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Anti-PSMA7 Antibody (clone 1A10-3G12)

Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17841

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E, IP
Primary Accession	O14818
Predicted	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b,k
Clone Names	1A10-3G12
Calculated MW	27887
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	5688
Alias Symbol	PSMA7
Other Names	PSMA7, Proteasome subunit RC6-1, XAPC7, Proteasome subunit alpha 4, Proteasome subunit XAPC7, RC6-1, HSPC
Target/Specificity	Human PSMA7
Reconstitution & Storage	Protein A purified
Precautions	Anti-PSMA7 Antibody (clone 1A10-3G12) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PSMA7 (HGNC:9536)
Synonyms	HSPC
Function	Component of the 20S core proteasome complex involved in the proteolytic degradation of most intracellular proteins. This complex plays numerous essential roles within the cell by associating with different regulatory particles. Associated with two 19S regulatory particles, forms the 26S proteasome and thus participates in the ATP- dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. The 26S proteasome plays a key role in the maintenance of protein homeostasis by removing misfolded or damaged proteins that could impair cellular functions, and by removing proteins whose functions are no longer required. Associated with the PA200 or PA28, the 20S proteasome mediates ubiquitin- independent protein degradation. This type

	of proteolysis is required in several pathways including spermatogenesis (20S-PA200 complex) or generation of a subset of MHC class I-presented antigenic peptides (20S-PA28 complex). Inhibits the transactivation function of HIF-1A under both normoxic and hypoxia-mimicking conditions. The interaction with EMAP2 increases the proteasome-mediated HIF-1A degradation under the hypoxic conditions. Plays a role in hepatitis C virus internal ribosome entry site-mediated translation. Mediates nuclear translocation of the androgen receptor (AR) and thereby enhances androgen-mediated transactivation. Promotes MAVS degradation and thereby negatively regulates MAVS-mediated innate immune response.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocated from the cytoplasm into the nucleus following interaction with AKIRIN2, which bridges the proteasome with the nuclear import receptor IPO9