蛋白酶激活 PA200 抗体

产品货号： mlR19395

英文名称： PA200

中文名称： 蛋白酶激活 PA200 抗体

别　　名： Proteasome Activator Subunit 4; KIAA0077; PA200; Proteasome Activator 200 kDa; Proteasome activator complex subunit 4; Proteasome activator PA200; PSME 4; PSME4; PSME4_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　泛素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 211kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PA200:1561-1660/1843

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： PA200 is a 1,843 amino acid nuclear protein that contains six HEAT (Huntington, Elongation Factor 3, PR65/A, TOR) repeats, which are conserved residues that form the hydrophobic domain core and are usually found in proteins that are involved in intracellular transport. Existing as a homodimer, PA200 interacts with the 20S and 26S proteasomes and activates proteasomal cleavage of peptides in an energy-independent manner. PA200 and proteasomes function together within cells and respond to specific radiation-induced damage independent of the stage of cell cycle arrest. Broadly expressed, PA200 may also be involved in spermatogenesis and in DNA repair double-strand breaks (DSBs). Four isoforms of PA200 exists due to alternative splicing events.

Function:

Associated component of the proteasome that specifically recognizes acetylated histones and promotes ATP- and ubiquitin-independent degradation of core histones during spermatogenesis and DNA damage response. Recognizes and binds acetylated histones via its bromodomain-like (BRDL) region and activates the proteasome by opening the gated channel for substrate entry. Binds to the core proteasome via its C-terminus, which occupies the same binding sites as the proteasomal ATPases, opening the closed structure of the proteasome via an active gating mechanism. Component of the spermatoproteasome, a form of the proteasome specifically found in testis: binds to acetylated histones and promotes degradation of histones, thereby participating actively to the exchange of histones during spermatogenesis. Also involved in DNA damage response in somatic cells, by promoting degradation of histones following DNA double-strand breaks.

Subunit:

Homodimer. Interacts with the 20S and 26S proteasomes. Component of the spermatoproteasome, a form of the proteasome specifically found in testis.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Found in nuclear foci following treatment with ionizing radiation, but not with ultraviolet irradiation or H(2).

Similarity:

Contains 6 HEAT repeats.

SWISS:

Q14997

Gene ID:

23198

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.