

ZNF76 Antibody

Catalog No: #43789

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Description

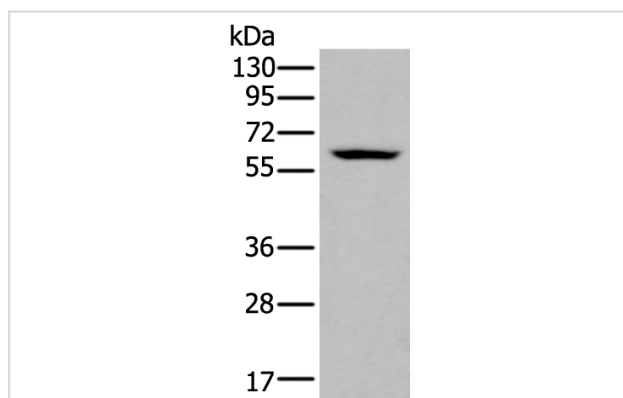
Product Name	ZNF76 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ZNF76 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human ZNF76
Target Name	ZNF76
Other Names	ZNF523; Zfp523; D6S229E
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P36508NCBI Gene ID: 7629
Uniprot	P36508
GeneID	7629;
Calculated MW	62kd
Concentration	0.2mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:200-1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 20-100

Images



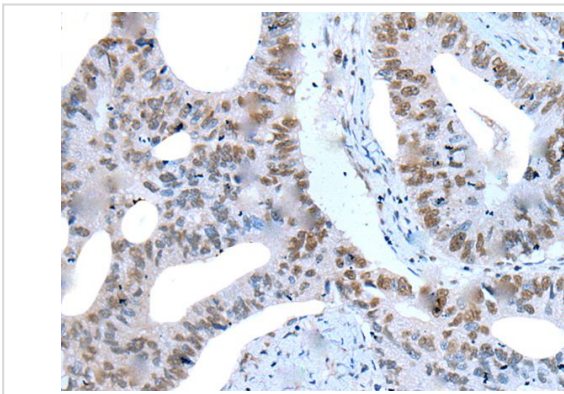
Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE

Lysate: 40 µg, Lane: K562 cell lysate,

Primary antibody: ZNF76 antibody at dilution 1/200,

Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution,

Exposure time: 1 minute



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using ZNF76 Antibody at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

ZNF76, also known as ZNF523 or Zfp523, is a transcriptional repressor expressed in the testis. It is the human homolog of the *Xenopus* Staf protein (selenocysteine tRNA gene transcription-activating factor) known to regulate the genes encoding small nuclear RNA and selenocysteine tRNA. ZNF76 localizes to the nucleus and exerts an inhibitory function on p53-mediated transactivation. ZNF76 specifically targets TFIID (TATA-binding protein). The interaction with TFIID occurs through both its N and C termini. The transcriptional repression activity of ZNF76 is predominantly regulated by lysine modifications, acetylation and sumoylation. ZNF76 is sumoylated by PIAS 1 and is acetylated by p300. Acetylation leads to the loss of sumoylation and a weakened TFIID interaction. ZNF76 can be deacetylated by HDAC1. In addition to lysine modifications, ZNF76 activity is also controlled by splice variants. Two isoforms exist due to alternative splicing. These isoforms vary in their ability to interact with TFIID.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only