

KPNA3 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP56408

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC

Primary Accession 000505

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rhesus

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW57811

Additional Information

Gene ID 3839

Other Names Importin subunit alpha-4, Importin alpha Q2, Qip2, Karyopherin subunit

alpha-3, SRP1-gamma, KPNA3, QIP2

Dilution WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-50

0

Format 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

Protein Information

Name KPNA3

Synonyms QIP2

Function Functions in nuclear protein import as an adapter protein for nuclear

receptor KPNB1. Binds specifically and directly to substrates containing either a simple or bipartite NLS motif. Docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated by KPNB1 through binding to nucleoporin FxFG repeats and the complex is subsequently translocated through the pore by an energy requiring, Ran-dependent mechanism. At the nucleoplasmic side of the NPC, Ran binds to importin-beta and the three components separate and importin-alpha and -beta are re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran from importin. The directionality of nuclear import is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. In vitro, mediates the nuclear import of human

cytomegalovirus UL84 by recognizing a non-classical NLS. Recognizes NLSs of

influenza A virus nucleoprotein probably through ARM repeats 7-9.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location Ubiquitous. Highest levels in heart and skeletal muscle

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