## SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# karyopherin $\beta 2/2B$ (C-20): sc-6913



#### 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 ß1 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). Karyopherin  $\beta$ 2 and karyopherin  $\beta$ 2B (also designated transportin 1 and transportin 2) share 84% sequence identity at the amino acid level, however, they have been shown to have different substrate specificities. Karyopherin ß2 mediates hnRNPA1 nuclear import while karyopherin ß2B has been implicated in the export of cellular mRNAs through complexes formed with the mRNA export factor TAP.

### REFERENCES

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- 2. Moroianu, J. and Blobel, G. 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., Richards, S.A., Perlungher, R.R. and Macara, I.G. 1996. Ran binding domains promote the interaction of Ran with p97/β-karyopherin, linking the docking and translocation steps of nuclear import. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 2357-2360.
- 4. Moroianu, J., Blobel, G. and Radu, A. 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., Blobel, G. and Radu, A. 1996. Nuclear protein import: Ran-GTP dissociates the karyopherin  $\alpha/\beta$  heterodimer by displacing  $\alpha$  from an overlapping binding site on β. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 7059-7062.
- 6. Fischer, N., Kremmer, E., Lautscham, G., Mueller-Lantzsch, N. and Grasser, R.A. 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. and Blobel, G. 1997. Cloning and characterization of human karyopherin β3. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94: 4451-4456.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TNPO1 (human) mapping to 5q13.2, TNPO2 (human) mapping to 19p13.2; Tnpo1 (mouse) mapping to 13 D1, Tnpo2 (mouse) mapping to 8 C3.

#### SOURCE

karyopherin β2/2B (C-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of karyopherin B2 of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6913 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

### **APPLICATIONS**

karyopherin  $\beta 2/2B$  (C-20) is recommended for detection of karyopherin  $\beta 2$ and karyopherin B2B of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), 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); non cross-reactive with karyopherin  $\beta$ 1 or karyopherin  $\beta$ 3.

karyopherin  $\beta 2/2B$  (C-20) is also recommended for detection of karyopherin  $\beta 2$ and karyopherin  $\beta$ 2B in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

Molecular Weight of karyopherin 62/2B: 55-97 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

#### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

### **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 or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

# MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try karyopherin 62/2B (A-11): sc-365179 or karyopherin B2 (F-6): sc-166127, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to karyopherin β2/2B (C-20).