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PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6692b

Specification

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q9UL46

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5721

Other Names
Proteasome activator complex subunit 2, 11S regulator complex subunit beta, REG-beta, Activator of multicatalytic protease subunit 2, Proteasome activator 28 subunit beta, PA28b, PA28beta, PSME2

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6692b was selected from the C-term region of human PSME2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PSME2

Function
Implicated in immunoproteasome assembly and required for efficient antigen processing. The PA28 activator complex enhances the generation of class I binding peptides by altering the cleavage pattern of the proteasome.

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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. The immunoproteasome contains an alternate regulator, referred to as the 11S regulator or PA28, that replaces the 19S regulator. Three subunits (alpha, beta and gamma) of the 11S regulator have been identified. PSME2 is the beta subunit of the 11S regulator, one of the two 11S subunits that is induced by gamma-interferon.

PSME2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Conticello,S.G., Curr. Biol. 13 (22), 2009-2013 (2003)