

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9561b**Specification**

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O14787](#)**TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 30000**Other Names**

Transportin-2, Karyopherin beta-2b, TNPO2

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.

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** TNPO2**Function**

Probably 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).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Probably 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).

TNPO2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Wing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007) ; Lee, B.J., et al. Cell 126(3):543-558(2006) ; Uttinger, S., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 101(9):2918-2923(2004) ; Hamsher, M.K., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(22):14195-14199(2002)