Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00839)

Anti-NUP153 Antibody (8V777)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	8V777
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. IHC image of TMAH-00839 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB. 2. Immunofluorescence staining of Hela Cells with TMAH-00839 at 1:50, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100, and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L).
Application:	ELISA,IF,IHC
Recommended	IHC:1:50-1:200; IF:1:20-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human Nup153
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	9972
Uniprot ID:	P49790
Synonyms:	Nuclear pore complex protein Nup153;Nucleoporin Nup153;153 kDa nucleoporin;NUP 153
Biology Area:	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling, Tags & Cell Markers, Signal transduction

Research Background

Component of the nuclear pore complex (NPC), a complex required for the trafficking across the nuclear envelope. Functions as a scaffolding element in the nuclear phase of the NPC essential for normal nucleocytoplasmic transport of proteins and mRNAs. Involved in the quality control and retention of unspliced mRNAs in the nucleus; in association with TPR, regulates the nuclear export of unspliced mRNA species bearing constitutive transport element

(CTE) in a NXF1- and KHDRBS1-independent manner. Mediates TPR anchoring to the nuclear membrane at NPC. The repeat-containing domain may be involved in anchoring other components of the NPC to the pore membrane. Possible DNA-binding subunit of the nuclear pore complex (NPC). (Microbial infection) Binds HIV-1 capsid-nucleocapsid (HIV-1 CA-NC) complexes and thereby promotes the integration of the virus in the nucleus of non-dividing cells (in vitro). (Microbial infection) Binds HIV-2 protein vpx and thereby promotes the nuclear translocation of the lentiviral genome (in vitro).