

# Certificate of Analysis

## COP9 Signalosome (CSN) (Untagged, Human)

For research use only

### Product Details

#### Scientific Background

Originally identified in Arabidopsis as a suppressor of light-dependent development and is essential for development in plants and is itself both a target for kinase activity and associates with and coordinates activity of kinases. Although the CSN complex and the 'lid' of the 19S regulator of the 26S proteasome share significant structural similarities, their functions seem to be different and neither protein-protein interactions nor associated activities described for the CSN have been identified for the 19S 'lid'. The CSN appears to be a platform connecting signaling with degradation by the 26S proteasome.

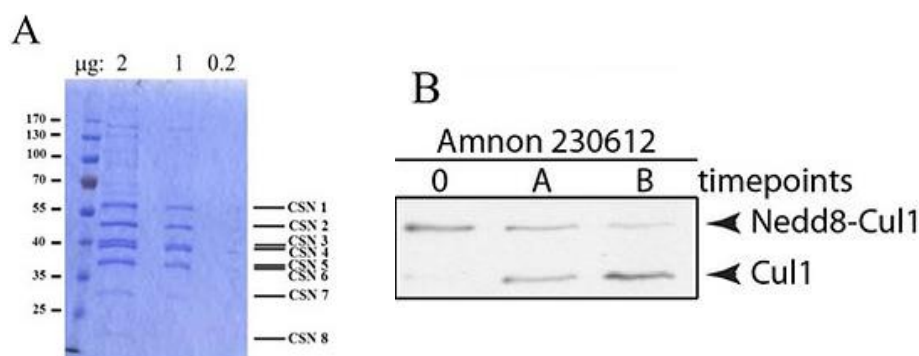
**Source:** Purified from human red blood cells by fractionation. Untagged. Soluble and homogenous. The Human COP9 Signalosome (CSN) protein has been purified from human erythrocytes, which have been screened and are negative for hepatitis B surface antigen, antibodies to hepatitis C virus, HIV type 1 antigens, and antibodies to HIV type 1 and 2.

**Formulation:** Liquid. In 20mM TRIS, pH 7.2, containing 10% glycerol, 50mM KCl and 1mM 2-Mercaptoethanol.

**Purity:** >95%, by SDS-PAGE.

**Shipping:** Shipped on Dry Ice.

**Long Term Storage:** -80°C.



**Figure 1.** Purification of the COP9 signalosome (CSN) from human erythrocytes: The CSN complex was purified to homogeneity from human blood. **(A)** Coomassie stained 12% SDS-PAGE describe the CSN eight purified subunits. **(B)** Immunoblotting described Ub-like protein Nedd8, removed by CSN-mediated deneddylation.