

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find Antibody

## PSMD10 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00005716-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human PSMD10 DNA using DNAx™ Immune t echnology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MEGCVSNLMVCNLAYSGKLEELKESILADKSLATRTDQDSRTALHWACSAGHTEIVEFLLQLGVP VNDKDDAGWSPLHIAASAGRDEIVKALLGKGAQVNAVNQNGCTPLHYAASKNRHEIAVMLLEGG ANPDAKDHYEATAMHRAAAKGNLKMIHILLYYKASTNIQDTEGNTPLHLACDEERVEEAKLLVSQG ASIYIENKEEKTPLQVAKGGLGLILKRMVEG
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## **Applications**

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)



Gene Info — PSMD10	
Entrez GenelD	<u>5716</u>
GeneBank Accession#	NM_002814.2
Protein Accession#	NP_002805.1
Gene Name	PSMD10
Gene Alias	dJ889N15.2, p28
Gene Description	proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subunit, non-ATPase, 10
Omim ID	603480
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	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 ar e distributed throughout eukaryotic cells at a high concentration and cleave peptides in an ATP/ub iquitin-dependent process in a non-lysosomal pathway. An essential function of a modified protea some, the immunoproteasome, is the processing of class IMHC peptides. This gene encodes a non-ATPase subunit of the 19S regulator. Two transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described. Pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 3 and 20. [provided by RefSeq