

PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP72071**Specification**

PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q13200
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5708**Other Names**

PSMD2; TRAP2; 26S proteasome non-ATPase regulatory subunit 2; 26S proteasome regulatory subunit RPN1; 26S proteasome regulatory subunit S2; 26S proteasome subunit p97; Protein 55.11; Tumor necrosis factor type 1 receptor-associated protein

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PSMD2**Synonyms** TRAP2**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.

Tissue Location

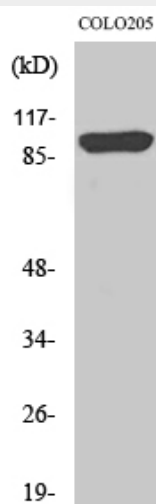
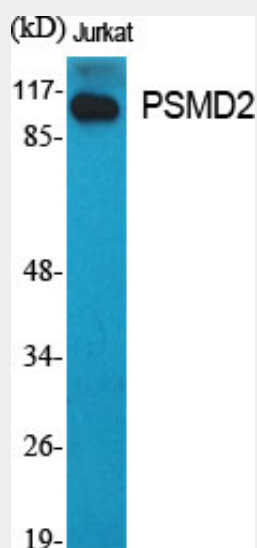
Found in skeletal muscle, liver, heart, brain, kidney, pancreas, lung and placenta

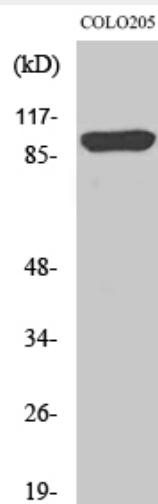
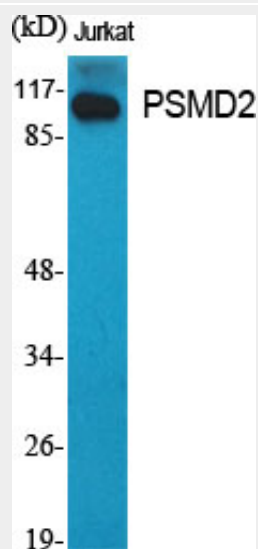
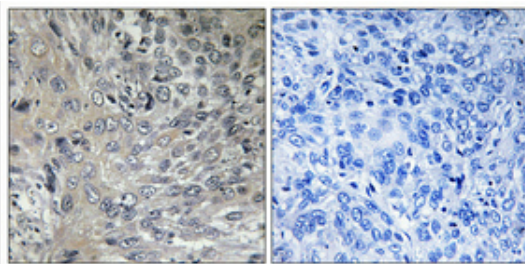
PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

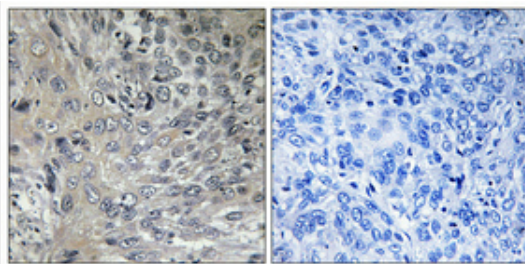
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





**PSMD2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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.