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PSMA6

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:27kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human PSMA6

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

IOTA; MGC22756; MGC2333; MGC23846; PROS27; p27K;

Catalog #:A2188

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:5687

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P60900

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

The 20S proteasome is the major proteolytic enzyme complex involved in intracellular protein degradation. It consists of four stacked rings, each with seven distinct subunits. The two outer layers are identical rings composed of subunits (called PSMAs), and the two inner layers are identical rings composed of subunits. While the catalytic sites are located on the rings (1-3), the subunits are important for assembly and as binding sites for regulatory proteins (4). Seven different and ten different proteasome genes have been identified in mammals (5). PA700, PA28, and PA200 are three major protein complexes that function as activators of the 20S proteasome. PA700 binds polyubiquitin with high affinity and associates with the 20S proteasome to form the 26S proteasome, which preferentially degrades poly-ubiquitinated proteins (1-3). The proteasome has a broad substrate spectrum that includes cell cycle regulators, signaling molecules, tumor suppressors, and transcription factors. By controlling the degradation of these intracellular proteins, the proteasome functions in cell cycle regulation, cancer development, immune responses, protein folding, and disease progression (6-9).

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