



CRM1 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-171482

BACKGROUND

Protein transport across the nucleus is a selective, multistep 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 1 and karyopherin β 1 subunits. p62 glycoprotein is a nucleoporin that is not only involved in the nuclear import of proteins, but also the export of nascent mRNA strands. NTF2 (nuclear transport factor 2) interacts with nucleoporin p62 as a homodimer composed of two monomers, and may be an obligate component of functional p62. CRM1 has been shown to be an export receptor for leucine-rich proteins that contain the nuclear export signal (NES).

REFERENCES

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4. Lounsbury, K.M., et al. 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.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: XP01 (human) mapping to 2p15.

PRODUCT

CRM1 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human CRM1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

CRM1 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive CRM1 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.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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