

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12569b

Specification

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P40306](#)

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5699

Other Names

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

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.

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PSMB10

Synonyms LMP10, MECL1

Function

The proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex which is characterized by its ability to cleave peptides with Arg, Phe, Tyr, Leu, and Glu adjacent to the leaving group at neutral or slightly basic pH. The proteasome has an ATP-dependent proteolytic activity. This subunit is involved in antigen processing to generate class I binding peptides.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00809}. Nucleus

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The proteasome is a multicatalytic proteinase complex with a highly ordered ring-shaped 20S core structure. The core structure 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. 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. This gene encodes a member of the proteasome B-type family, also known as the T1B family, that is a 20S core beta subunit. Proteolytic processing is required to generate a mature subunit. Expression of this gene is induced by gamma interferon, and this gene product replaces catalytic subunit 2 (proteasome beta 7 subunit) in the immunoproteasome.

PSMB10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press : Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Moschonas, A., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(20):6208-6222(2008) Liu, Y., et al. DNA Seq. 18(4):257-264(2007) Listovsky, T., et al. EMBO J. 23(7):1619-1626(2004)