LZTR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06536
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	LZTR1 TCFL2
Protein Name	Leucine-zipper-like transcriptional regulator 1 (LZTR-1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 310-390
Specificity	LZTR1 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	92kD
Cell Pathway	Endomembrane system . Recycling endosome . Golgi apparatus .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Duodenal adenocarcinoma,Fetal brain,
Function	developmental stage:Expressed in fetal brain, heart, kidney, liver and lung.,disease:May play a part in the etiology of the velocardiofacial/DiGeorge syndrome (VCFS/DGS), a developmental disorder characterized by structural and functional palate anomalies, conotruncal cardiac malformations, immunodeficiency, hypocalcemia, and typical facial anomalies. Most cases result from a deletion of chromosome 22q11.2 (the DiGeorge syndrome chromosome region, or DGCR).,function:Probable transcriptional regulator that may play a crucial role in embryogenesis.,similarity:Contains 2 BTB (POZ) domains.,similarity:Contains 6 Kelch repeats.,
Background	This gene encodes a member of the BTB-kelch superfamily. Initially described as a putative transcriptional regulator based on weak homology to members of the basic leucine zipper-like family, the encoded protein subsequently has been shown to localize exclusively to the Golgi network where it may help stabilize the Gogli complex. Deletion of this gene may be associated with DiGeorge syndrome. [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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