

KPNA4 Antibody
Catalog # ASC11208**Specification**

KPNA4 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IF
Primary Accession	O00629
Other Accession	EAW78632 , 119599038
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Application Notes	KPNA4 antibody can be used for detection of KPNA4 by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

KPNA4 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	3840
Target/Specificity	
KPNA4;	

Reconstitution & Storage

KPNA4 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

KPNA4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KPNA4 Antibody - Protein Information

Name KPNA4

Synonyms QIP1

Function

Functions in nuclear protein import as an adapter protein for nuclear receptor KPNB1. Binds specifically and directly to substrates containing either a simple or bipartite NLS motif. Docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) is mediated by KPNB1 through binding to nucleoporin FxFG repeats and the complex is subsequently translocated through the pore by an energy requiring, Ran-dependent mechanism. At the nucleoplasmic side of the NPC, Ran binds to importin-beta and the three components separate and importin-alpha and -beta are re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran from importin. The directionality of nuclear import is thought to be conferred by an asymmetric distribution of the

GTP- and GDP-bound forms of Ran between the cytoplasm and nucleus. In vitro, mediates the nuclear import of human cytomegalovirus UL84 by recognizing a non-classical NLS. In vitro, mediates the nuclear import of human cytomegalovirus UL84 by recognizing a non-classical NLS.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

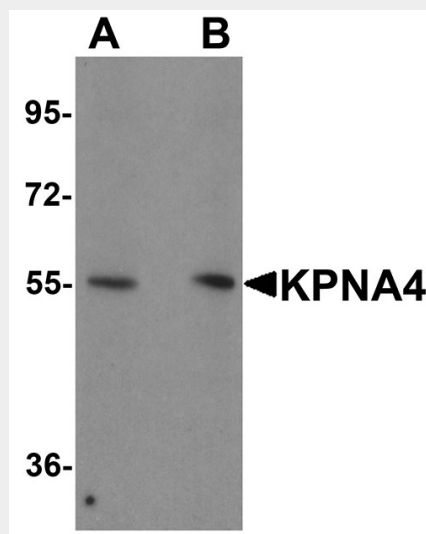
Tissue Location

Highly expressed in testis, ovary, small intestine, heart, skeletal muscle, lung and pancreas, but barely detectable in kidney, thymus, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes

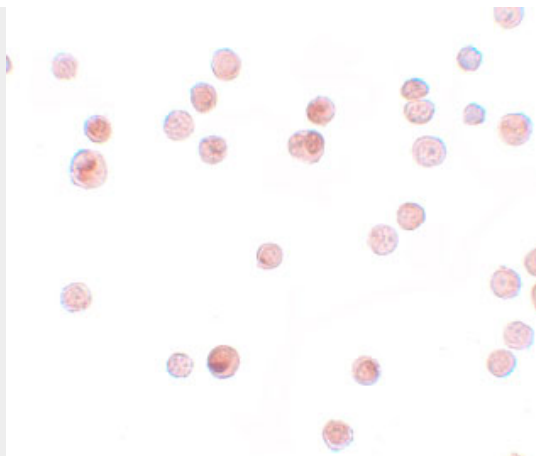
KPNA4 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

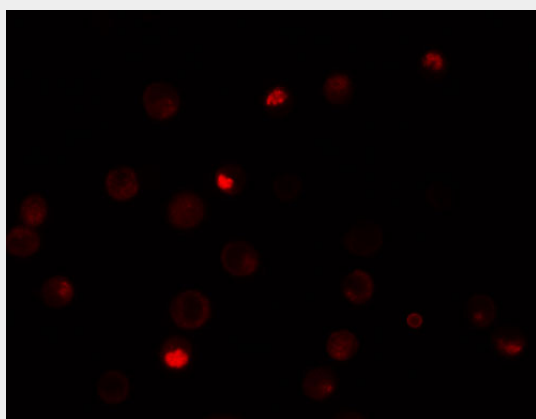
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KPNA4 Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of KPNA4 in HeLa cell lysate with KPNA4 antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of KPNA4 in HeLa cells with KPNA4 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of KPNA4 in HeLa cells with KPNA4 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

KPNA4 Antibody - Background

KPNA4 Antibody: Karyopherin, a cytosolic and heterodimeric protein complex consisting of alpha and beta subunits, is responsible for targeting proteins with nuclear localization signals to the nuclear pore complex by an energy requiring, Ran-dependent mechanism. The alpha subunit and imported substrate enter the nucleus and accumulate in the nucleoplasm, while the beta subunit accumulates at the NPC. Molecules containing the classical nuclear localization signal (NLS) are transported into the nucleus by alpha/beta heterodimers. KPNA3 has been shown to be important in the TNF- α -induced nuclear import of NF- κ B. It is also involved in the stress-mediated nuclear stabilization of p53 and the nuclear import and replication of HIV-1 in both dividing and non-dividing cells.

KPNA4 Antibody - References

- Moroianu J. Molecular mechanisms of nuclear protein transport. Crit. Rev. Eukaryot. Gene Expr.1997; 7:61-72.
- Gilchrist D and Rexach M. Molecular basis for the rapid dissociation of nuclear localization signals from karyopherin alpha in the nucleoplasm. J. Biol. Chem.2003; 278: 51937-49.
- Goldfarb DS, Corbett AH, Mason DA, et al. Importin alpha: a multi-purpose nuclear-transport receptor. Trends Cell Biol.2004; 14:505-14.
- Fagerlund R, Melen K, Cao X, et al. NF-kappaB p52, RelB, and c-Rel are transported into the nucleus via a subset of importin alpha molecules. Cell Signal.2008; 20:1442-51.