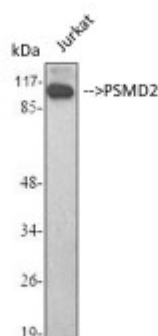


Anti-PSMD2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to PSMD2.
Model	STJ95253
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PSMD2
Immunogen Region	70-150 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	5708
Gene Symbol	PSMD2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PSMD2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Found in skeletal muscle, liver, heart, brain, kidney, pancreas, lung and placenta.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 2 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1 26S proteasome regulatory subunit S2 26S proteasome subunit p97 Protein 55.11 Tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor-associated protein 2
Molecular Weight	97 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:95590MIM:606223
Alternative Names	26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 2 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1 26S proteasome regulatory subunit S2 26S proteasome subunit p97 Protein 55.11 Tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor-associated protein 2
Function	Component of the 26S proteasome, a multiprotein complex involved in the ATP-dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. This complex plays a key role in the maintenance of protein homeostasis by removing misfolded or damaged proteins, which could impair cellular functions, and by removing proteins whose functions are no longer required. Therefore, the proteasome participates in numerous cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, apoptosis, or DNA damage repair. Binds to the intracellular domain of tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor. The binding domain of TRAP1 and TRAP2 resides outside the death domain of TNFR1.

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