SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ZNF213 (RM-17): sc-101080



BACKGROUND

Zinc-finger proteins contain DNA-binding domains and have a wide variety of functions, most of which encompass some form of transcriptional activation or repression. The majority of zinc-finger proteins contain a krüppel-type DNA binding domain and a KRAB domain, which is thought to interact with KAP1, thereby recruiting histone modifying proteins. ZNF213 (zinc finger protein 213), also known as CR53 or ZKSCAN21, is a 459 amino acid protein that contains 5 C_2H_2 -type zinc fingers, one KRAB domain and one SCAN box domain. Localized to the nucleus and expressed at high levels in the testis, ZNF213 belongs to the krüppel C_2H_2 -type zinc-finger protein family and is thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation.

REFERENCES

- 1. Bernot, A., et al. 1998. A transcriptional map of the FMF region. Genomics 50: 147-160.
- Chen, X., et al. 1999. Identification and characterization of a zinc finger gene (ZNF213) from 16p13.3. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1444: 218-230.
- Rousseau-Merck, M.F., et al. 2002. The KOX zinc finger genes: genome wide mapping of 368 ZNF PAC clones with zinc finger gene clusters predominantly in 23 chromosomal loci are confirmed by human sequences annotated in EnsEMBL. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 98: 147-153.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 608387. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
- Nakamura, M., et al. 2004. A novel subfamily of zinc finger genes involved in embryonic development. J. Cell. Biochem. 93: 887-895.
- 6. Englbrecht, C.C., et al. 2004. Conservation, diversi-fication and expansion of C_2H_2 zinc finger proteins in the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome. BMC Genomics 5: 39-39.
- 7. O'Geen, H., et al. 2007. Genome-wide analysis of KAP1 binding suggests autoregulation of KRAB-ZNFs. PLoS Genet. 3: e89.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZNF213 (human) mapping to 16p13.3.

SOURCE

ZNF213 (RM-17) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant ZNF213 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 μg IgG_1 kappa light chain in 0.5 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

ZNF213 (RM-17) is recommended for detection of ZNF213 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ZNF213 siRNA (h): sc-93233, ZNF213 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93233-SH and ZNF213 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93233-V.

Molecular Weight of ZNF213: 51 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204, A-431 whole cell lysate: sc-2201 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA





ZNF213 expression in A-431 whole cell lysate

ZNF213 (RM-17): sc-101080. Western blot analysis of ZNF213 expression in Jurkat (A) and MCF7 (B) nuclear extracts.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.