
Proteasome 20S beta5 subunit Polyclonal Antibody

(Catalog No. A-8474)

Background

Proteasomes are protein complexes that exist inside all eukaryotes and archaea, and may be found in some bacteria. The primary function of the proteasomes is to destroy excessive or impaired proteins by the process of proteolysis, a chemical reaction that breaks the bonds of peptides. The 26S proteasome is the most common form of this protein complex. It contains a 20S proteasome core particle structure and two 19S regulatory caps. The 20S proteasome core particle is comprised of several subunits. All of the subunits may be classified into two groups: alpha or beta. The alpha subunits make up the outer rings of the 20S proteasome and serve as docking domains for the regulatory particles and exterior gates blocking unregulated access to the inner cavity. The beta subunits comprise the inner rings of the proteasome and are predominantly catalytic. Proteasomes are believed to play a direct and critical role in the function of the adaptive immune system. Impaired proteasomal activity has been associated with cognitive disorders such as autism, as well as muscle and nerve diseases.

Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Proteasome 20S beta5 subunit.

Formulation

Liquid. Antiserum containing 10mM sodium azide.

Immunogen

Synthetic peptide corresponding to aa 194-207 of human proteasome 20S (β 5 subunit).

Specificity

Human

Purification

Serum

Ordering Information

Products

Proteasome 20S beta5 subunit Polyclonal Antibody

Size

25 μ l
100 μ l

Cat. No.

A-8474-025
A-8474-100

This product is for research purposes only. Not intended for use in diagnostic procedures.