

## **Product datasheet for BM2135**

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## 26S Proteasome (p32 subunit) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: p32(26S-161)]

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: p32(26S-161)
Applications: IF, IHC, WB

**Recommended Dilution:** Western Blot: 1/1000 for Immunoblotting when using the ECL method.

Immunofluorescence Microscopy: Ready-to-use.

Incubation Time: 20-30 min at RT (longer incubation may result in loss of soluble antigen).

P32 (26S-161) is **not** suitable for **Immunoprecipitation**.

This Clone antibody has been reported to work in Immunohistochemistry on Frozen

**Sections** (See Reference 4. for more details).

Reactivity: Human, Rat, Xenopus

Host: Mouse Isotype: IgG1

Clonality: Monoclonal

**Immunogen:** 26S complexes of *Xenopus laevis* oocytes.

**Specificity:** Recognizes the 20S subcomplex within the 26S heterooligomeric protein complex and the

free cytosolic form of 20S cylinder particles. The epitope is resistant to formaldehyde fixation

(up to 4%).

Antigen Recognized in Species and Cultured Cell Lines (tested so far): Xenopus laevis, Human; XLKE-A6 (Xenopus) PLC, MCF-7, A431, CaCo (Human); 3T3 (Mouse); RV (Rat); Ptk2 (Rat

kangaroo).

Formulation: State: Supernatant

State: Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative

Conjugation: Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.





Background:

The 26S proteasome is an ATP-dependent, multisubunit (~31), barrel-shaped molecular machine with an apparent molecular weight of ~2.5 MDa. It consists of a 20S proteolytic core complex which is crowned at one or both ends by 19S regulatory subunit complexes. The 19S regulatory subunits recognize ubiquitinated proteins and play an essential role in unfolding and translocating targets into the lumen of the 20S subunit. An enzymatic cascade is responsible for the attachment of multiple ubiquitin molecules to lysine residues of proteins targeted for degradation. Several genetic diseases are associated with defects in the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. Some examples of affected proteins include those linked to cystic fibrosis, Angelman's syndrome, and Liddle syndrome.

**Synonyms:** Proteasome26S