

Rabbit anti-Human ZNF462 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ZNF462 antibody

Anti-ZNF462 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

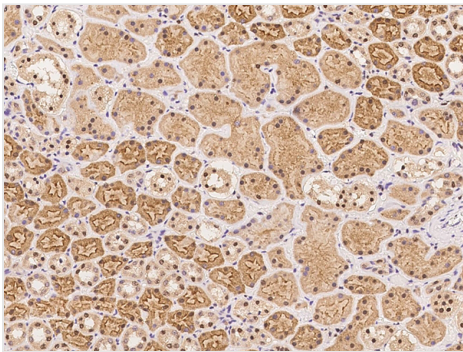
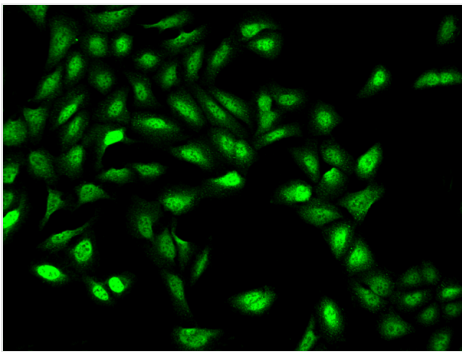
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256867	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ZNF462; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ZNF462 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ZNF462 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-RP11-508N12.1 Antibody; Anti-Zfp462 Antibody; anti-ZNF462 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ZNF462
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ZNF462 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ZNF462 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ZNF462 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of ZNF462 in U2OS cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human ZNF462 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to Nucleus.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ZNF462 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ZNF462 antibody	ZNF462 (Zinc Finger Protein 462) is a Protein Coding gene. The ZNF462 gene, located on 9q31.2, is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, dog, cow, mouse, rat, chicken, zebrafish, and frog. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the C2H2-type zinc finger family of proteins. It contains multiple C2H2-type zinc fingers and may be involved in transcriptional regulation. ZNF462 is a relatively newly discovered vertebrate-specific protein with known critical roles in embryonic development in animal models and is associated with craniofacial and neurodevelopmental abnormalities. Weiss-Kruszka syndrome (WSKA) is a rare disorder caused by mutations in the ZNF462 gene or deletion of the 9p31.2 chromosome region, involving ZNF462.
References	Weiss K, et al. (2017) Haploinsufficiency of znf462 is associated with craniofacial anomalies, corpus callosum dysgenesis, ptosis, and developmental delay. Eur J Hum Genet 25 (8): 946-951.Kruszka P, et al. (2019) Phenotype delineation of znf462 related syndrome. Am J Med Genet A 179 (10): 2075-2082.Gonzalez-Tarancon R, et al. (2020) A novel mutation in the znf462 gene c.3306dup; p.(gln1103thrfs*10) is associated to weiss-kruszka syndrome. A case report. Acta Clin Belg 1-4.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.