## ZO-1 (D7D12) Rabbit mAb



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

<b>Applications:</b> W, IP	Reactivity: H Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	MW (kDa): 220	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q07157	Entrez-Gene Id: 7082
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50	
Storage				s), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg, ot aliquot the antibody.	/ml BSA, 50% glycei	rol and less than
Specificity/Sensitivity		ZO-1 (D7D12) 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 near the carboxy terminus 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 <i>ZO-2</i> 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 <i>ZO-2</i> gene may be correlated with development of ductal cancer (8).				
Background Re	ferences	1. Shin, K. et al. (2006) <i>Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol</i> 22, 207-35. 2. Matter, K. and Balda, M.S. (2007) <i>J Cell Sci</i> 120, 1505-11. 3. Hernandez, S. et al. (2007) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 313, 1533-47. 4. Umeda, K. et al. (2006) <i>Cell</i> 126, 741-54. 5. Betanzos, A. et al. (2004) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 292, 51-66. 6. Traweger, A. et al. (2003) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 278, 2692-700. 7. Huerta, M. et al. (2007) <i>Mol Biol Cell</i> 18, 4826-36. 8. Chlenski, A. et al. (2000) <i>Biochim Biophys Acta</i> 1493, 319-24.				
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**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 nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

**Applications Key** 

**W:** Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

H: Human Mk: Monkey

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