

TRAP- β (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124262

BACKGROUND

The TRAP proteins (translocon-associated proteins), TRAP- α , TRAP- β , TRAP- γ and TRAP- δ , are transmembrane proteins that comprise a heterotetramer complex (the signal sequence receptor (SSR) or TRAP complex) that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and functions in regulating the retention of ER resident proteins. The TRAP complex associates with the Sec61 translocon at the ER. Sec61 is the major complex mediating protein translocation across the ER membrane. In addition, the TRAP complex is involved in ER-associated degradation (ERAD); in response to ER stress the TRAP complex subunits are simultaneously induced by the XBP-1/IRE1 α pathway. TRAP- α (also known as SSR1 or SSR- α), TRAP- β (also known as SSR- β , SSR2 or TLAP) and TRAP- δ (also known as SSR4) are all single-pass membrane proteins, while TRAP- γ (also known as SSR3 or SSR- γ) contains four transmembrane domains.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ssr2 (mouse) mapping to 3 F1.

PRODUCT

TRAP- β (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse TRAP- β transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

TRAP- β (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive TRAP- β antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.