

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1393a**Specification**

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	O75844
Other Accession	NP_005848 , 10269
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54813

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10269**Other Names**

CAAX prenyl protease 1 homolog, 3.4.24.84, Farnesylated proteins-converting enzyme 1, FACE-1, Prenyl protein-specific endoprotease 1, Zinc metalloproteinase Ste24 homolog, ZMPSTE24, FACE1, STE24

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ZMPSTE24 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28246125, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:12877}**Function**

Transmembrane metalloprotease whose catalytic activity is critical for processing lamin A/LMNA

on the inner nuclear membrane and clearing clogged translocons on the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:33293369, PubMed:33315887). Proteolytically removes the C- terminal three residues of farnesylated proteins (PubMed:33293369, PubMed:33315887). Also plays an antiviral role independently of its protease activity by restricting enveloped RNA and DNA viruses, including influenza A, Zika, Ebola, Sindbis, vesicular stomatitis, cowpox, and vaccinia (PubMed:28169297, PubMed:28246125). Mechanistically, controls IFITM antiviral pathway to hinder viruses from breaching the endosomal barrier by modulating membrane fluidity (PubMed:35283811).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Nucleus inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. High levels in kidney, prostate, testis and ovary.

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Images



AF1393a (0.5 µg/ml) staining of Human Skin lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the peptidase M48A family. The encoded protein is a zinc metalloproteinase involved in the two step post-translational proteolytic cleavage of carboxy terminal residues of farnesylated prelamin A to form mature lamin A. Mutations in this gene have been associated with mandibuloacral dysplasia and restrictive dermopathy.

Goat Anti-FACE1 / ZMPSTE24 Antibody - References

Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.

Novel frameshifting mutations of the ZMPSTE24 gene in two siblings affected with restrictive dermopathy and review of the mutations described in the literature. Smigiel R, et al. Am J Med Genet A, 2010 Feb. PMID 20101687.

Gene-centric association signals for lipids and apolipoproteins identified via the HumanCVD BeadChip. Talmud PJ, et al. Am J Hum Genet, 2009 Nov. PMID 19913121.

Polymorphisms of the lamina maturation pathway and their association with the metabolic syndrome: the DESIR prospective study. Fontaine-Bisson B, et al. J Mol Med, 2010 Feb. PMID 19841875.

Genetic variation in healthy oldest-old. Halaschek-Wiener J, et al. PLoS One, 2009 Aug 14. PMID 19680556.