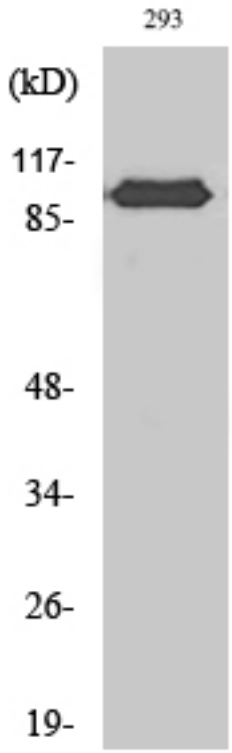
CAS Polyclonal Antibody

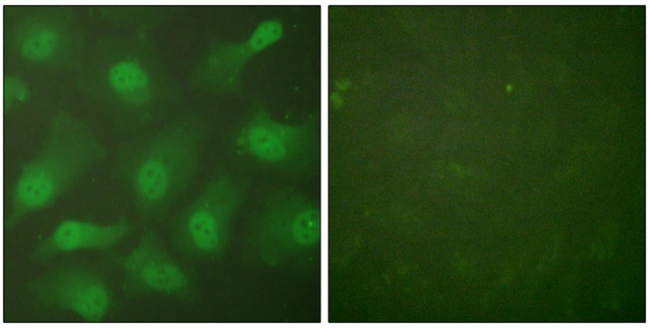
Catalog No	YP-Ab-00341
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;IHC;IP;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	CSE1L
Protein Name	Exportin-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CSE1L. AA range:1-50
Specificity	CAS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CAS protein.
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. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CSE1L; CAS; XPO2; Exportin-2; Exp2; Cellular apoptosis susceptibility protein; Chromosome segregation 1-like protein; Importin-alpha re-exporter
Observed Band	110kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in brain, placenta, ovary, testis and trachea (at protein level) (PubMed:10331944). Widely expressed (PubMed:10331944). Highly expressed in testis and in proliferating cells (PubMed:7479798,PubMed:10331944).
Function	function:Export receptor for importin-alpha. Mediates importin-alpha re-export from the nucleus to the cytoplasm after import substrates (cargos) have been released into the nucleoplasm. In the nucleus binds cooperatively to importin-alpha and to the GTPase Ran in its active GTP-bound form. Docking of this trimeric complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated through binding to nucleoporins. Upon transit of a nuclear export complex into the cytoplasm, disassembling of the complex and hydrolysis of Ran-GTP to Ran-GDP (induced by RANBP1 and RANGAP1, respectively) cause release of the importin-alpha from the export receptor. CSE1L/XPO2 then return to the nuclear compartment and mediate another round of transport. 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.,sim

Background	Proteins that carry a nuclear localization signal (NLS) are transported into the nucleus by the importin-alpha/beta heterodimer. Importin-alpha binds the NLS, while importin-beta mediates translocation through the nuclear pore complex. After translocation, RanGTP binds importin-beta and displaces importin-alpha. Importin-alpha must then be returned to the cytoplasm, leaving the NLS protein behind. The protein encoded by this gene binds strongly to NLS-free importin-alpha, and this binding is released in the cytoplasm by the combined action of RANBP1 and RANGAP1. In addition, the encoded protein may play a role both in apoptosis and in cell proliferation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012],
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.

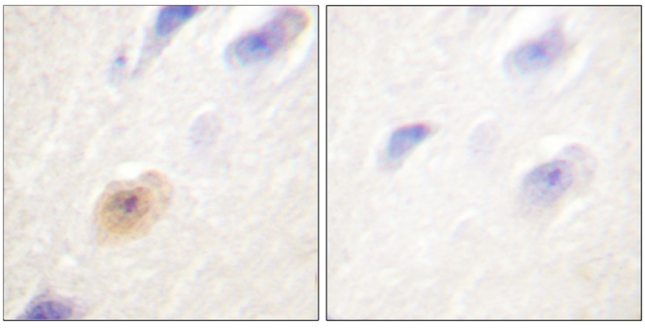
Products Images



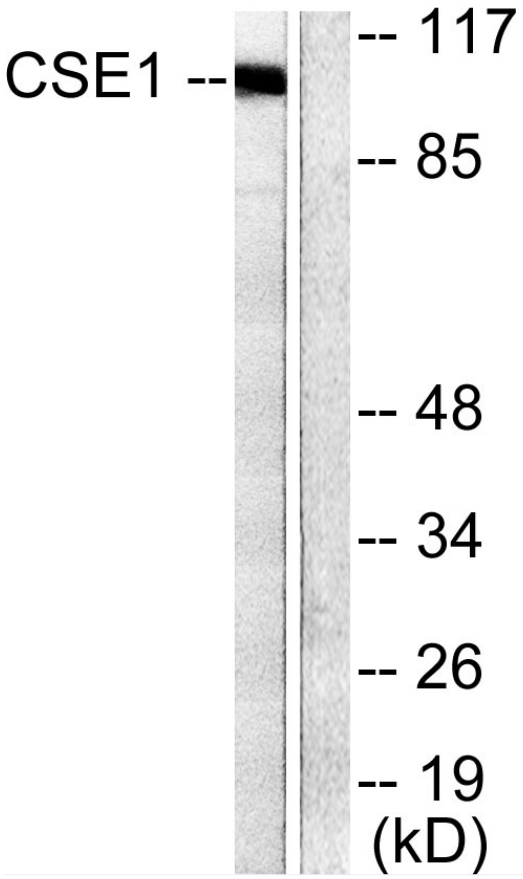
Western Blot analysis of various cells using CAS Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using CSE1L Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using CSE1L Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using CSE1L Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.