SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ZNF133 (9V2): sc-130414

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

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. ZNF133 (zinc-finger protein 133), also known as ZNF150 (zinc-finger protein 150), is a 654 amino acid transcriptional regulator that is expressed in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. The KRAB domain derived from ZNF133 is suggested to be a potent transcriptional repression domain and its repression activity may be enhanced by PIAS 1 (protein inhibitor of activated Stat protein 1).

REFERENCES

1. Vissing, H., et al. 1995. Repression of transcriptional activity by heterologous KRAB domains present in zinc-finger proteins. FEBS Lett. 369: 153-157.
2. Tommerup, N., et al. 1995. Isolation and fine mapping of 16 novel human zinc finger-encoding cDNAs identify putative candidate genes for developmental and malignant disorders. Genomics 27: 259-264.
4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1999. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604075. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
5. Heiskanen, M.A., et al. 2000. Detection of gene amplification by genomic hybridization to cDNA microarrays. Cancer Res. 60: 799-802.
6. Ehringer, M.A., et al. 2002. Human alcoholism studies of genes identified through mouse quantitative trait locus analysis. Addict. Biol. 7: 365-371.
7. Ehringer, M.A., et al. 2002. Fine mapping of polymorphic alcohol-related quantitative trait loci candidate genes using interval-specific congenic recombinant mice. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res. 26: 1603-1608.
8. Andersen, K., et al. 2003. Interferon-γ suppresses S100A4 transcription independently of apoptosis or cell cycle arrest. Br. J. Cancer 88: 1995-2001.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZNF133 (human) mapping to 20p11.23.

SOURCE

ZNF133 (9V2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant ZNF133 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

ZNF133 (9V2) is recommended for detection of ZNF133 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for ZNF133 siRNA (h): sc-76968, ZNF133 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76968-SH and ZNF133 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76968-V.

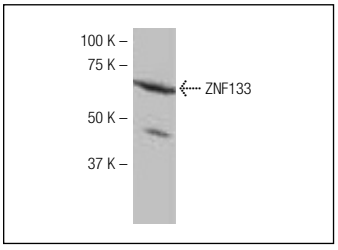
Molecular Weight of ZNF133: 73 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200.

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



ZNF133 (9V2): sc-130414. Western blot analysis of ZNF133 expression in HeLa whole cell lysate.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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