

Product datasheet for **AR50130PU-N**

PSMB3 (1-205, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	PSMB3 (1-205, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MSIMSYNGGA VMAMKGKNCV AIAADRRFGI QAQMVTDFQ KIFPMGDRLY IGLAGLATDV QTVAQRLKFR LNLVELKEGR QIKPYTLMSM VANLLYEKRF GPYYTEPVIA GLDPKTFKPF ICSLDLIGCP MVTDDFVVS G TCAEQMYGMC ESLWEPNMDP DHLFETISQA MLNAVDRDAV SGMGVIVHII EKDKITRRTL KARMD
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	25.1 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 50% glycerol, 0.2M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human PSMB3 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_002786
Locus ID:	5691
UniProt ID:	P49720 , A0A384NL22
Cytogenetics:	17q12
Synonyms:	HC10-II



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Summary:

The proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with a highly ordered ring-shaped 20S core structure. The core structure 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. 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 a member of the proteasome B-type family, also known as the T1B family, that is a 20S core beta subunit. The 26 S proteasome may be involved in trinucleotide repeat expansion, a phenomenon which is associated with many hereditary neurological diseases. Pseudogenes have been identified on chromosomes 2 and 12. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Protease

Protein Pathways:

Proteasome

Product images: