

### ZNHIT1 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51884

### Specification

# **ZNHIT1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW

WB, E <u>043257</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal 18 KDa

### **ZNHIT1** Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10467

**Other Names** Zinc finger HIT domain-containing protein 1, Cyclin-G1-binding protein 1, Zinc finger protein subfamily 4A member 1, p18 Hamlet, ZNHIT1, CGBP1, ZNFN4A1

Dilution WB~~1:1000 E~~N/A

Format 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

# **ZNHIT1 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name ZNHIT1

Synonyms CGBP1, ZNFN4A1

#### Function

Plays a role in chromatin remodeling by promoting the incorporation of histone variant H2AZ1/H2A.Z into the genome to regulate gene expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20473270" target="\_blank">20473270</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35175558" target="\_blank">35175558</a>). Promotes SRCAP complex-mediated deposition of histone variant H2AZ1 to lymphoid fate regulator genes, enhancing lymphoid lineage commitment (By similarity). Recruited to the promoter of the transcriptional activator MYOG at the early stages of muscle differentiation where it mediates binding of histone H2AZ1 to chromatin and induces muscle-specific gene expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20473270" target="\_blank">20473270</a>). Maintains hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) quiescence by determining the chromatin accessibility at distal



enhancers of HSC quiescence genes such as PTEN, FSTL1 and KLF4, enhancing deposition of H2AZ1 to promote their sustained transcription and restricting PI3K-AKT signaling inhibition (By similarity). Plays a role in intestinal stem cell maintenance by promoting H2AZ1 deposition at the transcription start sites of genes involved in intestinal stem cell fate determination including LGR5, TGFB1 and TGFBR2, thereby contributing to gene transcription (By similarity). Promotes phosphorylation of the H2AZ1 chaperone VPS72/YL1 which enhances the interaction between HZAZ1 and VPS72 (By similarity). Regulates the entry of male germ cells into meiosis by controlling histone H2AZ1 deposition which facilitates the expression of meiotic genes such as MEIOSIN, leading to the initiation of meiosis (By similarity). Required for postnatal heart function through its role in maintenance of cardiac Ca(2+) homeostasis by modulating the expression of Ca(2+)-regulating proteins CASQ1 and ATP2A2/SERCA2A via deposition of histone H2AZ1 at their promoters (By similarity). During embryonic heart development, required for mitochondrial maturation and oxidative metabolism by functioning through H2AZ1 deposition to activate transcription of metabolic genes and is also required to maintain the stability of the respiratory complex (By similarity). In neural cells, increases deposition of the H2AZ1 histone variant and promotes neurite growth (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35175558" target=" blank">35175558</a>). Plays a role in TP53/p53-mediated apoptosis induction by stimulating the transcriptional activation of several proapoptotic p53 target genes such as PMAIP1/NOXA and BBC3/PUMA (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17380123" target=" blank">17380123</a>). Mediates cell cycle arrest induced in response to gamma-irradiation by enhancing recruitment of TP53/p53 to the promoter of the cell cycle inhibitor CDKN1A, leading to its transcriptional activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17700068" target=" blank">17700068</a>). Recruited to the promoter of cyclin- dependent kinase CDK6 and inhibits its transcription, possibly by decreasing the acetylation level of histone H4, leading to cell cycle arrest at the G1 phase (By similarity). Plays a role in lens fiber cell differentiation by regulating the expression of cell cycle regulator CDKN1A/p21Cip1 (By similarity). Binds to transcriptional repressor NR1D2 and relieves it of its inhibitory effect on the transcription of apolipoprotein APOC3 without affecting its DNA-binding activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17892483" target=" blank">17892483</a>).

Cellular Location Nucleus.

**Tissue Location** Expressed abundantly in liver, but weakly in skeletal muscle, ovary and small intestine

# ZNHIT1 Antibody - Protocols

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

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

**ZNHIT1 Antibody - Images** 

#### ZNHIT1 Antibody - Background

Seems to play a role in p53-mediated apoptosis induction. Binds to NR1D2 and relieves it of its inhibitory effect on the transcription of APOC3 without affecting its DNA-binding activity.



# **ZNHIT1 Antibody - References**

Wang Y.,et al.Submitted (SEP-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Xu F.,et al.Submitted (JUN-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Ebert L.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.