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ZNF423 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20776c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q2M1K9
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB49865
Calculated MW	144605

Additional Information

Gene ID	23090
Other Names	Zinc finger protein 423, Olf1/EBF-associated zinc finger protein, hOAZ, Smad- and Olf-interacting zinc finger protein, ZNF423, KIAA0760, NPHP14, OAZ
Target/Specificity	This ZNF423 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 864-897 amino acids from the Central region of human ZNF423.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ZNF423 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ZNF423
Synonyms	KIAA0760, NPHP14, OAZ
Function	Transcription factor that can both act as an activator or a repressor depending on the context. Plays a central role in BMP signaling and olfactory

	neurogenesis. Associates with SMADs in response to BMP2 leading to activate transcription of BMP target genes. Acts as a transcriptional repressor via its interaction with EBF1, a transcription factor involved in terminal olfactory receptor neurons differentiation; this interaction preventing EBF1 to bind DNA and activate olfactory-specific genes. Involved in olfactory neurogenesis by participating in a developmental switch that regulates the transition from differentiation to maturation in olfactory receptor neurons. Controls proliferation and differentiation of neural precursors in cerebellar vermis formation.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Expressed in brain, lung, skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas and kidney but not liver or placenta. Also expressed in aorta, ovary, pituitary, small intestine, fetal brain, fetal kidney and, within the adult brain, in the substantia nigra, medulla, amygdala, thalamus and cerebellum.

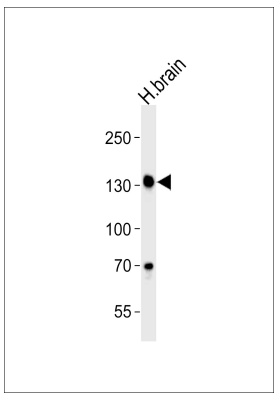
Background

Transcription factor that can both act as an activator or a repressor depending on the context. Plays a central role in BMP signaling and olfactory neurogenesis. Associates with SMADs in response to BMP2 leading to activate transcription of BMP target genes. Acts as a transcriptional repressor via its interaction with EBF1, a transcription factor involved in terminal olfactory receptor neurons differentiation; this interaction preventing EBF1 to bind DNA and activate olfactory-specific genes. Involved in olfactory neurogenesis by participating in a developmental switch that regulates the transition from differentiation to maturation in olfactory receptor neurons. Controls proliferation and differentiation of neural precursors in cerebellar vermis formation.

References

Hata A.,et al.Cell 100:229-240(2000).
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 5:277-286(1998).
Nakajima D.,et al.DNA Res. 9:99-106(2002).
Rigbolt K.T.,et al.Sci. Signal. 4:RS3-RS3(2011).
Chaki M.,et al.Cell 150:533-548(2012).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human brain tissue lysate, using ZNF423 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP20776c). AP20776c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.