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Karyopherin α2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73874

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P52292
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	57862

Additional Information

Gene ID	3838
Other Names	KPNA2; RCH1; SRP1; Importin subunit alpha-2; Karyopherin subunit alpha-2; RAG cohort protein 1; SRP1-alpha
Dilution	WB~~IHC-p: 100-300.Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~IHC-p: 100-300.Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	KPNA2 (HGNC:6395)
Synonyms	RCH1, SRP1
Function	Functions in nuclear protein import as an adapter protein for nuclear receptor KPNB1 (PubMed:28991411, PubMed:32130408, PubMed:7604027, PubMed:7754385). Binds specifically and directly to substrates containing either a simple or bipartite NLS motif (PubMed:28991411, PubMed:32130408, PubMed:7604027, PubMed:7754385). 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 (PubMed:7604027, PubMed:7754385). 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. Mediator of PR-DUB complex component BAP1 nuclear import; acts redundantly with KPNA1 and Transportin-1/TNPO1 (PubMed:35446349).

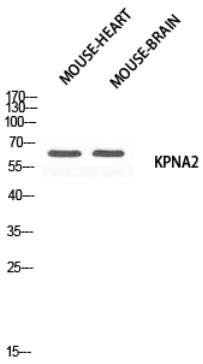
Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location Expressed ubiquitously.

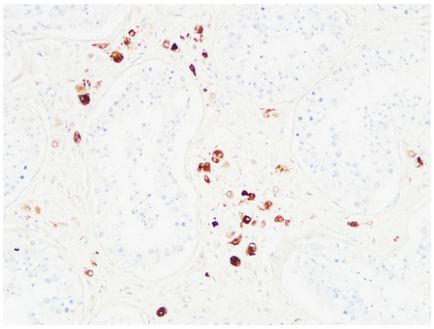
Background

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.

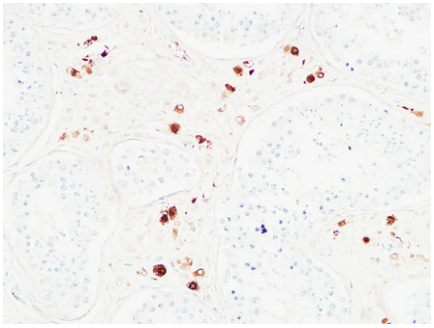
Images



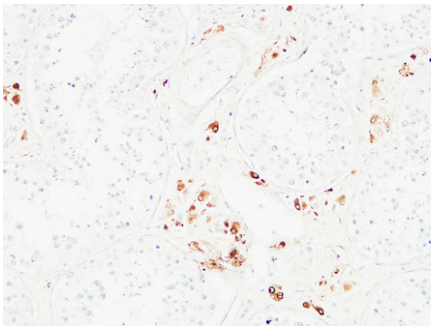
Western blot analysis of MOUSE-HEART MOUSE-BRAIN using KPNA2 antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human testis. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°,overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



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