

#13663 Store at -20°C

ZO-1 (D6L1E) Rabbit mAb



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP, IF-IC	H Mk	Endogenous	220	Rabbit IgG	#Q07157	7082

Product Usage Information

Application

Western Blotting
Immunoprecipitation
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Dilution

1:1000
1:50
1:100 - 1:200

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

ZO-1 (D6L1E) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total ZO-1 protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ala1558 of human ZO-1 protein.

Background

Tight junctions, or zona occludens (ZO), form a continuous barrier to fluids across the epithelium and endothelium. They function in regulation of paracellular permeability and in the maintenance of cell polarity, blocking the movement of transmembrane proteins between the apical and the basolateral cell surfaces (reviewed in 1). ZO-1, -2, and -3 (also known as TJP1, 2, and 3) are peripheral membrane adaptor proteins that link junctional transmembrane proteins, such as occludin and claudin, to the actin cytoskeleton (reviewed in 2). ZO-1 and ZO-2 are required for tight junction formation and function (3,4). In subconfluent proliferating cells, ZO-1 and ZO-2 have been shown to colocalize to the nucleus and play a role in transcriptional regulation, possibly through facilitating nuclear import/export of transcriptional regulators (5-7). The ZO-2 gene is transcribed from two promoters, generating the ZO-2A and ZO-2C isoforms. ZO-2C lacks a 23 amino acid amino-terminal sequence found in other ZO-2 isoforms. While both isoforms appear to be widely expressed, abnormal regulation of the ZO-2 gene may be correlated with development of ductal cancer (8).

Background References

- Shin, K. et al. (2006) *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 22, 207-35.
- Matter, K. and Balda, M.S. (2007) *J Cell Sci* 120, 1505-11.
- Hernandez, S. et al. (2007) *Exp Cell Res* 313, 1533-47.
- Umeda, K. et al. (2006) *Cell* 126, 741-54.
- Betanzos, A. et al. (2004) *Exp Cell Res* 292, 51-66.
- Traweger, A. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 2692-700.
- Huerta, M. et al. (2007) *Mol Biol Cell* 18, 4826-36.
- Chlenski, A. et al. (2000) *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1493, 319-24.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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Limited Uses

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