

PSMC3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT3884

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: PSMC3

Fields: >>Proteasome;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Parkinson disease;>>Amyotrophic

lateral sclerosis;>>Huntington disease;>>Spinocerebellar ataxia;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Epstein-Barr

virus infection

Gene Name: PSMC3

Protein Name: 26S protease regulatory subunit 6A

P17980

O88685

Human Gene Id: 5702

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 19182

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 29677

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q63569

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

PRS6A. AA range:271-320

Specificity: PSMC3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PSMC3 protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

1/3



Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 45kD

Cell Pathway: Proteasome;

Background: proteasome 26S subunit, ATPase 3(PSMC3) Homo sapiens 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 that have chaperone-like

activity. This subunit may compete with PSMC2 for bindi

Function: 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 (By similarity). In case of HIV-1 infection, suppresses Tat-mediated transactivation.,PTM:Sumoylated by UBE2I in response to MEKK1-mediated stimuli.,similarity:Belongs to the AAA ATPase family.,subunit:May form a heterodimer with a related family member.

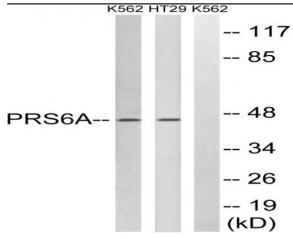
Interacts with PAAF1. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat.,

Subcellular Location:

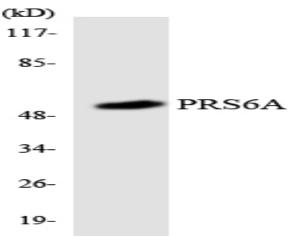
Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Colocalizes with TRIM5 in the cytoplasmic bodies. .

Expression: Adipose tissue, Brain, Cajal-Retzius cell, Fetal brain cortex, Kidney, Lung, Peri

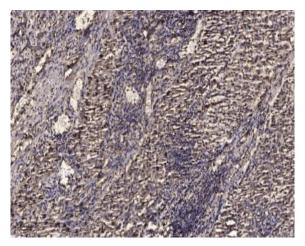
Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 and HT-29 cells, using PRS6A Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using PRS6A antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).