

## Recombinant Human ZBTB17/Miz-1

Catalog No: C237

<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human Zinc Finger and BTB Domain-Containing Protein 17 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ala188 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
<b>Expression System</b>	<i>E.coli</i>
<b>Alternative name</b>	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
<b>Accession No.</b>	Q13105
<b>Predicted Molecular Weight</b>	22.3kDa
<b>Apparent Molecular Weight</b>	23kDa, reducing conditions.
<b>Quality Control</b>	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
<b>Background</b>	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 has growth arrest activity, probably through inhibition of cell cycle progression. ZBTB17 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.

### SDS-PAGE

