

Mouse Anti-PSMC2 antibody

SLM-51697M

Product Name	PSMC2
Chinese Name	PSMC2 单克隆抗体
Alias	26S protease regulatory subunit 7; PRS7_HUMAN; 26S protease complex; 26S proteasome AAA-ATPase subunit RPT1; mammalian suppressor of sgv-1 of yeast; MSS1; Nbla10058; protease 26S subunit 7; proteasome 26S ATPase subunit 2; Proteasome 26S subunit ATPase 2; proteasome 26S subunit ATPase 2; Protein MSS1; putative protein product of Nbla10058; S7 antibody.
Research Area	Cell biology
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	G5K1
React Species	Human (predicted:Mouse,Cow) WB=1:500-2000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	49kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human PSMC2.
Lsotype	IgG1, κ
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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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 ATPase subunits, a member of the triple-A family of ATPases which have a chaperone-like activity. This subunit has been shown to interact with several of the basal transcription factors so, in addition to participation in proteasome functions, this subunit may participate in the regulation of transcription. This subunit may also compete with PSMC3 for binding to the HIV tat protein to regulate the interaction between the viral protein and the transcription complex. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

Product Detail

Function:

The 26S protease is involved in the ATP-dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. The regulatory (or ATPase) complex confers ATP dependency and substrate specificity to the 26S complex. In case of HIV-1 infection, positive modulator of Tat-mediated transactivation.

Subunit:

Interacts with NDC80 and SQSTM1. Interacts with PAAF1. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Interacts with TRIM5.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Co-localizes with TRIM5 in the cytoplasmic bodies.

Similarity:

Belongs to the AAA ATPase family.

SWISS:

P35998

Gene ID:

5701

Database links:

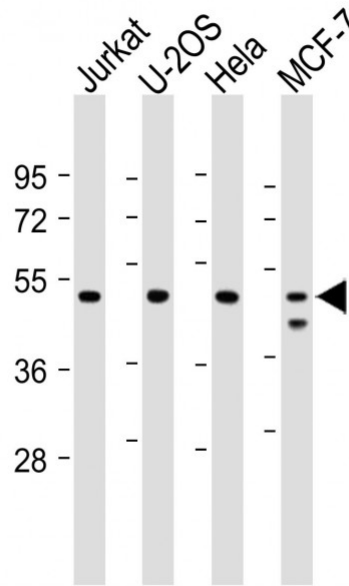
[Entrez Gene: 5701](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 19181](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P35998](#) Human

[SwissProt: P46471](#) Mouse

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: Jurkat cell lysates

Lane 2: U-2OS cell lysates

Lane 3: HeLa cell lysates

Lane 4: MCF-7 cell lysates

Primary: Anti-PSMC2 (SLM-51697M) at 1/2000 dilution



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Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 49 kD

Observed band size: 49 kD