

### **ZNF207 Antibody (N-term)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP14385a

# **Specification**

## ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application IF, WB,E Primary Accession 043670

Other Accession <u>O9IMD0</u>, <u>NP 001027464.1</u>, <u>NP 001091977.1</u>

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region

Human
Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
88-116

# ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

### **Gene ID 7756**

### **Other Names**

BUB3-interacting and GLEBS motif-containing protein ZNF207, BuGZ, Zinc finger protein 207, ZNF207, BUGZ

## Target/Specificity

This ZNF207 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 88-116 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ZNF207.

### **Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

## **Precautions**

ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



### Name ZNF207 (HGNC:12998)

**Function** Kinetochore- and microtubule-binding protein that plays a key role in spindle assembly (PubMed:24462186, PubMed:24462187, PubMed:26388440). ZNF207/BuGZ is mainly composed of disordered low- complexity regions and undergoes phase transition or coacervation to form temperature-dependent liquid droplets. Coacervation promotes microtubule bundling and concentrates tubulin, promoting microtubule polymerization and assembly of spindle and spindle matrix by concentrating its building blocks (PubMed:26388440). Also acts as a regulator of mitotic chromosome alignment by mediating the stability and kinetochore loading of BUB3 (PubMed:24462186, PubMed:24462187). Mechanisms by which BUB3 is protected are unclear: according to a first report, ZNF207/BuGZ may act by blocking ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of BUB3 (PubMed:24462186). According to another report, the stabilization is independent of the proteasome (PubMed:24462187).

#### **Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=Localizes primarily to the nucleus in interphase, concentrates at kinetochores prior to nuclear envelope breakdown and during early prometaphase, and disappears from kinetochores upon microtubule-binding

Tissue Location Ubiquitous..

### ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

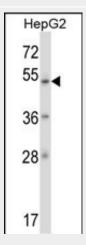
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Images





A549 Fluorescent confocal image of cell stained with **ZNF207** Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP14385a).A549 cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.1%, 10 min), then incubated with ZNF207 primary antibody (1:25, 1 h at  $37^{\circ}$ C). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:400, 50 min at 37°C). Cytoplasmic actin was counterstained with Alexa Fluor® 555 (red) conjugated Phalloidin (7units/ml, 1 h at 37°C). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue) (10 μg/ml, 10 min). ZNF207 immunoreactivity is localized to Nucleus significantly.



ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14385a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ZNF207 antibody detected the ZNF207 protein (arrow).

## ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - Background

ZNF207 is a new candidate transcription factor.

## ZNF207 Antibody (N-term) - References

Andersen, J.S., et al. Nature 433(7021):77-83(2005) Pahl, P.M., et al. Genomics 53(3):410-412(1998)