

Miz1/ZNF60 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54431

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen Epitope Specificity Isotype Purity	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E Q13105 Rat, Pig, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 87928 Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Miz1/ZNF60 331-430/803 IgG affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SIMILARITY	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Nucleus. Belongs to the krueppel C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family.Contains 1 BTB
SUBUNIT	(POZ) domain.Contains 13 C2H2-type zinc fingers. Homooligomerizes (via the BTB/POZ domain), multimerization is required for DNA binding. Interacts (via the C-terminal zinc fingers) with GIF1; the interaction results in the recruitment of MYB to the CDKN1A/p21 and CDKN1B promoters and repression of transcription. Interacts with TRAF2, interfering with the binding of UBC13 to TRAF2, and inhibiting TRAF2 E3 ligase activity (By similarity). Interacts with MYC (via the C-terminal helix-loop-helix motif): the interaction inhibits ZBTB17 transactivation and growth arrest activities and renders it insoluble in the nucleus. Also interacts with HCFC1, MAGEA4 and TMPRSS11A.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The Myc family, including c-Myc-, N-Myc- and L-Myc, are nuclear proteins with relatively short half lives that contribute an important role in cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and transformation. The c-Myc protein activates transcription as part of a heteromeric complex with a number of interacting partners, including Max and Mxi 1; however the transforming properties of the Myc proto-oncogene are believed to be associated with Myc-mediated transcriptional repression. A POZ domain Zn finger protein, designated Miz-1 for Myc-interacting Zn finger protein-1, is a specific target of Myc-induced gene repression. Miz-1 interacts with Myc, but not Max or other Myc partners, and binding of Myc to Miz-1 requires the helix-loop-helix domain of Myc and a short amphipathic helix located in the carboxy-terminus of Miz-1. Miz-1 associates with DNA elements on the adenovirus major late and cyclin D1 promoters and activates transcription of both promoters. Expression of Miz-1 induces potent growth arrest function, and this latency is reversed by the addition of Myc.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7709
Other Names	Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 17, Myc-interacting zinc finger protein 1, Miz-1, Zinc finger protein 151, Zinc finger protein 60, ZBTB17, MIZ1, ZNF151, ZNF60
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC=1:100-500,IF=1:100-50 0,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
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	ZBTB17
Synonyms	MIZ1, ZNF151, ZNF60
Function	Transcription factor that can function as an activator or repressor depending on its binding partners, and by targeting negative regulators of cell cycle progression. Plays a critical role in early lymphocyte development, where it is essential to prevent apoptosis in lymphoid precursors, allowing them to survive in response to IL7 and undergo proper lineage commitment. Has been shown to bind to the promoters of adenovirus major late protein and cyclin D1 and activate transcription. Required for early embryonic development during gastrulation. Represses RB1 transcription; this repression can be blocked by interaction with ZBTB49 isoform 3/ZNF509S1 (PubMed: <u>25245946</u>).
Cellular Location	Nucleus
Tissue Location	Expressed in germinal center B-cells.

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