Product Datasheet

PSMD2 Antibody

Catalog No: #32544

Package Size: #32544-1 50ul #32544-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	PSMD2 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total PSMD2 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human PSMD2 (NP_002799.3).
Target Name	PSMD2
Other Names	PSMD2;P97;RPN1;S2;TRAP2
Accession No.	Uniprot:Q13200GeneID:5708
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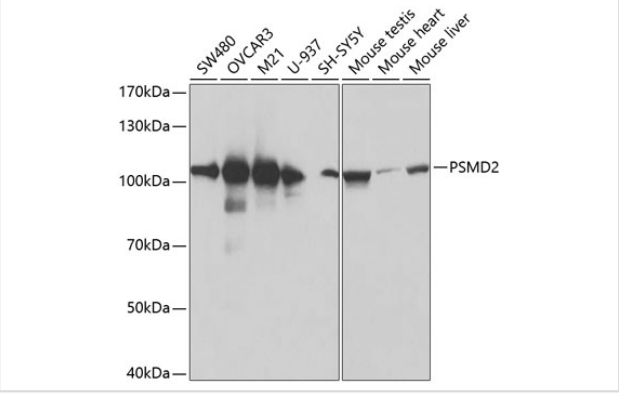
GeneID	5708
SDS-PAGE MW	108kDa
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

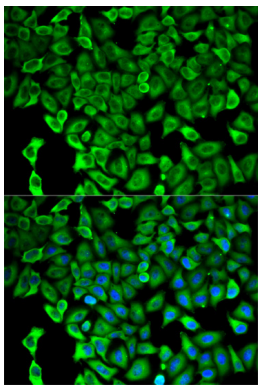
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:50 - 1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using PSMD2 antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using PSMD2 antibody.

Background

The 26S proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with a highly ordered structure composed of 2 complexes, a 20S core and a 19S regulator. The 20S core is composed of 4 rings of 28 non-identical subunits; 2 rings are composed of 7 alpha subunits and 2 rings are composed of 7 beta subunits. The 19S regulator is composed of a base, which contains 6 ATPase subunits and 2 non-ATPase subunits, and a lid, which contains up to 10 non-ATPase subunits. Proteasomes are distributed throughout eukaryotic cells at a high concentration and cleave peptides in an ATP/ubiquitin-dependent process in a non-lysosomal pathway. An essential function of a modified proteasome, the immunoproteasome, is the processing of class I MHC peptides. This gene encodes one of the non-ATPase subunits of the 19S regulator lid. In addition to participation in proteasome function, this subunit may also participate in the TNF signalling pathway since it interacts with the tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor. A pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 1. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only