

ZNF379 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54239

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9Y397
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40916
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ZNF379
Epitope Specificity	7-100/364
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the DHHC palmitoyltransferase family. ERF2/ZDHHC9 subfamily. Contains 1 DHHC-type zinc finger.
SUBUNIT	Interacts with GOLGA7.
DISEASE	Defects in ZDHHC9 are the cause of mental retardation syndromic X-linked ZDHHC9-related (MRXSZ) [MIM:300799]. A disorder characterized by significantly sub-average general intellectual functioning associated with impairments in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period. Some patients have marfanoid habitus as an additional feature.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that is a member of the zinc finger DHHC domain-containing protein family. The encoded protein forms a complex with golgin subfamily A member 7 and functions as a palmitoyltransferase. This protein specifically palmitoylates HRAS and NRAS. Mutations in this gene are associated with X-linked mental retardation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010].

Additional Information

Gene ID	51114
Other Names	Palmitoyltransferase ZDHHC9, 2.3.1.225, Zinc finger DHHC domain-containing protein 9, DHHC-9, DHHC9, Zinc finger protein 379, Zinc finger protein 380, ZDHHC9 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:37802025, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:18475}

Target/Specificity	Highly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle, brain, lung and liver. Absent in thymus, spleen and leukocytes.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	ZDHHC9 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:37802025, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:18475}
Function	Palmitoyltransferase that catalyzes the addition of palmitate onto various protein substrates, such as ADRB2, GSDMD, HRAS, NRAS and CGAS (PubMed: 16000296 , PubMed: 27481942 , PubMed: 37802025 , PubMed: 38530158 , PubMed: 38599239). The ZDHHC9-GOLGA7 complex is a palmitoyltransferase specific for HRAS and NRAS (PubMed: 16000296). May have a palmitoyltransferase activity toward the beta-2 adrenergic receptor/ADRB2 and therefore regulate G protein-coupled receptor signaling (PubMed: 27481942). Acts as a regulator of innate immunity by catalyzing palmitoylation of CGAS, thereby promoting CGAS homodimerization and cyclic GMP-AMP synthase activity (PubMed: 37802025). Activates pyroptosis by catalyzing palmitoylation of gasdermin-D (GSDMD), thereby promoting membrane translocation and pore formation of GSDMD (PubMed: 38530158 , PubMed: 38599239).
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in kidney, skeletal muscle, brain, lung and liver. Absent in thymus, spleen and leukocytes

Background

This gene encodes an integral membrane protein that is a member of the zinc finger DHHC domain-containing protein family. The encoded protein forms a complex with golgin subfamily A member 7 and functions as a palmitoyltransferase. This protein specifically palmitoylates HRAS and NRAS. Mutations in this gene are associated with X-linked mental retardation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010].

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