

NTF2 (m): 293T Lysate: sc-122143

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 adapter, tethering the karyopherin α /substrate complex to docking proteins on the nuclear envelope termed nucleoporins. 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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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Nutf2 (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

PRODUCT

NTF2 (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse NTF2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

NTF2 (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive NTF2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.