

# karyopherin $\beta$ 3 (E-4): sc-17801

## BACKGROUND

Protein transport across the nucleus is a selective, multi-step process involving several cytoplasmic factors. Proteins must be recognized as import substrates, dock at the nuclear pore complex and translocate across the nuclear envelope in an ATP-dependent fashion. Two cytosolic factors centrally involved in the recognition and docking process are the karyopherin  $\alpha$ 1 and karyopherin  $\beta$ 1 subunits. Karyopherin  $\alpha$ 1 functions in the recognition and targeting of substrates destined for nuclear import, while karyopherin  $\beta$ 1 serves as an adapter, tethering the karyopherin  $\alpha$ 1/substrate complex to docking proteins on the nuclear envelope, termed nucleoporins. Karyopherin  $\alpha$ 2 has been shown to complex with Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA-1). Certain RNA-binding proteins are imported to the nucleus by karyopherin  $\beta$ 2, and karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 appears to be involved in the import of some ribosomal proteins.

## REFERENCES

1. Moroianu, J., et al. 1995. Previously identified protein of uncertain function is karyopherin  $\alpha$  and together with karyopherin  $\beta$  docks import substrate at nuclear pore complexes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 2008-2011.
2. Moroianu, J., et al. 1995. Protein export from the nucleus requires the GTPase Ran and GTP hydrolysis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 4318-4322.
3. Lounsbury, K.M., et al. 1996. Ran binding domains promote the interaction of Ran with p97/ $\beta$ -karyopherin, linking the docking and translocation steps of nuclear import. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 2357-2360.
4. Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. The binding site of karyopherin  $\alpha$  for karyopherin  $\beta$  overlaps with a nuclear localization sequence. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 6572-6576.
5. Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. Nuclear protein import: Ran-GTP dissociates the karyopherin  $\alpha$ / $\beta$  heterodimer by displacing  $\alpha$  from an overlapping binding site on  $\beta$ . *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 7059-7062.
6. Fischer, N., et al. 1997. Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 forms a complex with the nuclear transporter karyopherin  $\alpha$ 2. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 3999-4005.
7. Yaseen, N.R., et al. 1997. Cloning and characterization of human karyopherin  $\beta$ 3. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 4451-4456.
8. Bonifaci, N., et al. 1997. Karyopherin  $\beta$ 2 mediates nuclear import of a mRNA binding protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 5055-5060.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IPO5 (human) mapping to 13q32.2.

## SOURCE

karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 (E-4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 of karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2a</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## APPLICATIONS

karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 (E-4) is recommended for detection of karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:500), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 siRNA (h): sc-35740, karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35740-SH and karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35740-V.

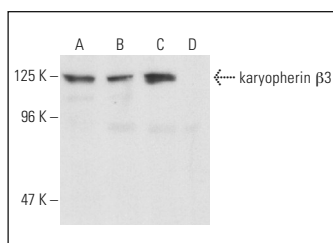
Molecular Weight of karyopherin  $\beta$ 3: 116 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or HEL 92.1.7 cell lysate: sc-2270.

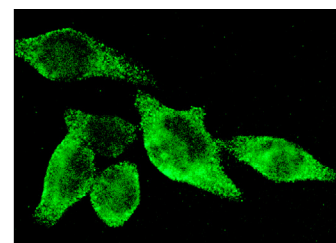
## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:  
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA



karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 (E-4): sc-17801. Western blot analysis of karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 expression in HeLa (A), Jurkat (B), HEL 92.1.7 (C) and NIH/3T3 (D) whole cell lysates. Note lack of reactivity with mouse karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 in lane D.



karyopherin  $\beta$ 3 (E-4): sc-17801. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic staining.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.