

Recombinant PA28A/PSME1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300164P

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

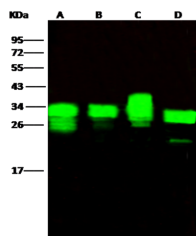
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PA28A / PSME1 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	5H1
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
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Data



Western Blot with PA28A / PSME1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: HL60 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane D: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:33 kDa

Calculated-MW:29 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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 8S 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.