

MATERIAL DATA SHEET

Anti-Proteasome Activator 11S REG γ

Cat. # AP-102 (100 μ g)

The proteasome is a large, multimeric protease that catalyzes the final step of the UPP intracellular protein degradation. The proteasome exists in multiple forms within the eukaryotic cell, and contained in all isoforms is the catalytic core known as the 20S proteasome. The 700kDa 20S proteasome is arranged as four axially stacked heptameric rings with multicatalytic centers located within the internal cavity of the β -subunits. The proteasome's endogenous substrates are polyubiquitinated proteins. The form of the proteasome that recognizes and degrades these proteins is the 26S proteasome. This 1500 kDa species is formed in an ATP dependent manner with the addition of two copies of the 19S regulator on the 20S catalytic core. The 19S regulator complex is composed of 16 different subunits ranging in size from 30 kDa to 120 kDa and contains an ubiquitin chain receptor, ATPase activity and deubiquitinating activity. The PA28/11S REG Activator protein complex functions as a proteolytic activator of the 20S core. The activator complex consists of α , β , and γ subunits.

Product Information

Immunogen: Synthetic Peptide: M¹ A S L L K V D Q E V K L K¹⁴ C of human proteasome activator 11S REG γ .

Host/Isotype: Rabbit polyclonal

Reactivity: Antibody detects proteasome activator human 11S REG γ (28 kDa).

Stock: 100 μ g of IgG in PBS with 1 mg/ml BSA + 0.05% NaN₃.
Epitope purified antibody.

Use & Storage

Specificity: Recommended dilution for Western blot is 1 μ g/ml.

Storage: Store vial at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Literature

References: Bajorek M and Glickman M.H. (2004) *Cell. Mol. Life. Sci.* **61**:1579-1588
Coux O. (1999) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* **65**:801-847
Voges D., *et al.* (1999) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* **68**:1015-1068

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