

ZNF423 Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20776c**Specification**

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q2M1K9
Other Accession	O08961 , Q80TS5
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	144605

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23090**Other Names**

Zinc finger protein 423, Olf1/EBF-associated zinc finger protein, hOAZ, Smad- and Olf-interacting zinc finger protein, ZNF423, KIAA0760, NPHP14, OAZ

Target/Specificity

This ZNF423 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 864-897 amino acids from the Central region of human ZNF423.

Dilution

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

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** ZNF423

Synonyms KIAA0760, NPHP14, OAZ

Function Transcription factor that can both act as an activator or a repressor depending on the context. Plays a central role in BMP signaling and olfactory neurogenesis. Associates with SMADs in response to BMP2 leading to activate transcription of BMP target genes. Acts as a transcriptional repressor via its interaction with EBF1, a transcription factor involved in terminal olfactory receptor neurons differentiation; this interaction preventing EBF1 to bind DNA and activate olfactory-specific genes. Involved in olfactory neurogenesis by participating in a developmental switch that regulates the transition from differentiation to maturation in olfactory receptor neurons. Controls proliferation and differentiation of neural precursors in cerebellar vermis formation.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

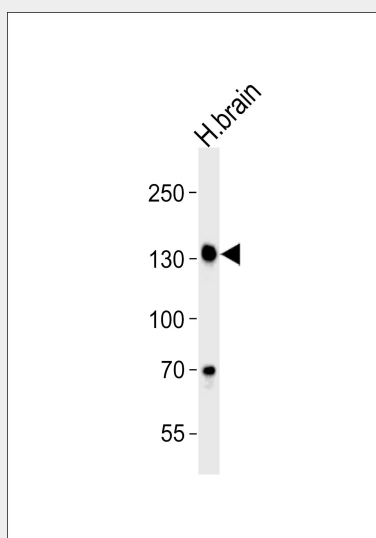
Expressed in brain, lung, skeletal muscle, heart, pancreas and kidney but not liver or placenta. Also expressed in aorta, ovary, pituitary, small intestine, fetal brain, fetal kidney and, within the adult brain, in the substantia nigra, medulla, amygdala, thalamus and cerebellum.

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human brain tissue lysate, using ZNF423 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP20776c). AP20776c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at

1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - Background

Transcription factor that can both act as an activator or a repressor depending on the context. Plays a central role in BMP signaling and olfactory neurogenesis. Associates with SMADs in response to BMP2 leading to activate transcription of BMP target genes. Acts as a transcriptional repressor via its interaction with EBF1, a transcription factor involved in terminal olfactory receptor neurons differentiation; this interaction preventing EBF1 to bind DNA and activate olfactory-specific genes. Involved in olfactory neurogenesis by participating in a developmental switch that regulates the transition from differentiation to maturation in olfactory receptor neurons. Controls proliferation and differentiation of neural precursors in cerebellar vermis formation.

ZNF423 Antibody (Center) - References

Hata A.,et al.Cell 100:229-240(2000).
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 5:277-286(1998).
Nakajima D.,et al.DNA Res. 9:99-106(2002).
Rigbolt K.T.,et al.Sci. Signal. 4:RS3-RS3(2011).
Chaki M.,et al.Cell 150:533-548(2012).