KPNB1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003837-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human KPNB1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human KPNB1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human KPNB1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — KPNB1

Entrez GeneID	3837
GeneBank Accession#	KPNB1
Gene Name	KPNB1
Gene Alias	IMB1, IPO1, IPOB, Impnb, MGC2155, MGC2156, MGC2157, NTF97
Gene Description	karyopherin (importin) beta 1
Omim ID	602738
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Nucleocytoplasmic transport, a signal- and energy-dependent process, takes place through nuclear pore complexes embedded in the nuclear envelope. The import of proteins containing a nuclear localization signal (NLS) requires the NLS import receptor, a heterodimer of importin alpha and beta subunits also known as karyopherins. Importin alpha binds the NLS-containing cargo in the cytoplasm and importin beta docks the complex at the cytoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex. In the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and the small GTP binding protein Ran, the complex moves into the nuclear pore complex and the importin subunits dissociate. Importin alpha enters the nucleoplasm with its passenger protein and importin beta remains at the pore. Interactions between importin beta and the FG repeats of nucleoporins are essential in translocation through the pore complex. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the importin beta family. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	importin 1|importin 90|importin beta-1 subunit|karyopherin beta 1|nuclear factor p97

Disease

- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Chromosome Deletion