abcam

ab175227

Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR12523
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.103 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/5000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/10 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ZNF160

Function	May be involved in transcriptional regulation.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	ZNF160 also known as Zinc Finger Protein 160 is a protein encoded by the ZNF160 gene. It functions as a transcription factor primarily involved in binding to specific DNA sequences to regulate the transcription of genetic information from DNA to mRNA. The molecular mass of ZNF160 is approximately 90 kDa. This protein is predominantly expressed in the nucleus of cells with high expression levels noted in hematopoietic tissues including bone marrow and lymphoid tissues.
Biological function summary	ZNF160 plays an important role in regulating gene expression associated with cellular growth and differentiation. It forms part of multi-protein complexes that exert control over the transcriptional machinery. By modulating the transcription of various genes ZNF160 contributes to the maintenance of normal cellular processes. Its regulatory activities are important in ensuring that cell division and development proceed correctly and it may act as a suppressor or activator depending on the cellular context.
Pathways	ZNF160 engages in pivotal roles within the Wnt signaling pathway and Notch signaling pathway. These pathways are integral to cell fate determination and embryonic development. In the Wnt signaling pathway associations with proteins like β-catenin enable ZNF160 to influence gene expression related to cell cycle progression. Interactions with the Notch signaling pathway involve collaboration with proteins such as Notch1 affecting differentiation processes in various cell types.
Associated diseases and disorders	ZNF160 has been implicated in certain cancers and developmental disorders. Its dysregulation can lead to aberrant cell proliferation contributing to cancerous growths. ZNF160 in conjunction with proteins associated with cancer progression such as p53 may influence tumor suppression or oncogenic pathways. In developmental disorders mutations or altered expression of ZNF160 lead to defects in cellular differentiation resulting in conditions like congenital malformations. The link between ZNF160 and these disorders highlights the significance of proper regulatory mechanisms in maintaining health.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

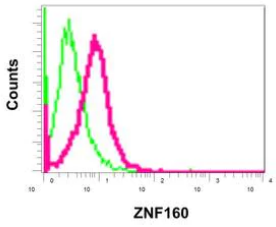
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

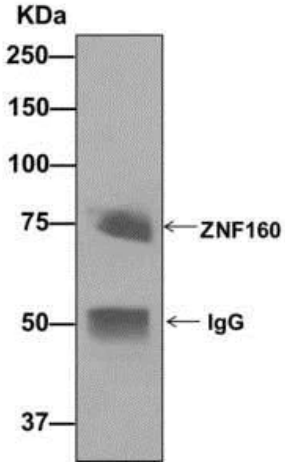
3 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523] (ab175227)

ZNF160 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-ZNF160 antibody

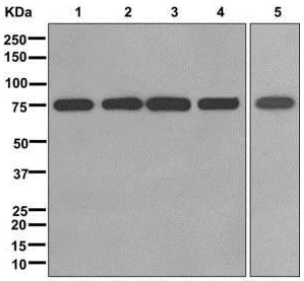
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized U87-MG cells labeling ZNF160with ab175227 at 1/10 dilution (red) compared to a rabbit IgG negative control (green).



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523] (ab175227)

Western blot analysis on immunoprecipitation pellet from SW480 cell lysate using ab175227.
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523] (ab175227)

Predicted band size: 94 kDa



Western blot - Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523] (ab175227)

ZNF160 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-ZNF160 antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-ZNF160 antibody [EPR12523] (ab175227) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
SW480 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
Caco-2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
HepG2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 4:
U87-MG cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 5:
Fetal liver cell lysate at 10 µg

Predicted band size: 94 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.