

KPNA2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19069

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

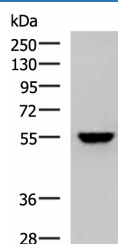
| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse |
| Immunogen | Fusion protein of human KPNA2 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Buffer | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

Applications

Recommended Dilution

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| WB | 1:1000-1:5000 |
| IHC | 1:50-1:300 |

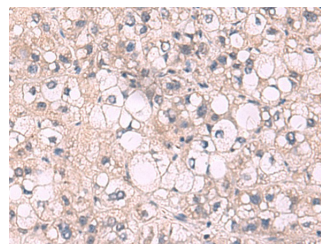
Data



Western blot analysis of 293T cell lysate using KPNA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

Observed-MW:Refer to figures

Calculated-MW:58 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using KPNA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:85(×200)

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Storage | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

Background

The import of proteins into the nucleus is a process that involves at least 2 steps. The first is an energy-independent docking of the protein to the nuclear envelope and the second is an energy-dependent translocation through the nuclear pore complex. Imported proteins require a nuclear localization sequence (NLS) which generally consists of a short region of basic amino acids or 2 such regions spaced about 10 amino acids apart. Proteins involved in the first step of nuclear import have been identified in different systems. These include the *Xenopus* protein importin and its yeast homolog, SRP1 (a suppressor of certain temperature-sensitive mutations of RNA polymerase I in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*), which bind to the NLS. KPNA2 protein interacts with the NLSs of DNA helicase Q1 and SV40 T antigen and may be involved in the nuclear transport of proteins. KPNA2 also may play a role in V(D)J recombination. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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