

TPR Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP21515b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P12270
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB52975
Calculated MW	267293

Additional Information

Gene ID	7175
Other Names	Nucleoprotein TPR, Megator, NPC-associated intranuclear protein, Translocated promoter region protein, TPR
Target/Specificity	This TPR antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2026-2060 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TPR.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TPR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TPR (HGNC:12017)
Function	Component of the nuclear pore complex (NPC), a complex required for the trafficking across the nuclear envelope. Functions as a scaffolding element in the nuclear phase of the NPC essential for normal nucleocytoplasmic transport of proteins and mRNAs, plays a role in the establishment of nuclear-peripheral chromatin compartmentalization in interphase, and in the

mitotic spindle checkpoint signaling during mitosis. Involved in the quality control and retention of unspliced mRNAs in the nucleus; in association with NUP153, regulates the nuclear export of unspliced mRNA species bearing constitutive transport element (CTE) in a NXF1- and KHDRBS1-independent manner. Negatively regulates both the association of CTE-containing mRNA with large polyribosomes and translation initiation. Does not play any role in Rev response element (RRE)-mediated export of unspliced mRNAs. Implicated in nuclear export of mRNAs transcribed from heat shock gene promoters; associates both with chromatin in the HSP70 promoter and with mRNAs transcribed from this promoter under stress- induced conditions. Modulates the nucleocytoplasmic transport of activated MAPK1/ERK2 and huntingtin/HTT and may serve as a docking site for the XPO1/CRM1-mediated nuclear export complex. According to some authors, plays a limited role in the regulation of nuclear protein export (PubMed:[11952838](#), PubMed:[22253824](#)). Also plays a role as a structural and functional element of the perinuclear chromatin distribution; involved in the formation and/or maintenance of NPC-associated perinuclear heterochromatin exclusion zones (HEZs). Finally, acts as a spatial regulator of the spindle-assembly checkpoint (SAC) response ensuring a timely and effective recruitment of spindle checkpoint proteins like MAD1L1 and MAD2L1 to unattached kinetochore during the metaphase-anaphase transition before chromosome congression. Its N-terminus is involved in activation of oncogenic kinases.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Nucleoplasmic side. Nucleus envelope Nucleus, nuclear pore complex. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Nucleus membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=Detected as discrete intranuclear foci with IFI204 (By similarity). In interphase, localizes to the nucleoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex (NPC) core structure, forming a fibrous structure called the nuclear basket (PubMed:34440706). Detected exclusively to the cytoplasmic margin of NPC (PubMed:7798308). Docking to the inner nucleoplasmic side of the NPC is mediated through binding to nucleoporins. Anchored by NUP153 to the NPC. The assembly of the NPC is a stepwise process in which Trp- containing peripheral structures assemble after other components, including p62. Detected as filaments that emanate from the nuclear basket of the NPC and extend to the nucleolus to delineate a chromatin- free network extending from the nuclear envelope to the perinucleolar region. Detected in diffuse and discrete spheroidal intranuclear foci Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling protein imported into the nucleus in a XPO1/CRM1- and Importin alpha/Importin beta receptor-dependent manner Remains localized to the nuclear membrane after poliovirus (PV) infection. During mitosis, remains associated with the nuclear envelope until prometaphase. Associated with the mitotic spindle from late prometaphase until anaphase. Reorganized during mitosis in a viscous and dynamic nuclear-derived spindle matrix that embeds the microtubule spindle apparatus from pole to pole in a microtubule-independent manner. Recruited to the reforming nuclear envelope during telophase and cytokinesis. Detected at kinetochores during prometaphase (PubMed:18981471). Colocalizes with MAD2L1 in the spindle matrix but not at kinetochore (PubMed:19273613). Colocalizes with dynein, dynactin, tubulin at kinetochore during the metaphase-anaphase transition. Colocalizes with DYNLL1 at the mitotic spindle {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18981471, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19273613, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34440706, ECO:0000269|PubMed:7798308}

Tissue Location

Expressed in esophagus, ovary, liver, skin, smooth muscles, cerebrum and fetal cerebellum (at protein level). Highest in testis, lung, thymus, spleen and brain, lower levels in heart, liver and kidney.

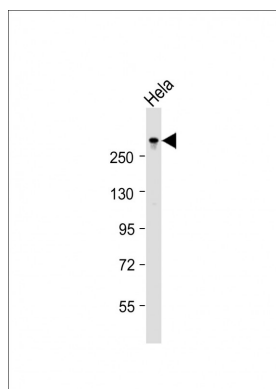
Background

Component of the nuclear pore complex (NPC), a complex required for the trafficking across the nuclear envelope. Functions as a scaffolding element in the nuclear phase of the NPC essential for normal nucleocytoplasmic transport of proteins and mRNAs, plays a role in the establishment of nuclear-peripheral chromatin compartmentalization in interphase, and in the mitotic spindle checkpoint signaling during mitosis. Involved in the quality control and retention of unspliced mRNAs in the nucleus; in association with NUP153, regulates the nuclear export of unspliced mRNA species bearing constitutive transport element (CTE) in a NXF1- and KHDRBS1-independent manner. Negatively regulates both the association of CTE-containing mRNA with large polyribosomes and translation initiation. Does not play any role in Rev response element (RRE)-mediated export of unspliced mRNAs. Implicated in nuclear export of mRNAs transcribed from heat shock gene promoters; associates both with chromatin in the HSP70 promoter and with mRNAs transcribed from this promoter under stress-induced conditions. Modulates the nucleocytoplasmic transport of activated MAPK1/ERK2 and huntingtin/HTT and may serve as a docking site for the XPO1/CRM1-mediated nuclear export complex. According to some authors, plays a limited role in the regulation of nuclear protein export (PubMed:[22253824](#) and PubMed:[11952838](#)). Plays also a role as a structural and functional element of the perinuclear chromatin distribution; involved in the formation and/or maintenance of NPC-associated perinuclear heterochromatin exclusion zones (HEZs). Finally, acts as a spatial regulator of the spindle-assembly checkpoint (SAC) response ensuring a timely and effective recruitment of spindle checkpoint proteins like MAD1L1 and MAD2L1 to unattached kinetochore during the metaphase-anaphase transition before chromosome congression. Its N-terminus is involved in activation of oncogenic kinases.

References

Mitchell P.J.,et al.Oncogene 7:383-388(1992).
Mitchell P.J.,et al.Oncogene 7:2329-2333(1992).
Byrd D.A.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 127:1515-1526(1994).
Cordes V.C.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 136:515-529(1997).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).

Images



Anti-TPR Antibody (C-term)at 1:2000 dilution + HeLa whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 267 kDa
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.