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IPO11 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8772a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q9UI26
Other Accession	Q8K2V6
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23487
Calculated MW	112535
Antigen Region	56-85

Additional Information

Gene ID	51194
Other Names	Importin-11, Imp11, Ran-binding protein 11, RanBP11, IPO11, RANBP11
Target/Specificity	This IPO11 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 56-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IPO11.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	IPO11 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	IPO11
Synonyms	RANBP11

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 UBE2E3, and of RPL12 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus

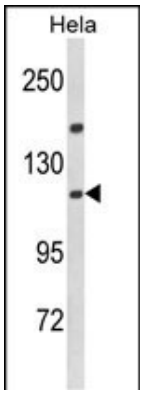
Background

IPO11 functions in nuclear protein import as nuclear transport receptor. It serves as receptor for nuclear localization signals (NLS) in cargo substrates and 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). It mediates the nuclear import of UBE2E3, and of RPL12 (By similarity).

References

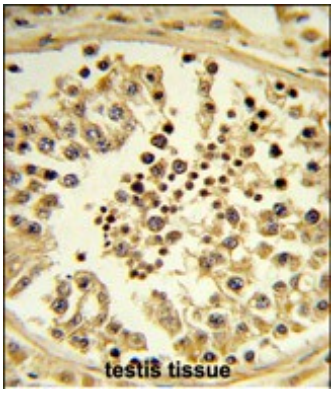
Plafker,S.M. et.al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 22 (4), 1266-1275 (2002)

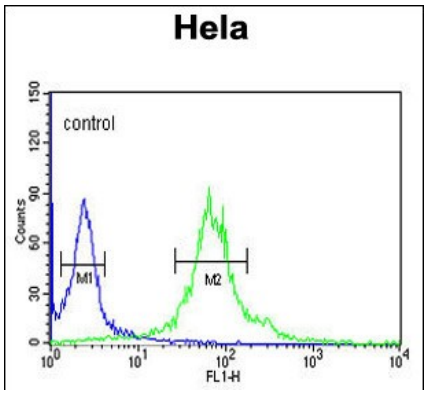
Images



Western blot analysis of IPO11 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP8772a) in Hela cell line lysates (35ug/lane). IPO11 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with IPO11 Antibody (N-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.





IPO11 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP8772a) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

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