

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9661b**Specification**

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UI26](#)**IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 51194**Other Names**

Importin-11, Imp11, Ran-binding protein 11, RanBP11, IPO11, RANBP11

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** IPO11**Synonyms** RANBP11**Function**

Functions in nuclear protein import as nuclear transport receptor. Serves as receptor for nuclear localization signals (NLS) in cargo substrates. Is thought to mediate docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) through binding to nucleoporin 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 the importin, the importin/substrate complex dissociates and importin is re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran. 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 (By similarity). Mediates the nuclear import of UBE2E3, and of RPL12 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

IPO11 functions in nuclear protein import as nuclear transport receptor. It serves as receptor for nuclear localization signals (NLS) in cargo substrates and is thought to mediate docking of the importin/substrate complex to the nuclear pore complex (NPC) through binding to nucleoporin 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 the importin, the importin/substrate complex dissociates and importin is re-exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where GTP hydrolysis releases Ran. 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 (By similarity). It mediates the nuclear import of UBE2E3, and of RPL12 (By similarity).

IPO11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Plafker, S.M. et.al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 22 (4), 1266-1275 (2002)