

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human PLZF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ZBTB38, rhZNF24, rhZNF143, rhZNF206, rhZNF281, or rhZNF423 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 6318100
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PLZF Met1-Gln254 Accession # Q05516
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	HL-60 human acute promyelocytic leukemia cell line, fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Human PLZF is a 74 kDa nuclear protein that belongs to the POK family of transcriptional repressors. It is a 673 amino acid protein that contains an N-terminal BTB domain, followed by an acidic domain, a proline-rich region and a C-terminal zinc-finger domain. PLZF forms homodimers with RARα and LAZ3 with its zinc-finger region. Alternate splice forms exist which are tissue-specific and show a deletion of either the BTB domain, the acidic region, or the proline-rich region. Human PLZF shares 96%, 97%, 96%, and 96% amino acid identity with rat, mouse, canine, and bovine PLZF, respectively.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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