ZC3H7A 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：ZC3H7A 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称： ZC3H7A Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别　名： ZC3H7; HSPC055; ZC3HDC7

储　存： 冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别： 抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 805-971 amino acids of human ZC3H7A

技术规格

Full name:	zinc finger CCCH-type containing 7A
Synonyms:	ZC3H7; HSPC055; ZC3HDC7
Swissprot:	Q8IWR0
Gene Accession:	BC012575
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	The zinc finger CCCH domain-containing protein 7A (ZC3H7A), also known as ZC3H7, HSPC055 or ZC3HDC7, is a 971 amino acid protein that contains a C3H1-type zinc finger domain, three C3H1-type zinc fingers and three TPR repeats. Belonging to the ZC3H12 family, ZC3H7A localizes to the nucleus. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, ZC3H7A is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 16p13.13. Chromosome 16 makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is locate

	d on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant a xonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by i ncreasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstei n-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, tho ugh through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retar dation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood ce ll neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene.