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Anti-XPO2 Antibody [KO/KD Validated]

Catalog # AP51117

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P55060
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	110417

Additional Information

Gene ID	1434
Other Names	CAS; XPO2; Exportin-2; Exp2; Cellular apoptosis susceptibility protein; Chromosome segregation 1-like protein; Importin-alpha re-exporter
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human XPO2. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~ 1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IP~~N/A IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

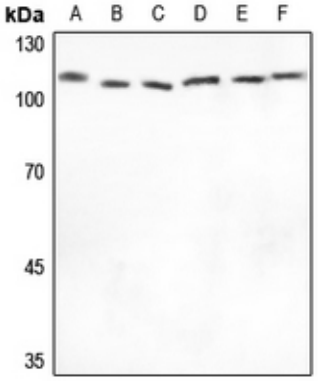
Name	CSE1L
Synonyms	CAS {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7479798}, XPO2
Function	Export receptor for importin-alpha. Mediates importin-alpha re-export from the nucleus to the cytoplasm after import substrates (cargos) have been released into the nucleoplasm. In the nucleus binds cooperatively to importin-alpha and to the GTPase Ran in its active GTP-bound form. Docking of this trimeric complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated through binding to nucleoporins. Upon transit of a nuclear export complex into the cytoplasm, disassembling of the complex and hydrolysis of Ran-GTP to Ran-GDP (induced by RANBP1 and RANGAP1, respectively) cause release of the importin-alpha from the export receptor. CSE1L/XPO2 then return to the nuclear compartment and mediate another round of transport. The directionality of nuclear export is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus.

Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Detected in brain, placenta, ovary, testis and trachea (at protein level) (PubMed:10331944). Widely expressed (PubMed:10331944). Highly expressed in testis and in proliferating cells (PubMed:10331944, PubMed:7479798).

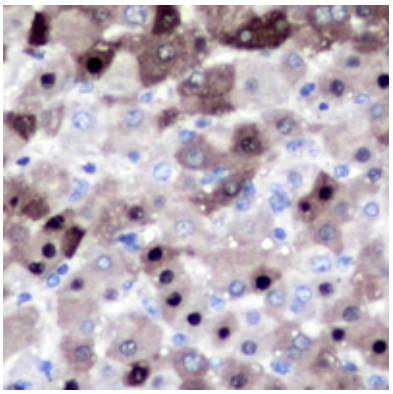
References

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Brinkmann U.,et al.Genomics 58:41-49(1999).
Jiang M.C.,et al.Mol. Cell Biol. Res. Commun. 4:353-358(2001).
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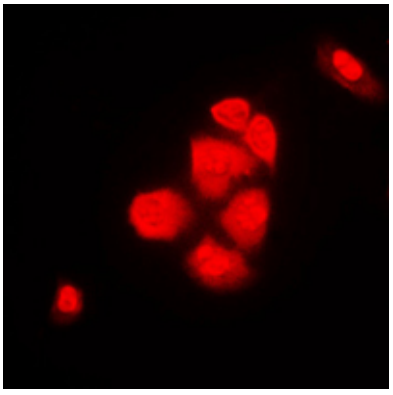
Images



Western blot analysis of XPO2 expression in HEK293T (A), Hela (B), HGC27 (C), mouse testis (D), mouse kidney (E), rat testis (F) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 110 kD; Observed band size: 110 kD)

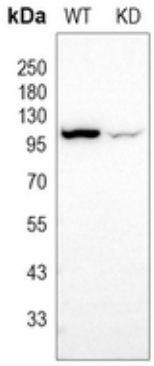


Immunohistochemical analysis of XPO2 staining in human liver cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of XPO2 staining in NIH3T3 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Western blot analysis of XPO2 expression in wild type



(WT) and knockdown (KD) HeLa cell lysates.

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