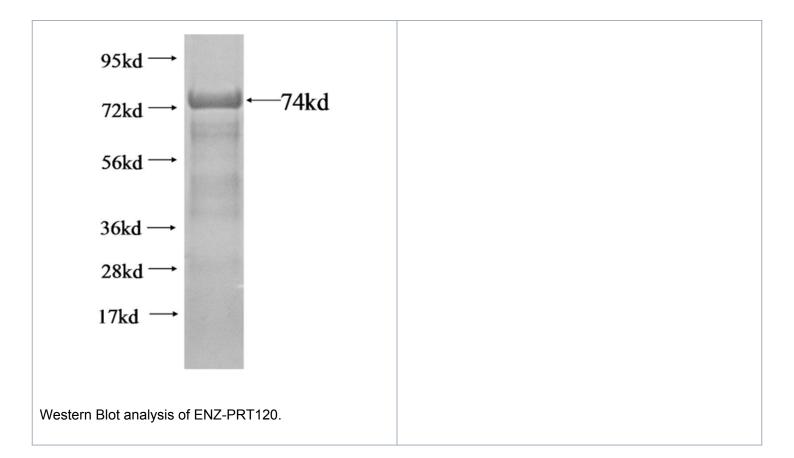
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ENZ-PRT120-0050

50µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Handling & Storage

Use/Stability As indicated on product label or CoA when stored as recommended.

Handling Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Short Term Storage -20°C

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Blue Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name Sequestosome-1, EBI3-associated protein of 60 kDa

Formulation Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 5% trehalose, 5%

mannitol.

MW ~74.4kDa

Purity ≥75% (SDS-PAGE)

Source Produced in E. coli. Human p62 (1-440 aa) is fused to a N-

terminal GST-tag.

UniProt ID Q13501

Last modified: October 24, 2025

