

**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP1217a****Specification**

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**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q9H9D4](#)**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 79797**Other Names**

Zinc finger protein 408, PR domain zinc finger protein 17, ZNF408, PFM14, PRDM17

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1217a](/product/products/AP1217a) was selected from the N-term region of human PRDM17. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** ZNF408**Synonyms** PFM14, PRDM17**Function**

May be involved in transcriptional regulation.

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus

**Tissue Location**

Highest expression is observed in adult retina; abundantly expressed in the fetal eye (PubMed:23716654). In the retina, it is detected in the outer nuclear layer, especially cone and rod photoreceptor cells, ganglion cell layer and both outer and inner plexiform layers (at protein level) (PubMed:25882705). Expressed in retinal blood vessels (at protein level) (PubMed:25882705)

**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images****ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Similar to acetylation and phosphorylation, histone methylation at the N-terminal tail has emerged as an important role in regulating chromatin dynamics and gene activity. Histone methylation occurs on arginine and lysine residues and is catalyzed by two families of proteins, the protein arginine methyltransferase family and the SET-domain-containing methyltransferase family. Five members have been identified in the arginine methyltransferase family. About 27 are grouped into the SET-domain family, and another 17 make up the PR domain family that is related to the SET domain family. The retinoblastoma protein-interacting zinc finger gene RIZ1 is a tumor suppressor gene and a FOUNGING member of the PR domain family. RIZ1 inactivation is commonly found in many types of human cancers and occurs through loss of mRNA expression, frame shift mutation, chromosomal deletion, and missense mutation. RIZ1 is also a tumor susceptibility gene in mice. The loss of RIZ1 mRNA in human cancers was shown to associate with DNA methylation of its promoter CpG island. Methylation of the RIZ1 promoter strongly correlated with lost or decreased RIZ1 mRNA expression in breast, liver, colon, and lung cancer cell lines as well as in liver cancer tissues.

**ZNF408 (PRDM17) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004).