



Rabbit Anti-Miz1/ZNF60 antibody

SL11234R

Product Name:	Miz1/ZNF60
Chinese Name:	Zinc finger protein60抗体
Alias:	Miz-1; Myc-interacting zinc finger protein 1; Myc-interacting zinc finger protein; ZBT17; ZBT17_HUMAN; Zbtb17; Zinc finger and BTB domain containing protein 17; Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 17; Zinc finger protein 151; Zinc finger protein 60; ZNF151; ZNF60.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	88kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Miz1/ZNF60:331-430/803
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Myc family, including c-Myc-, N-Myc- and L-Myc, are nuclear proteins with relatively short half lives that contribute an important role in cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and transformation. The c-Myc protein activates transcription as part of a heteromeric complex with a number of interacting partners,

including Max and Mxi 1; however the transforming properties of the Myc proto-oncogene are believed to be associated with Myc-mediated transcriptional repression. A POZ domain Zn finger protein, designated Miz-1 for Myc-interacting Zn finger protein-1, is a specific target of Myc-induced gene repression. Miz-1 interacts with Myc, but not Max or other Myc partners, and binding of Myc to Miz-1 requires the helix-loop-helix domain of Myc and a short amphipathic helix located in the carboxy-terminus of Miz-1. Miz-1 associates with DNA elements on the adenovirus major late and cyclin D1 promoters and activates transcription of both promoters. Expression of Miz-1 induces potent growth arrest function, and this latency is reversed by the addition of Myc.

Function:

May function as a housekeeping DNA-binding protein that regulates the expression of specific genes. Has been shown to bind to the promoters of adenovirus major late protein and cyclin D1 and activate transcription. Also has potent growth arrest activity, probably through inhibition of cell cycle progression. Required for early embryonic development during gastrulation.

Subunit:

Homooligomerizes (via the BTB/POZ domain), multimerization is required for DNA binding. Interacts (via the C-terminal zinc fingers) with GIF1; the interaction results in the recruitment of MYB to the CDKN1A/p21 and CDKN1B promoters and repression of transcription. Interacts with TRAF2, interfering with the binding of UBC13 to TRAF2, and inhibiting TRAF2 E3 ligase activity (By similarity). Interacts with MYC (via the C-terminal helix-loop-helix motif): the interaction inhibits ZBTB17 transactivation and growth arrest activities and renders it insoluble in the nucleus. Also interacts with HCFC1, MAGEA4 and Tmprss11a.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the krueppel C2H2-type zinc-finger protein family. Contains 1 BTB (POZ) domain.

Contains 13 C2H2-type zinc fingers.

SWISS:

Q13105

Gene ID:

7709

Database links:

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q13105.3

Important Note:

	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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