

Product datasheet for TP301810

S4 (PSMC1) (NM_002802) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subunit, ATPase, 1 (PSMC1), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC201810 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MGQSQSGGHGPGGGKKDDKDKKKKYEPVPTRVGKKKKKTGPDAASKLPLVTPHTQCRLKLLKLERIK D YLLMEEEFIRNQEQMKNPLEEKQEEERSKVDDLGRTPMSVGTLEEIIDDNHAIVSTSVGSEHYVSILSFVD KDLLEPGCSVLLNHKVHAVIGVLMDDTDPLVTVMKVEKAPQETYADIGGLDNQIQEIKESVELPLTHPEY YEEMGIKPPKGVILYGPPTGKTLLAKAVANQTSATFLRVVGSELIQKYLGDGPKLVRELFRVAEEHAPS IVFIDEIDAIGTKRYDSNSGGEREIQRMTLELLNQLDGFDSRGDVKVMATNRIETLDPALIRPGRIDRK IEFPLPDEKTKKRIFQIHTSRMTLADDVTLDLIMAKDDLGSADIKACTEAGLMALRERRMKVTNEDFK KSKENVLYKKQEGTPEGLYL TR TRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	49 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.


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Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_002793</u>
Locus ID:	5700
UniProt ID:	<u>P62191</u>
RefSeq Size:	1586
Cytogenetics:	14q32.11
RefSeq ORF:	1320
Synonyms:	P26S4; p56; RPT2; S4
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 one of the ATPase subunits, a member of the triple-A family of ATPases which have a chaperone-like activity. This subunit and a 20S core alpha subunit interact specifically with the hepatitis B virus X protein, a protein critical to viral replication. This subunit also interacts with the adenovirus E1A protein and this interaction alters the activity of the proteasome. Finally, this subunit interacts with ataxin-7, suggesting a role for the proteasome in the development of spinocerebellar ataxia type 7, a progressive neurodegenerative disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Protein Pathways:	Proteasome

Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified PSMC1 protein (Cat# TP301810). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with PSMC1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC201810]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).