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KBTBD7 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97966

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q8WVZ9
Other Accession	Q8WVZ9
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Rabbit, Dog, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	77163
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KBTBD7
Epitope Specificity	501-600/684
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 BTB (POZ) domain. Contains 5 Kelch repeats.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The BTB (Broad-Complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (Poxvirus and Zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C2H2-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. The Kelch repeat and BTB domain-containing protein 7 (KBTBD7) contains 1 BTB (POZ) domain and 5 Kelch repeats suggesting a role in transcription regulation. The gene encoding KBTBD7 maps to chromosome 13, which contains 400 genes including key tumor suppressor genes such as the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA2, and the RB1 (retinoblastoma) gene.

Additional Information

Gene ID	84078
Other Names	1110008P08Rik; Gm295; KBTB7_HUMAN; KBTBD7; kelch repeat and BTB domain containing 7; kelch repeat and BTB (POZ) domain containing 7
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	KBTBD7 (HGNC:25266)
Function	As part of the CUL3(KBTBD6/7) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex functions as a substrate adapter for the RAC1 guanine exchange factor (GEF) TIAM1, mediating its 'Lys-48' ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:25684205). By controlling this ubiquitination, regulates RAC1 signal transduction and downstream biological processes including the organization of the cytoskeleton, cell migration and cell proliferation (PubMed:25684205). Ubiquitination of TIAM1 requires the membrane-associated protein GABARAP which may restrict locally the activity of the complex (PubMed:25684205).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus

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