SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ZMYM2 (S-20): sc-84672



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. ZNF198 (zinc-finger 198), also known as ZMYM2 (zinc-finger, MYM-type 2), FIM, MYM, RAMP or SCLL, is a 1,377 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and contains 9 MYM-type zinc-fingers. Thought to be a component of the BHC histone deacetylase complex, ZNF198 interacts with HDAC1 and HDAC2 and is thought to stabilize the BHC complex via its MYM-type zinc-fingers. The gene encoding ZNF198 is subject to a translocation with Flg, an event that may be involved in the pathogenesis of stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome (SCLL), a lymphoblastic lymphoma often accompanied by pronounced peripheral eosinophilia and/or prominent eosinophilic infiltrates in the affected bone marrow.

REFERENCES

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- 3. Smedley, D., et al. 1998. The t(8;13)(p11;q11-12) rearrangement associated with an atypical myeloproliferative disorder fuses the fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 gene to a novel gene RAMP. Hum. Mol. Genet. 7: 637-642.
- 4. Xiao, S., et al. 1998. FGFR1 is fused with a novel zinc-finger gene, ZNF198, in the t(8;13) leukaemia/lymphoma syndrome. Nat. Genet. 18: 84-87.
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- 6. Kulkarni, S., et al. 1999. The genomic structure of ZNF198 and location of breakpoints in the t(8;13) myeloproliferative syndrome. Genomics 55: 118-121.
- 7. Matsumoto, K., et al. 1999. A chronic myelogenous leukemia-like myeloproliferative disorder accompanied by T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma with chromosome translocation t(8;13)(p11;q12): a Japanese case. Int. J. Hematol. 70: 278-282.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZMYM2 (human) mapping to 13q12.11; Zmym2 (mouse) mapping to 14 C3.

RESEARCH USE

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

SOURCE

ZMYM2 (S-20) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of ZMYM2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, ready P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-84672 X, 100 µg/0.1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

ZMYM2 (S-20) is recommended for detection of ZMYM2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), 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).

ZMYM2 (S-20) is also recommended for detection of ZMYM2 in additional species, including canine and avian.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ZMYM2 siRNA (h): sc-76971, ZMYM2 siRNA (m): sc-155650, ZMYM2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76971-SH, ZMYM2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-155650-SH, ZMYM2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76971-V and ZMYM2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155650-V.

ZMYM2 (S-20) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of ZMYM2: 155 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker[™] compatible goat antirabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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