

ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-91377

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

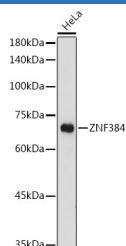
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human ZNF384
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

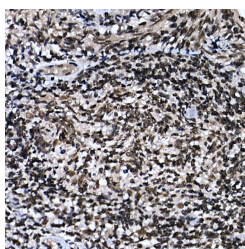
Data



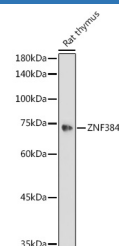
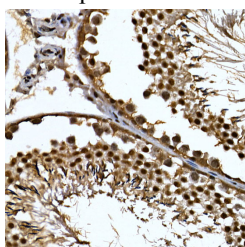
Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa cells using ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:70 kDa

Calculated-MW:50 kDa/56 kDa/63 kDa



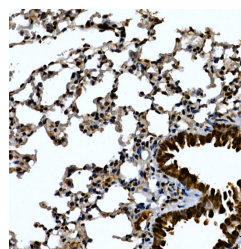
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat thymus using ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:70 kDa

Calculated-MW:50 kDa/56 kDa/63 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse lung using ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

For Research Use Only

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat testis using ZNF384 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

This gene encodes a C2H2-type zinc finger protein, which may function as a transcription factor. This gene also contains long CAG trinucleotide repeats that encode consecutive glutamine residues. The protein appears to bind and regulate the promoters of the extracellular matrix genes MMP1, MMP3, MMP7 and COL1A1. Studies in mouse suggest that nuclear matrix transcription factors (NP/NMP4) may be part of a general mechanical pathway that couples cell construction and function during extracellular matrix remodeling. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Recurrent rearrangements of this gene with the Ewing's sarcoma gene, EWSR1 on chromosome 22, or with the TAF15 gene on chromosome 17, or with the TCF3 (E2A) gene on chromosome 19, have been observed in acute leukemia. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 7.

For Research Use Only