Karyopherin α2 (Acetyl Lys22) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-00592
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KPNA2 RCH1 SRP1
Protein Name	Karyopherin α 2 (Acetyl Lys22)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Karyopherin α 2 (Acetyl Lys22)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat Karyopherin α 2 (Acetyl Lys22)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Importin subunit alpha-2 (Karyopherin subunit alpha-2;RAG cohort protein 1;SRP1-alpha)
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .; Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane . (Microbial infection) Retained in ER/Golgi membranes upon interaction with SARS-COV virus ORF6 protein. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed ubiquitously.
Function	domain:Consists of an N-terminal hydrophilic region, a hydrophobic central region composed of 10 repeats, and a short hydrophilic C-terminus. The N-terminal hydrophilic region contains the importin beta binding domain (IBB domain), which is sufficient for binding importin beta and essential for nuclear protein import.,domain:The IBB domain is thought to act as an intrasteric autoregulatory sequence by interacting with the internal autoinhibitory NLS. Binding of KPNB1 probably overlaps the internal NLS and contributes to a high affinity for cytoplasmic NLS-containing cargo substrates. After dissociation of the importin/substrate complex in the nucleus the internal autohibitory NLS

	contributes to a low affinity for nuclear NLS-containing proteins.,domain:The major and minor NLS binding sites are mainly involved in recognition of simple or bipartite NLS motifs. Structurally located within i
Background	The import of proteins into the nucleus is a process that involves at least 2 steps. The first is an energy-independent docking of the protein to the nuclear envelope and the second is an energy-dependent translocation through the nuclear pore complex. Imported proteins require a nuclear localization sequence (NLS) which generally consists of a short region of basic amino acids or 2 such regions spaced about 10 amino acids apart. Proteins involved in the first step of nuclear import have been identified in different systems. These include the Xenopus protein importin and its yeast homolog, SRP1 (a suppressor of certain temperature-sensitive mutations of RNA polymerase I in Saccharomyces cerevisiae), which bind to the NLS. KPNA2 protein interacts with the NLSs of DNA helicase Q1 and SV40 T antigen and may be involved in the nuclear transport of proteins. KPNA2 also may play a role in V(D)J re
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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