ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-64495

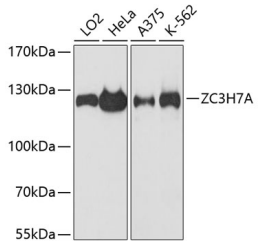
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human ZC3H7A (NP_054872.2).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

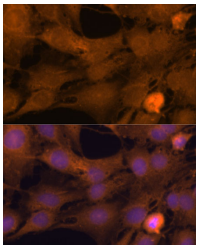
Data



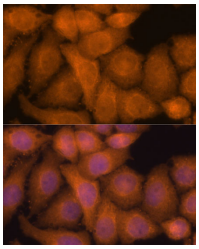
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

Observed-MW:120 kDa

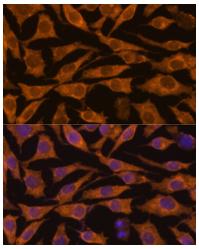
Calculated-MW:19 kDa/110 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

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

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Fax: 1-832-243-6017

The zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 7A (ZC3H7A), also known as ZC3H7, HSPC055 or ZC3HDC7, is a 971 amino acid protein that contains a C3H1-type zinc finger domain, three C3H1-type zinc fingers and three TPR repeats. Belonging to the ZC3H12 family, ZC3H7A localizes to the nucleus. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, ZC3H7A is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 16p13.13. Chromosome 16 makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene.

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