# ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog Number:E-AB-64495**

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

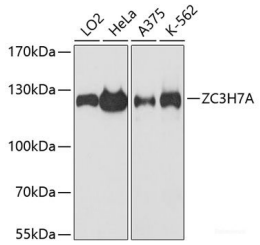
## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant fusion protein of human ZC3H7A (NP_054872.2). |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Formulation** | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3. |

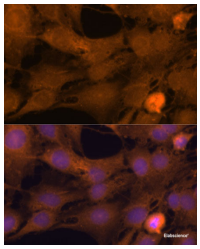
## Applications — Recommended Dilution

| | |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |
| **IF** | 1:50-1:200 |

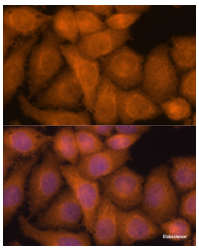
## Data



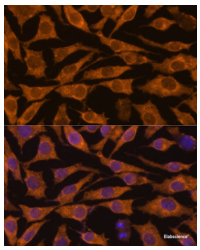

Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.
**Observed Mw:120kDa**
**Calculated Mw:19kDa/110kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using ZC3H7A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |

## Background

The zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 7A (ZC3H7A), also known as ZC3H7, HSPC055 or ZC3HDC7, is a 971 amino acid protein that contains a C3H1-type zinc finger domain, three C3H1-type zinc fingers and three TPR

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repeats. Belonging to the ZC3H12 family, ZC3H7A localizes to the nucleus. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, ZC3H7A is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 16p13.13. Chromosome 16 makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene.




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