

RANBP17 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP57904

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9H2T7
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep, Guinea Pig, Chimpanzee
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'.