ZC3H7A Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C47283

Package Size: #C47283-AF350 100ul #C47283-AF405 100ul #C47283-AF488 100ul #C47283-AF555 100ul #C47283-AF594 100ul #C47283-AF647 100ul #C47283-AF680 100ul #C47283-AF750 100ul #C47283-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	ZC3H7A Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ZC3H7A protein.
Immunogen Description	Fusion protein of human ZC3H7A
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	ZC3H7; HSPC055; ZC3HDC7
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8IWR0NCBI Gene ID:29066NCBI Protein#:BC012575
Uniprot	Q8IWR0
GeneID	29066;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only