

RANBP17 Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Primary Accession Q9H2T7

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 124375
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RANBP17

Epitope Specificity 1001-1088/1088

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Preservative: 0.02% Proclin300, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH7.4.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus > nuclear pore complex.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the exportin family.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions The transport of protein and large RNAs through the nuclear pore complexes

(NPC) is an energy-dependent and regulated process. The import of proteins with a nuclear localization signal (NLS) is accomplished by recognition of one or more clusters of basic amino acids by the importin-alpha/beta complex; see MIM 600685 and MIM 602738. The small GTPase RAN (MIM 601179) plays a key role in NLS-dependent protein import. RAN-binding protein-17 is a

member of the importin-beta superfamily of nuclear transport

receptors.[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2002]

Additional Information

Gene ID 64901

Other Names Ran-binding protein 17, RANBP17

Target/Specificity Highly expressed in testis, moderately in pancreas and weakly in other tissues

studied.

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

0-10000

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 RANBP17

Function May function as a nuclear transport receptor.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nuclear pore complex

Tissue Location Highly expressed in testis, moderately in pancreas and weakly in other tissues

studied.

Background

The transport of protein and large RNAs through the nuclear pore complexes (NPC) is an energy-dependent and regulated process. The import of proteins with a nuclear localization signal (NLS) is accomplished by recognition of one or more clusters of basic amino acids by the importin-alpha/beta complex; see MIM 600685 and MIM 602738. The small GTPase RAN (MIM 601179) plays a key role in NLS-dependent protein import. RAN-binding protein-17 is a member of the importin-beta superfamily of nuclear transport receptors.[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2002]

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