

Product datasheet for **RC210486L4V**

PSMD1 (NM_002807) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PSMD1 (NM_002807) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PSMD1
Synonyms:	P112; Rpn2; S1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002807
ORF Size:	2859 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210486).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_002807.2
RefSeq Size:	3329 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2862 bp
Locus ID:	5707
UniProt ID:	Q99460
Cytogenetics:	2q37.1
Domains:	PC_rep
Protein Pathways:	Proteasome



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MW: 105.8 kDa

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 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 the largest non-ATPase subunit of the 19S regulator lid, which is responsible for substrate recognition and binding. There is evidence that this proteasome and its subunits interact with viral proteins, including those of coronaviruses. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]