

ZMYM3 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11269

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q14202
Other Accession	AAH69057 , 119625706
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	152379
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	ZMYM3 antibody can be used for detection of ZMYM3 by Western blot at 1 μ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 μ g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9203
Other Names	Zinc finger MYM-type protein 3, Zinc finger protein 261, ZMYM3, DXS6673E, KIAA0385, ZNF261
Target/Specificity	ZMYM3; At least three isoforms of ZMYM3 are known to exist; this antibody will detect all three. ZMYM3 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other ZMYM protein family members.
Reconstitution & Storage	ZMYM3 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	ZMYM3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ZMYM3
Synonyms	DXS6673E, KIAA0385, ZNF261
Function	Required for regulation of cell morphology and cytoskeletal organization.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Most abundant in brain, moderate in muscle and heart, low in other tissues except placenta

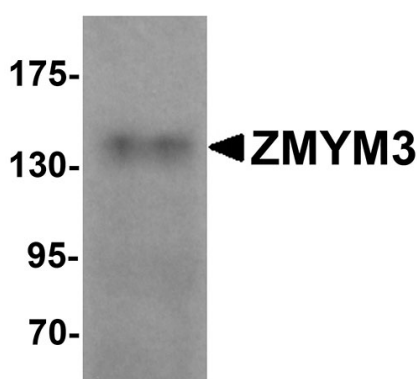
Background

ZMYM3 Antibody: Zinc-finger proteins contain DNA-binding domains characterized by the unique role of zinc and have a wide variety of functions such as transcriptional activation or repression. The protein folding and the DNA binding ability are governed by the coordination of a zinc ion. As a member of the MYM (myeloproliferative and mental retardation) gene family, ZMYM3 is highly conserved in vertebrates and most abundantly expressed in the brain. The encoded protein is a component of histone deacetylase-containing multiprotein complexes that function through modifying chromatin structure to keep genes silent. A chromosomal translocation (X;13) involving this gene is associated with X-linked mental retardation.

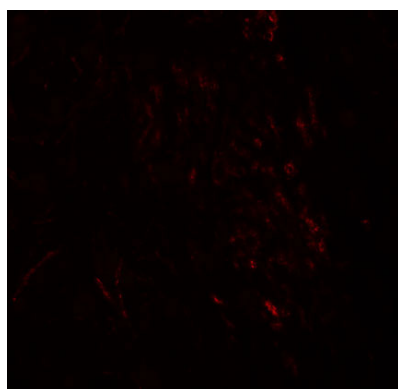
References

Rosenfeld R and Margalit H. Zinc fingers: conserved properties that can distinguish between spurious and actual DNA-binding motifs. *J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.*1993; 11:557-70.
Gregory SG, Barlow KF, McLay KE, et al. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. *Nature*2006; 441:315-21
Sohal J, Reiter A, Goldman JM, et al. Cloning of ZNF237, a novel member of the MYM gene family that maps to human chromosome 13q11→q12. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.*2000; 89:24-8.
van der Maarel SM, Scholten IH, Huber I, et al. Cloning and characterization of DSX6673E, a candidate gene for X-linked mental retardation in Xq13.1. *Hum. Mol. Gen.*1996; 5:887-97.

Images



Western blot analysis of ZMYM3 in human brain tissue lysate with ZMYM3 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of ZMYM3 in human brain tissue with ZMYM3 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.