

nucleoporin p62 (1B6): sc-101542

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 α and karyopherin β proteins. The karyopherin holoenzyme is a heterodimer of α and β subunits. Karyopherin α functions in the recognition and targeting of substrates destined for nuclear import, while karyopherin β serves as an adaptor, tethering the karyopherin α substrate complex to docking proteins (termed nucleoporins) on the nuclear envelope. p62 glycoprotein is one such nucleoporin, and is not only involved in the nuclear import of proteins, but also the export of nascent mRNA strands. An additional protein, NTF2 (nuclear transport factor 2), interacts with nucleoporin p62 as a homodimer and may be an obligate component of functional p62.

REFERENCES

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- Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. The binding site of karyopherin α for karyopherin β overlaps with a nuclear localization sequence. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 6572-6576.
- Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. Nuclear protein import: Ran-GTP dissociates the karyopherin α/β heterodimer by displacing α from an overlapping binding site on β . *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 7059-7062.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NUP62 (human) mapping to 19q13.33.

SOURCE

nucleoporin p62 (1B6) is a rat monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 of recombinant nucleoporin p62 of human origin.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

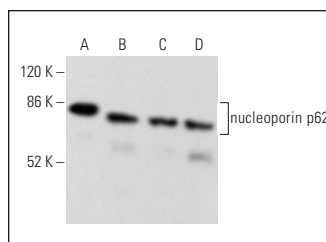
nucleoporin p62 (1B6) is recommended for detection of amino acids 180-300 of nucleoporin p62 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with nucleoporin p62 of mouse origin.

Suitable for use as control antibody for nucleoporin p62 siRNA (h): sc-36107, nucleoporin p62 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36107-SH and nucleoporin p62 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36107-V.

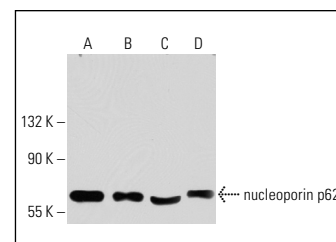
Molecular Weight of nucleoporin p62: 62 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, PC-3 cell lysate: sc-2220 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

DATA



nucleoporin p62 (1B6): sc-101542. Western blot analysis of nucleoporin p62 expression in HeLa (A), K-562 (B), A-431 (C) and MOLT-4 (D) whole cell lysates.



nucleoporin p62 (1B6): sc-101542. Western blot analysis of nucleoporin p62 expression in BJAB (A), HeLa (B), Jurkat (C) and PC-3 (D) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Zhao, S.P., et al. 2017. Protective effect of Hua Tan Qu Shi decoction against liver injury in rats with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Biomed. Pharmacother.* 91: 181-190.
- Lu, Q., et al. 2017. EWS-FLI1 positively regulates autophagy by increasing ATG4B expression in Ewing sarcoma cells. *Int. J. Mol. Med.* 40: 1217-1225.
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- Guo, Y., et al. 2022. Long noncoding RNA H19 derived from M2 tumor-associated macrophages promotes bladder cell autophagy via stabilizing ULK1. *J. Oncol.* 2022: 3465459.

STORAGE

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