

ZBTB17 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	MIZ1;ZNF60;Myc-Interacting Zinc Finger Protein 1;ZNF151;Zinc Finger and BTB Domain-Containing Protein 17;Zinc Finger Protein 60;Zinc Finger Protein 151;Miz-1;ZBTB17
Protein Construction:	Met1-Ala188
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q13105
Molecular Weight:	18-26 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Ala188

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Zinc Finger and BTB Domain-Containing Protein 17 (ZBTB17) belongs to the Kruppel C2H2-type zinc finger protein family. ZBTB17 may function as a housekeeping DNA-binding protein that regulates the expression of specific genes, it has been shown to bind to the promoters of adenovirus major late protein and cyclin D1 and activate transcription. ZBTB17 may have growth arrest activity, probably through inhibition of cell cycle progression. ZBTB17 required for early embryonic development during gastrulation. ZBTB17 induces cell arrest at G1, an effect

mediated by its activation of the gene coding for P15INK4b. This effect is blocked by Myc, which displaces transcriptional coactivators bound to ZBTB17. Although the downregulation of ZBTB17 may contribute to Myc-induced cell transformation, the de-activation of ZBTB17 is absolutely essential for Myc-induced apoptosis.

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