Recombinant PA28A/PSME1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300164P**

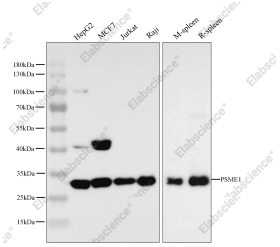
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PA28A / PSME1 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C170116
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB:	1:1000-1:5000； ICC/IF: 1:200-1:500

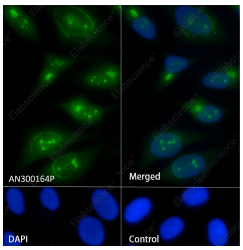
Data



Western blot analysis of HepG2,MCF7,Jurkat,Raji,Mouse spleen and Rat spleen cell lysates using PA28A/PSME1 Antibody (AN300164P) at a dilution of 1:1500.

Observed-MW:28 kDa

Calculated-MW:28 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells labelling PSME1. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. Control: Secondary antibody only.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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. The immunoproteasome contains an alternate regulator, referred to as the 11S regulator or PA28, that replaces the 19S regulator. Three subunits (alpha, beta and gamma) of the 11S regulator have been identified. This gene encodes the alpha subunit of the 11S regulator, one of the two 11S subunits that is induced by gamma-interferon. Three alpha and three beta subunits combine to form a heterohexameric ring. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by