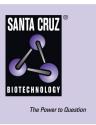
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# ZO-1 (H-300): sc-10804



### BACKGROUND

Tight junctions are complexes of proteins that create intercellular boundaries between the plasma membrane domains of epithelial and endothelial cells. Many of the tight junction-associated proteins are members of the membrane-associated guanylate kinase (MAGUK) family and include occludin, Z0-1, Z0-2 and Z0-3. These proteins are thought to have both structural and signaling roles, and are characteristically defined by three protein-protein interaction modules: the PDZ domain, the SH3 domain and the guanylate kinase (GuK) domain. Z0-1 forms complexes with either Z0-2 or Z0-3. In addition, these proteins can also associate with claudin, occludin and F-actin, at tight junction stands, where they provide a linkage between the actin cytoskeleton and the tight junction. Z0-1 expression is significantly reduced in many breast cancer lines. Z0-2 and Z0-3, are ubiquitously expressed within epithelial tight junctions, and unlike Z0-1, which is also expressed at cell junctions of cardiac myocytes, Z0-2 is not expressed in nonepithelial tissue.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TJP1 (human) mapping to 15q13; Tjp1 (mouse) mapping to 7 C.

#### SOURCE

ZO-1 (H-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1437-1736 of ZO-1 of human origin.

#### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

ZO-1 (H-300) is recommended for detection of ZO-1 of mouse, rat and 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)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

ZO-1 (H-300) is also recommended for detection of ZO-1 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ZO-1 siRNA (h): sc-29829, ZO-1 siRNA (m): sc-29832, ZO-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29829-SH, ZO-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29832-SH, ZO-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29829-V and ZO-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29832-V.

Molecular Weight of ZO-1: 220 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat testis extract: sc-2400 or ZO-1 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-178194.

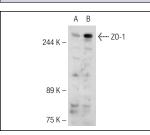
#### **STORAGE**

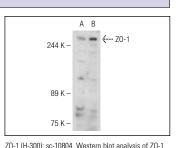
Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### DATA





expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and

human ZO-1 transfected: sc-178195 (B) 293T whole

ZO-1 (H-300): sc-10804. Western blot analysis of ZO-1 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (**A**) and human ZO-1 transfected: sc-178194 (**B**) 293T whole cell lysates.

# SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Séguin, R., et al. 2003. Regulation and functional effects of monocyte migration across human brain-derived endothelial cells. J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol. 62: 412-419.

cell lysates

- Yang, Y., et al. 2006. Transforming growth factor-β1 induces epithelial-tomesenchymal transition and apoptosis via a cell cycle-dependent mechanism. Oncogene 25: 7235-7244.
- 3. Bhattacharya, R., et al. 2008. The neurotransmitter dopamine modulates vascular permeability in the endothelium. J. Mol. Signal. 3: 14.
- 4. Ronaldson, P.T., et al. 2009. Transforming growth factor- $\beta$  signaling alters substrate permeability and tight junction protein expression at the blood-brain barrier during inflammatory pain. J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 29: 1084-1098.
- Omri, S., et al. 2010. The outer limiting membrane (OLM) revisited: clinical implications. Clin. Ophthalmol. 4: 183-195.
- Chen, C.H., et al. 2010. Hydrogen gas reduced acute hyperglycemiaenhanced hemorrhagic transformation in a focal ischemia rat model. Neuroscience 169: 402-414.
- Li, Q.Q., et al. 2011. Involvement of NFκB/miR-448 regulatory feedback loop in chemotherapy-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition of breast cancer cells. Cell Death Differ. 18: 16-25.
- Awsare, N., et al. 2011. Claudin-11 decreases the invasiveness of bladder cancer cells. Oncol. Rep. 25: 1503-1509.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed Try **Z0-1 (R40.76): sc-33725**, our highly recommended monoclonal aternative to Z0-1 (H-300). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 conjugates, see **Z0-1 (R40.76): sc-33725**.