NU214 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-05867
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	NUP214 CAIN CAN KIAA0023
Protein Name	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup214 (214 kDa nucleoporin) (Nucleoporin Nup214) (Protein CAN)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 230-310
Specificity	NU214 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	229kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nuclear pore complex . Cytoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in thymus, spleen, bone marrow, kidney, brain and testis, but hardly in all other tissues or in whole embryos during development.
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP214 is found in a subset of acute myeloid leukemia (AML); also known as acute non-lymphocytic leukemia. Translocation t(6;9)(p23;q34) with DEK. It results in the formation of a DEK-CAN fusion gene.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP214 is found in some cases of acute undifferentiated leukemia (AUL). Translocation t(6;9)(q21;q34.1) with SET.,disease:Defects in NUP214 may be a cause of breast cancer.,domain:Contains FG repeats.,function:May serve as a docking site in the receptor-mediated import of substrates across the nuclear pore complex.,PTM:Probably glycosylated as it reacts with wheat germ agglutinin (WGA).,subcellular location:Cytoplasmic filaments.,subunit:Homodimer. Interacts with DDX19, NUP88, XPO1 and XPO5.,tissue specificity:Expressed in thymus, spleen, bone marrow, kidney, brain and testis, but hardly in all other tissu
Background	nucleoporin 214(NUP214) Homo sapiens The nuclear pore complex is a massive structure that extends across the nuclear envelope, forming a gateway that regulates the flow of macromolecules between the nucleus and the

	cytoplasm. Nucleoporins are the main components of the nuclear pore complex in eukaryotic cells. This gene is a member of the FG-repeat-containing nucleoporins. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the cytoplasmic face of the nuclear pore complex where it is required for proper cell cycle progression and nucleocytoplasmic transport. The 3' portion of this gene forms a fusion gene with the DEK gene on chromosome 6 in a t(6,9) translocation associated with acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 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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