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Proteasome 19S 10B Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99471

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P62333
Other Accession	P62333
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Human, Chicken, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44173
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Proteasome 19S 10B
Epitope Specificity	301-389/389
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the AAA ATPase family.
SUBUNIT	Found in the multi-protein complexes: the 26S proteasome (formed from the 20S proteasome and PA700), and the modulator. PA700 consists of 28 subunits arranged to form a cylinder-shaped complex by four stacked rings, each containing seven subunits. Interacts with PAAF1.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The 26S proteasome is a large complex involved in the intracellular degradation of proteins in eukaryotes. Ubiquitination by E3 ubiquitin ligases targets proteins for degradation by this complex. The 26S proteasome plays an important role in the regulation of many biological processes. It is composed of over 30 different subunits and contains at least two copies of each subunit. Assembly of this large complex is ATP-dependent. Due to its size, it is fairly unstable and often disassociates into subcomplexes (including a 20S core and two 19S regulatory complexes). The 26s proteasome p42A (also known as Rpn7 in yeast and S10 in human) is one of at least nine, non-ATPase lid subunits of the 19S regulatory complex. It is important in the proper assembly and stability of the 26S proteasome. The 19S regulatory complex recognizes ubiquitinated proteins, removes the ubiquitin chains and translocates the proteins to the 20S core for degradation.

Additional Information

Gene ID	5706
Other Names	RPT5; SUG2; p42; 2300001E01Rik; PRS10_HUMAN; PSMC6; 26S proteasome AAA-ATPase subunit RPT4; Proteasome 26S subunit ATPase 6; Proteasome subunit p42; PRS10_MOUSE; proteasome 26S subunit, ATPase 6; proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subunit, ATPase, 6

Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	PSMC6
Synonyms	SUG2
Function	Component of the 26S proteasome, a multiprotein complex involved in the ATP-dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. This complex plays a key role in the maintenance of protein homeostasis by removing misfolded or damaged proteins, which could impair cellular functions, and by removing proteins whose functions are no longer required. Therefore, the proteasome participates in numerous cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, apoptosis, or DNA damage repair. PSMC6 belongs to the heterohexameric ring of AAA (ATPases associated with diverse cellular activities) proteins that unfolds ubiquitinated target proteins that are concurrently translocated into a proteolytic chamber and degraded into peptides.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

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