

Rabbit Anti-TNPO2 antibody

SL18157R

| Product Name: | TNPO2 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chinese Name: | Transporter2抗体 |
| Alias: | Importin 3; IPO3; Karyopherin beta 2b, transportin; KPNB2B; TNPO2; Transportin 2 (importin 3, karyopherin beta 2b); Transportin 2 (Importin 3, karyopherin beta 2b), isoform CRA b; Transportin 2; TRN2. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, |
| Applications: | ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) |
| | not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Molecular weight: | 60, 100kDa |
| Cellular localization: | The nucleus |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TNPO2:1-100/897 |
| Lsotype: | IgG |
| Purification: | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Storage Buffer: | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage: | Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C. |
| PubMed: | PubMed |
| Product Detail: | Protein transport across the nucleus is a selective, multi-step process involving several cytoplasmic factors. Proteins must be recognized as import substrates, dock at the nuclear pore complex and translocate across the nuclear envelope in an ATP-dependent fashion. Two cytosolic factors centrally involved in the recognition and docking process are the karyopherin alpha 1 and karyopherin beta1 subunits. Karyopherin alpha 1 |

functions in the recognition and targeting of substrates destined for nuclear import, while karyopherin beta 1 serves as an adapter, tethering the karyopherin alpha 1/substrate complex to docking proteins on the nuclear envelope, termed nucleoporins. Karyopherin alpha 2 has been shown to complex with Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA-1). Karyopherin beta 2 and karyopherin beta 2B (also designated transportin 1 and transportin 2) share 84% sequence identity at the amino acid level, however, they have been shown to have different substrate specificities. Karyopherin beta 2 mediates hnRNPA1 nuclear import while karyopherin beta 2B has been implicated in the export of cellular mRNAs through complexes formed with the mRNA export factor TAP.

Function:

Transportin 2 (TNPO2) mediates nuclear import of HuR protein in vitro. It also participates in mRNA export from the nucleus.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm Nucleus

Similarity: Belongs to the importin beta family. Contains 13 HEAT repeats. Contains 1 importin N-terminal domain.

SWISS: 014787

Gene ID: 30000

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 30000 Human

Entrez Gene: 212999 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 304670 Rat

<u>Omim: 603002</u> Human

SwissProt: 014787 Human

SwissProt: Q6IN77 Human

SwissProt: Q99LG2 Mouse

| | Important Note: |
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| | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, |
| | therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
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