

Product datasheet for **SC200449**

PSMB3 (NM_002795) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	PSMB3 (NM_002795) Human 3' UTR Clone
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
Symbol:	PSMB3
Synonyms:	HC10-II
ACCN:	NM_002795
Insert Size:	88 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC200449 3'UTR clone of NM_002795 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_002795. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAAGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC ACCAGGACTGAAGGCCCGAATGGACTAACCTGTTCCCAGAGCCCACTTTTTTTCTTTTTTTGAAA TAAAATAGCCTGTCTTTCA ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCGCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences , e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u>NM_002795.4</u>



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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]

Locus ID:

5691

MW:

3.4