



# NU153 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-05864
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	NUP153
<b>Protein Name</b>	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup153 (153 kDa nucleoporin) (Nucleoporin Nup153)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 160-240
<b>Specificity</b>	NU153 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	162kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Nucleus membrane. Nucleus, nuclear pore complex. Tightly associated with the nuclear membrane and lamina (By similarity). Localized to the nucleoplasmic side of the nuclear pore complex (NPC) core structure, forming a fibrous structure called the nuclear basket. Dissociates from the NPC structure early during prophase of mitosis. Integrated in the newly assembled nuclear envelope of postmitotic cells early in G1. Colocalized with NUP98 and TPR to the nuclear basket at the nucleoplasmic side of the NPC. Detected in diffuse and discrete intranuclear foci. Remained localized to the nuclear membrane after poliovirus (PV) infection. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Epithelium,Ovarian carcinoma,Testis,
<b>Function</b>	domain:Contains F-X-F-G repeats.,function:Possible DNA-binding subunit of the nuclear pore complex (NPC). The repeat-containing domain may be involved in anchoring components of the pore complex to the pore membrane.,similarity:Contains 4 RanBP2-type zinc fingers.,subcellular location:Located to the terminal ring structure of the nucleoplasmic cage.,subunit:Interacts with SENP2 and XPO5.,
<b>Background</b>	nucleoporin 153(NUP153) Homo sapiens Nuclear pore complexes regulate the transport of macromolecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm. They are



composed of at least 100 different polypeptide subunits, many of which belong to the nucleoporin family. Nucleoporins are glycoproteins found in nuclear pores and contain characteristic pentapeptide XFXFG repeats as well as O-linked N-acetylglucosamine residues oriented towards the cytoplasm. The protein encoded by this gene has three distinct domains: a N-terminal region containing a pore targeting and an RNA-binding domain domain, a central region containing multiple zinc finger motifs, and a C-terminal region containing multiple XFXFG repeats. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images