

# KPNA2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-19069

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

## Description

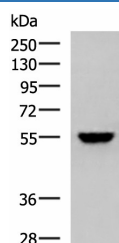
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Fusion protein of human KPNA2
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## Applications

## Recommended Dilution

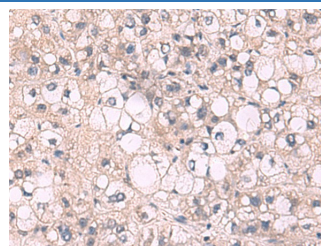
<b>WB</b>	1:1000-1:5000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:300

## Data



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

**Observed-MV:Refer to figures**  
**Calculated-MV:58 kDa**



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

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	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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