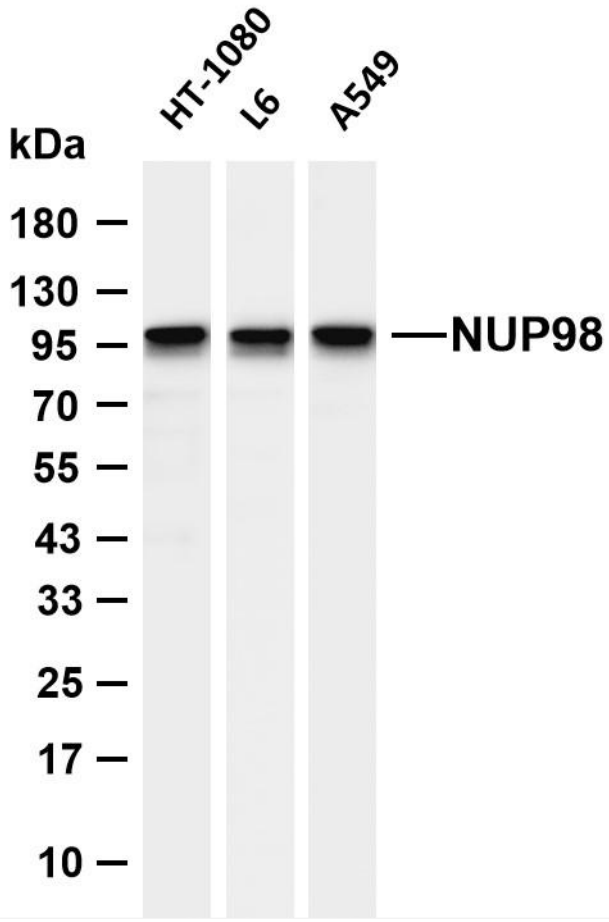
NUP98 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17184
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	NUP98
Protein Name	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup98-Nup96
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	NUP98 ; ADAR2 ; Nuclear pore complex protein Nup98-Nup96
Observed Band	98kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	198kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein; Nucleoplasmic side . Nucleus, nuclear pore complex . Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Localized to the nucleoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex (NPC), at or near the nucleoplasmic basket (PubMed:11839768). Dissociates from the dissasembled NPC structure early during prophase of mitosis (PubMed:12802065). Colocalized with NUP153 and TPR to the nuclear basket of NPC (PubMed:11839768). Colocalized with DHX9 in diffuse and discrete intranuclear foci (GLFG-body) (PubMed:11839768, PubMed:28221134). .; Nucleus membrane . (Microbial infection) Remains localized to the nuclear membrane after poliovirus (PV) infection. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Epithelium,Liver,Lung,Peripheral blood,Testis,
Function	Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP98 is associated with pediatric acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with intermediate characteristics between M2-M3 French-American-British (FAB) subtypes. Translocation t(9;11)(p22;p15) with PSIP1/LEDGF. The chimeric transcript is an in-frame fusion of NUP98 exon 8 to PSIP1/LEDGF exon 4.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP98 is

	found in a form of acute myeloid leukemia. Translocation t(7;11)(p15;p15) with HOXA9. Translocation t(11;17)(p15;p13) with PHF23.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP98 is found in a form of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL). Translocation t(3;11)(q12.2;p15.4) with LNP1.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP98 is found in a form of therapy-related myelodysplastic syndrome. Translocation t(11;20)(p15;q11) with TOP1.,Disease:A chromosomal aberration involving NUP98 is found in childhood acute myeloid leukemia. Translocation t(5;11)(q35;p15.5) with NSD1. Translocation t(8;11)(p11.2;p15) with WHSC1L1.,Domain:Contains G-L-F-G repeats.,Function:Nup98 and Nup96 play a role in the bidirectional transport across the nucleoporin complex (NPC). The repeat domain in Nup98 has a direct role in the transport.,PTM:Isoform 1 to isoform 4 are autoproteolytically cleaved to yield Nup98 and Nup96 or Nup98 only, respectively. Cleaved Nup98 is necessary for the targeting of Nup98 to the nuclear pore and the interaction with Nup96.,similarity:Belongs to the nucleoporin GLFG family.,similarity:Contains 1 peptidase S59 domain.,subcellular location:Nup96 is localized to the nucleoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex, at or near the nucleoplasmic basket.,subunit:Nup98 interacts directly with Nup96. Nup96 is part of the Nup160 subcomplex in the nuclear pore which is composed of Nup160, Nup133, Nup107 and Nup96. This complex plays a role in RNA export and in tethering Nup98 and Nup153 to the nucleus. May interact with RAE1. Interacts with vesicular stomatitis virus protein M.,
Background	Nuclear pore complexes (NPCs) regulate the transport of macromolecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm, and are composed of many polypeptide subunits, many of which belong to the nucleoporin family. This gene belongs to the nucleoporin gene family and encodes a 186 kDa precursor protein that undergoes autoproteolytic cleavage to generate a 98 kDa nucleoporin and 96 kDa nucleoporin. The 98 kDa nucleoporin contains a Gly-Leu-Phe-Gly (GLGF) repeat domain and participates in many cellular processes, including nuclear import, nuclear export, mitotic progression, and regulation of gene expression. The 96 kDa nucleoporin is a scaffold component of the NPC. Proteolytic cleavage is important for targeting of the proteins to the NPC. Translocations between this gene and many other partner genes have been observed in different leukemias. Rearrangements typically result in chimeras with the N-terminal GLGF domain of this gene to the C-terminus of the partner gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least two of which are proteolytically processed. Some variants lack the region that encodes the 96 kDa nucleoporin. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016]
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.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-NUP98 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HT-1080 Lane 2: L6 Lane 2: A549 Predicted band size: 198kDa Observed band size: 98kDa