BACKGROUND

26S Proteasomes fulfill the final steps in the ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation pathway by recognizing and hydrolyzing ubiquitylated proteins. The repeat-containing domains of ribophorins 1 and 2 (Rpn1 and Rpn2) represent the largest subunits of the 26S Proteasome and may also be involved in ribosome binding. Rpn1 is a component of the proteasome base, and Rpn2 contains a classic nuclear localization sequence (NLS) that facilitates appropriate nuclear proteasome localization. The Rpn2 gene resides on chromosome 20. Defects in the Rpn2 gene may lead to an impaired proteasome function.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RPN2 (human) mapping to 20q11.23.

SOURCE

Rpn2 (112-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length Rpn2 of human origin.