

Karyopherin beta 3 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56546

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O00410
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Pig, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	123630
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Karyopherin beta 3
Epitope Specificity	501-600/1097
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus; nucleolus. Nucleus; nuclear rim. Found particularly in the nuclear rim and nucleolus.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the importin beta family. Contains 6 HEAT repeats. Contains 1 importin N-terminal domain.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Nucleocytoplasmic transport, a signal- and energy-dependent process, takes place through nuclear pore complexes embedded in the nuclear envelope. The import of proteins containing a nuclear localization signal (NLS) requires the NLS import receptor, a heterodimer of importin alpha and beta subunits also known as karyopherins. Importin alpha binds the NLS-containing cargo in the cytoplasm and importin beta docks the complex at the cytoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex. In the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and the small GTP binding protein Ran, the complex moves into the nuclear pore complex and the importin subunits dissociate. Importin alpha enters the nucleoplasm with its passenger protein and importin beta remains at the pore. Interactions between importin beta and the FG repeats of nucleoporins are essential in translocation through the pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the importin beta family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3843
Other Names	Importin-5, Imp5, Importin subunit beta-3, Karyopherin beta-3, Ran-binding protein 5, RanBP5, IPO5, KPNB3, RANBP5

Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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

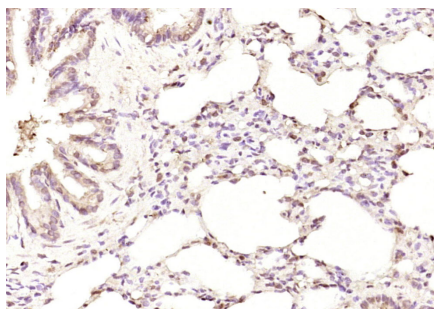
Name	IPO5
Synonyms	KPNB3, RANBP5
Function	Functions in nuclear protein import as nuclear transport receptor. Serves as receptor for nuclear localization signals (NLS) in cargo substrates. Is thought to mediate docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) through binding to nucleoporin 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 the importin, the importin/substrate complex dissociates and importin is re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran. 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 (By similarity). Mediates the nuclear import of ribosomal proteins RPL23A, RPS7 and RPL5 (PubMed: 11682607 , PubMed: 9687515). In vitro, mediates nuclear import of H2A, H2B, H3 and H4 histones. Binds to CPEB3 and mediates its nuclear import following neuronal stimulation (By similarity). In case of HIV-1 infection, binds and mediates the nuclear import of HIV-1 Rev.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Nucleus; nuclear rim. Found particularly in the nuclear rim and nucleolus

Background

Nucleocytoplasmic transport, a signal- and energy-dependent process, takes place through nuclear pore complexes embedded in the nuclear envelope. The import of proteins containing a nuclear localization signal (NLS) requires the NLS import receptor, a heterodimer of importin alpha and beta subunits also known as karyopherins. Importin alpha binds the NLS-containing cargo in the cytoplasm and importin beta docks the complex at the cytoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex. In the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and the small GTP binding protein Ran, the complex moves into the nuclear pore complex and the importin subunits dissociate. Importin alpha enters the nucleoplasm with its passenger protein and importin beta remains at the pore. Interactions between importin beta and the FG repeats of nucleoporins are essential in translocation through the pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the importin beta family. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Images

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat lung);
Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Karyopherin beta 3) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP56546) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit)



(sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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