

## Product datasheet for MR208582L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Kpna6 (NM\_008468) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Kpna6 (NM\_008468) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Kpna6

Synonyms: IPOA7; Kpna5; NPI-2

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM\_008468

ORF Size: 1611 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

1011 55

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR208582).

OTI Disclaimer:

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

**OTI Annotation:** This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

**RefSeg:** NM 008468.2, NP 032494.3

RefSeq Size: 5711 bp
RefSeq ORF: 1611 bp
Locus ID: 16650
UniProt ID: 035345

Cytogenetics: 4 D2.2







## **Gene Summary:**

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.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]