

PSMB10 Human

Description: PSMB10 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 255 amino acids (40-273 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 26.9kDa. PSMB10 is fused to a 20 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-938

For research use only.

Synonyms: Proteasome subunit beta type-10, Low molecular mass protein 10, Macropain subunit MECL-1, Multicatalytic endopeptidase complex subunit MECL-1, Proteasome MECL-1, Proteasome subunit beta-2i, PSMB10, LMP10, MECL1, beta2i, MGC1665, FLJ00366.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MTTIAGLVFQ DGVLGADTR
ATNDSVVADK SCEKIHFIAP KIYCCGAGVA ADAEMTTRMV ASKMEHALS TGREPRVATV
TRILRQTLFR YQGHVGASLI VGGVDLTGPQ LYGVHPHGSY SRLPFTALGS GQDAALAVLE
DRFQPNMTLE AAQGLLVEAVTAGILGDLGS GGNVDACVIT KTGAKLLRTL SSPTPEVKRS
GRYHFVPGTT AVL

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

PSMB10 protein solution (0.25mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH8.0), 40% glycerol and 0.1M NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

PSMB10 is a member of the proteasome B-type family (T1B family) which is a 20S core beta subunit. The proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with an extremely ordered ring-shaped 20S core structure. This core structure is comprised of four rings of 28 non-identical subunits; two rings are composed of seven alpha subunits and two rings are composed of seven beta subunits. Proteasomes are circulated in eukaryotic cells at a high concentration and cleave peptides in an ATP/ubiquitin-dependent process in a non-lysosomal pathway. A crucial function of a modified proteasome, the immunoproteasome, is the processing of class I MHC peptides. PSMB10 gene expression is induced by interferon-gamma, and it replaces catalytic subunit 2 (proteasome beta 7 subunit) in the immunoproteasome.

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