



CRM1 (Acetyl Lys568) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-00591
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	XPO1
Protein Name	Exportin-1
Immunogen	Synthesized acetyl-peptide derived from the Internal region of human CRM1 around the acetylation site of K568.
Specificity	Acetyl-CRM1 (K568) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CRM1 protein only when acetylation at K568.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	XPO1; CRM1; Exportin-1; Exp1; Chromosome region maintenance 1 protein homolog
Observed Band	125kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Nucleus, Cajal body. Nucleus, nucleolus. Located in the nucleoplasm, Cajal bodies and nucleoli. Shuttles between the nucleus/nucleolus and the cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes. Not expressed in the kidney.
Function	function:Mediates the nuclear export of cellular proteins (cargos) bearing a leucine-rich nuclear export signal (NES) and of RNAs. In the nucleus, in association with RANBP3, binds cooperatively to the NES on its target protein and to the GTPase RAN in its active GTP-bound form (Ran-GTP). Docking of this complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated through binding to nucleoporins. Upon transit of an nuclear export complex into the cytoplasm, disassembling of the complex and hydrolysis of Ran-GTP to Ran-GDP (induced

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	by RANBP1 and RANGAP1, respectively) cause release of the cargo from the export receptor. The directionality of nuclear export is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. Involved in U3 snoRNA transport from Cajal bodies to nucleoli. Binds to late precursor U3 snoRNA bearing a TMG c
Background	This cell-cycle-regulated gene encodes a protein that mediates leucine-rich nuclear export signal (NES)-dependent protein transport. The protein specifically inhibits the nuclear export of Rev and U snRNAs. It is involved in the control of several cellular processes by controlling the localization of cyclin B, MPAK, and MAPKAP kinase 2. This protein also regulates NFAT and AP-1. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],
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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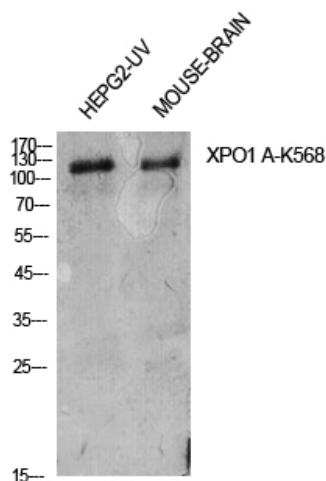
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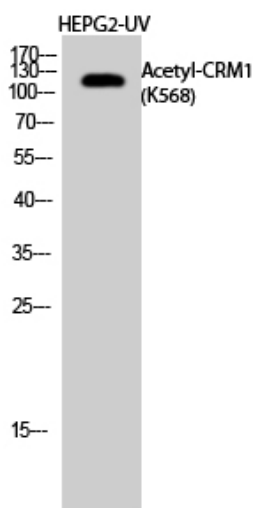
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Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HepG2-UV, mouse brain cells using Acetyl-CRM1 (K568) Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of HEPG2-UV cells using Acetyl-CRM1 (K568) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000