



IPO5 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-05676
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	IPO5 KPNB3 RANBP5
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	IPO5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IMB3;Imp5;importin 5;Importin subunit beta 3;Importin subunit beta-3;IPO5;IPO5 KPNB3 RANBP5;Importin-5 (Imp5) (Importin subunit beta-3) (Karyopherin beta-3) (Ran-binding protein 5) (RanBP5)
Observed Band	12-124 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	120kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Nucleus; nuclear rim. Found particularly in the nuclear rim and nucleolus.
Tissue Specificity	Bone marrow,Epithelium,Lung,Placenta,T-cell,Thalamus,
Function	function:Functions in nuclear protein import as nuclear transport receptor. Serves as receptor for nuclear localization signals (NLS) in cargo substrates. Is thought to mediate docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) through binding to nucleoporin and the complex is subsequently translocated through the pore by an energy requiring, Ran-dependent mechanism. At the nucleoplasmic side of the NPC, Ran binds to the importin, the importin/substrate complex dissociates and importin is re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran. The directionality of nuclear import is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus (By



similarity). Mediates the nuclear import of ribosomal proteins RPL23A, RPS7 and RPL5. Binds to a beta-like import receptor bindin

Background

Nucleocytoplasmic transport, a signal- and energy-dependent process, takes place through nuclear pore complexes embedded in the nuclear envelope. The import of proteins containing a nuclear localization signal (NLS) requires the NLS import receptor, a heterodimer of importin alpha and beta subunits also known as karyopherins. Importin alpha binds the NLS-containing cargo in the cytoplasm and importin beta docks the complex at the cytoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex. In the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and the small GTP binding protein Ran, the complex moves into the nuclear pore complex and the importin subunits dissociate. Importin alpha enters the nucleoplasm with its passenger protein and importin beta remains at the pore. Interactions between importin beta and the FG repeats of nucleoporins are essential in translocation through the pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene is a me

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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