

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2916b

Specification

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	P51665
Other Accession	P26516 , NP_002802
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	37025
Antigen Region	267-295

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5713

Other Names

26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 7, 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN8, 26S proteasome regulatory subunit S12, Mov34 protein homolog, Proteasome subunit p40, PSMD7, MOV34L

Target/Specificity

This PSMD7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 267-295 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PSMD7.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PSMD7

Synonyms MOV34L

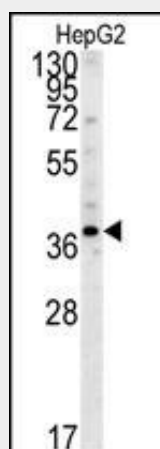
Function Component of the 26S proteasome, a multiprotein complex involved in the ATP-dependent degradation of ubiquitinated proteins. This complex plays a key role in the maintenance of protein homeostasis by removing misfolded or damaged proteins, which could impair cellular functions, and by removing proteins whose functions are no longer required. Therefore, the proteasome participates in numerous cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, apoptosis, or DNA damage repair.

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

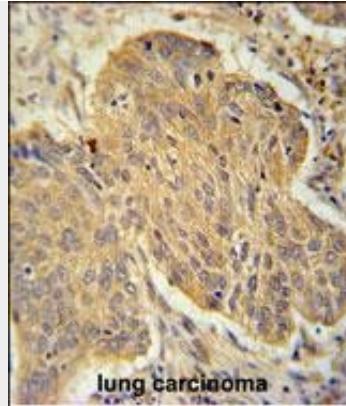
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

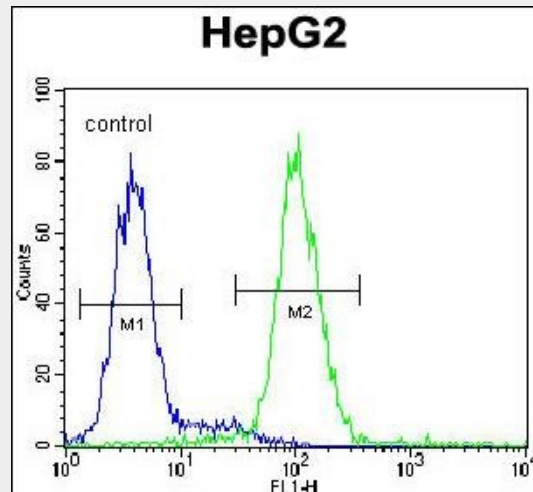
PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Images



PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2916b) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PSMD7 antibody detected the PSMD7 protein (arrow).



PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2916b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human lung carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP2916b) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - Background

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. PSMD7 is a non-ATPase subunit of the 19S regulator. A pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 17.

PSMD7 Antibody (C-term) - References

Dastani, Z., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(3):342-347(2010)
Sanches, M., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 370(5):846-855(2007)
Ewing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007)