



ZCCHV Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-07355	
Isotype	IgG	
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;	
Applications	WB;ELISA	
Gene Name	ZC3HAV1 ZC3HDC2 PRO1677	
Protein Name	Zinc finger CCCH-type antiviral protein 1 (ADP-ribosyltransferase diphtheria toxin-like 13) (ARTD13) (Zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 2) (Zinc finger antiviral protein) (ZAP)	
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 211-260	
Specificity	ZCCHV Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.	
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.	
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG	
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.	
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000	
Concentration	1 mg/ml	
Purity	≥90%	
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year	
Synonyms		
Observed Band	99kD	
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Localizes in the cytoplasm at steady state, but shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm in a XPO1-dependent manner; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm .	
Tissue Specificity	Brain, Endometrium, Epithelium, Fetal liver, Kidney, Ovarian car	
Function	domain:The second and fourth zinc fingers are involved in binding to specific viral RNAs.,function:Induces an innate immunity to viral infections by preventing the accumulation of viral RNAs in the cytoplasm. Seems to recruit the RNA processing exosome to degrade the target RNAs. Inhibits alphavirus and filovirus replication.,similarity:Contains 1 PARP catalytic domain.,similarity:Contains 1 WWE domain.,similarity:Contains 4 C3H1-type zinc fingers.,subcellular location:Localizes in the cytoplasm at steady state, but shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm in a XPO1-dependent manner.,subunit:Interacts with EXOSC5.,	

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd







Background	This gene encodes a CCCH-type zinc finger protein that is thought to prevent infection by retroviruses. Studies of the rat homolog indicate that the protein may primarily function to inhibit viral gene expression and induce an innate immunity to viral infection. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and two variants, each encoding distinct isoforms, are described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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