

# karyopherin $\alpha 6$ (E-11): sc-390055

## BACKGROUND

Protein transport across the nucleus is a selective, multi-step process involving several cytoplasmic factors that mediate protein passage through the nuclear pore complex (NPC). Cytoplasmic proteins that contain nuclear localization signals (NLSs) must be recognized as import substrates, dock at the nuclear pore complex and translocate across the nuclear envelope in an ATP-dependent fashion. Karyopherin  $\alpha 1$  and karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  are widely expressed nuclear import proteins that act as adaptors for karyopherin  $\beta 1$ , specifically binding to and guiding NLS-containing proteins to the NPC. Both karyopherin  $\alpha 1$  and karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  contain one IBB domain and ten ARM repeats through which they convey their protein binding and localization function. Together, karyopherin  $\alpha 1$  and karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  are responsible for ensuring the nuclear import of NLS-containing substrates.

## REFERENCES

1. Moroianu, J., et al. 1995. Previously identified protein of uncertain function is karyopherin  $\alpha$  and together with karyopherin  $\beta$  docks import substrate at nuclear pore complexes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 2008-2011.
2. Moroianu, J., et al. 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., et al. 1996. Ran binding domains promote the interaction of Ran with p97/ $\beta$ -karyopherin, linking the docking and translocation steps of nuclear import. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 2357-2360.
4. Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. The binding site of karyopherin  $\alpha$  for karyopherin  $\beta$  overlaps with a nuclear localization sequence. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 6572-6576.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KPNA6 (human) mapping to 1p35.1; Kpna6 (mouse) mapping to 4 D2.2.

## SOURCE

karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 51-104 mapping near the N-terminus of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2b</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-390055 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-390055 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-390055 PE), fluorescein (sc-390055 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-390055 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 546 (sc-390055 AF546), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-390055 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-390055 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-390055 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-390055 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

## STORAGE

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

## APPLICATIONS

karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11) is recommended for detection of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ 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).

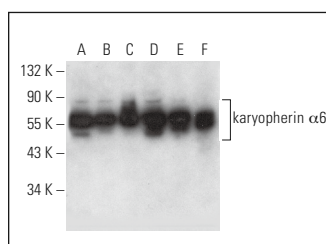
karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11) is also recommended for detection of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  siRNA (h): sc-62525, karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  siRNA (m): sc-62526, karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-62525-SH, karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-62526-SH, karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62525-V and karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62526-V.

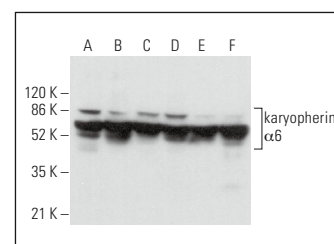
Molecular Weight of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$ : 60 kDa.

Positive Controls: H4 cell lysate: sc-2408, C6 whole cell lysate: sc-364373 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

## DATA



karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11): sc-390055. Western blot analysis of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  expression in RT-4 (A), H4 (B), SP2/0 (C), NIH/3T3 (D), NRK (E) and C6 (F) whole cell lysates.



karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  (E-11): sc-390055. Western blot analysis of karyopherin  $\alpha 6$  expression in K-562 (A), NTERA-2 cl.D1 (B), U-251-MG (C), F9 (D), C2C12 (E) and A-10 (F) whole cell lysates.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. García-Dorival, I., et al. 2014. Elucidation of the Ebola virus VP24 cellular interactome and disruption of virus biology through targeted inhibition of host-cell protein function. *J. Proteome Res.* 13: 5120-5135.
2. Tang, Y.S., et al. 2019. The extended C-terminal region of influenza C virus nucleoprotein is important for nuclear import and ribonucleoprotein activity. *J. Virol.* 93: e02048-18.
3. Yamada, A., et al. 2024. Analysis of the effects of importin  $\alpha 1$  on the nuclear translocation of IL-1 $\alpha$  in HeLa cells. *Sci. Rep.* 14: 1322.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

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