SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

karyopherin β2B (m): 293T Lysate: sc-124257

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 α1 and karyopherin β1 subunits. Karyopherin α1 functions in the recognition and targeting of substrates destined for nuclear import, while karyopherin β1 serves as an adapter, tethering the karyopherin α1/substrate complex to docking proteins on the nuclear envelope, termed nucleoporins. Karyopherin α2 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 β2, and karyopherin β3 appears to be involved in the import of some ribosomal proteins.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tnpo2 (mouse) mapping to 8 C3.

PRODUCT

karyopherin β2B (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse karyopherin β2B transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

karyopherin β2B (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive karyopherin β2B antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl 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.