

Recombinant Human ZBTB17/Miz-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033230

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

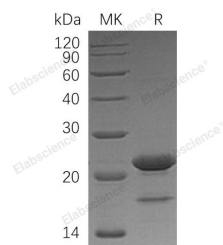
Description

Synonyms	Zinc Finger and BTB Domain-Containing Protein 17;Myc-Interacting Zinc Finger Protein 1;Miz-1;Zinc Finger Protein 151;Zinc Finger Protein 60;ZBTB17;MIZ1;ZNF151;ZNF60
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Ala188
Accession	Q13105
Calculated Molecular Weight	22.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	18-26 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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 is 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.