UCH-L1 (human), (recombinant) (Histag)

Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolases (UCHs) are a family of cysteine hydrolases that catalyze the hydrolysis of amides, esters and thioesters of the C-terminus of ubiquitin. Mammalian neuronal cells abundantly express a deubiquitylating enzyme, ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase 1 (UCH-L1). Mutations in UCH-L1 are linked to Parkinson's disease as well as gracile axonal dystrophy (gad) in mice. In contrast to the universally expressed UCH-L3 isozyme, UCH-L1 is expressed exclusively in neurons and testis/ovary. It has been shown that UCH-L1 associates and co-localizes with monoubiquitin and elongates ubiquitin half-life and the suggestion is made that UCH-L1, with avidity and affinity for ubiquitin, ensures ubiquitin stability within neurons.

Ordering Information

Order Online »

BML-UW9740-0050

50µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »

Handling & Storage

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name Ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase L1, PGP9.5

Formulation Liquid. In 50 mM TRIS, pH 7.6, containing 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT).

MW 24.8 kDa

Produced in E. coli. Source

Specific Activity >100 pmol/min/µg. Determined at 25°C with 1 µM ubiquitin-AMC (BML-SE211) as

substrate and UCH-L1 (see protocol).

UniProt ID P09936

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