Rpn2 Protein (26S Proteasome Regulatory Subunit 2)
Cat. # PS120

**Background:** The 26S proteasome is the central protease in ubiquitin-mediated degradation of cellular proteins. It consists of a 20S catalytic core capped by one or two 19S regulatory particles. Rpn1, Rpn2, and Rpn10 are located at the base of the 19S. Rpn1 and Rpn2 are the largest proteasomal subunits (110 and 104 kDa, respectively). Deletion of either subunit is lethal, and mutations in yeast result in impaired proteasome function, accumulation of polyubiquitinated proteins, and improper nuclear proteasome localization. Recent findings based on the silencing of Rpn2 in cancer cells indicate that this protein is a potential key therapeutic target for drug-resistant tumors.

**Product Information**

- **Quantity:** 50 µg
- **Molecular weight:** 104.2kDa
- **Tag:** His<sub>6</sub>
- **Buffer:** 20 mM sodium phosphate pH 7.4, 500 mM NaCl, 200 mM imidazole, 1mM β-mercaptoethanol.
- **Source:** Yeast recombinant, expressed in *E. coli*. Accession number P32565.
- **Storage:** -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles

Recombinant Rpn2 protein (His<sub>6</sub> tag) was expressed in *E. coli* and purified on the Ni-NTA resin using a standard protocol. 5 µg of purified protein was resolved on 10% PAGE and stained with Coomassie blue.
References


