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KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-373657

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, tramtrack and bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. KBTBD2 (kelch repeat and BTB domain-containing protein 2), also known as BKLHD1 or KIAA1489, is a 623 amino acid protein that contains a BTB (POZ) domain and 5 Kelch repeats. The gene that encodes KBTBD2 maps to human chromosome 7, which houses over 1,000 genes and comprises nearly 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome.

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KBTBD2 (human) mapping to 7p14.3.

PRODUCT

KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human KBTBD2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

KBTBD2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive KBTBD2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.