

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody
CTCF Antibody
Catalog # ASR5492**Specification**

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	CTCF antibody has been tested by ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 82.8 kDa or 150 kDa in size corresponding to CTCF by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	CTCF affinity purified antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region near the C-terminus of CTCF protein.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 10664**Other Names**
10664**Purity**

Anti-CTCF was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography. This antibody reacts with endogenous CTCF protein. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with CTCF from human, mouse, horse, bovine, panda, rabbit, Danio, and chicken based on a 100% homology with the immunizing sequence. Cross-reactivity with CTCF from other sources has not been determined.

Storage Condition

Store CTCF antibody at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CTCF**Function**

Chromatin binding factor that binds to DNA sequence specific sites and regulates the 3D structure of chromatin (PubMed: [18347100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18347100), PubMed: [18654629](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18654629), PubMed: [19322193](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322193)). Binds together strands of DNA, thus forming chromatin loops, and anchors DNA to cellular structures, such as the nuclear lamina (PubMed: [18347100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18347100), PubMed: [18654629](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18654629), PubMed: [19322193](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322193)). Defines the boundaries between active and heterochromatic DNA via binding to chromatin insulators, thereby preventing interaction between promoter and nearby enhancers and silencers (PubMed: [18347100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18347100), PubMed: [18654629](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18654629), PubMed: [19322193](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19322193)). Plays a critical role in the epigenetic regulation (PubMed: [16949368](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16949368)). Participates in the allele-specific gene expression at the imprinted IGF2/H19 gene locus (PubMed: [16107875](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16107875), PubMed: [16815976](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16815976), PubMed: [17827499](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17827499)). On the maternal allele, binding within the H19 imprinting control region (ICR) mediates maternally inherited higher-order chromatin conformation to restrict enhancer access to IGF2 (By similarity). Mediates interchromosomal association between IGF2/H19 and WSB1/NF1 and may direct distant DNA segments to a common transcription factory (By similarity). Regulates asynchronous replication of IGF2/H19 (By similarity). Plays a critical role in gene silencing over considerable distances in the genome (By similarity). Preferentially interacts with unmethylated DNA, preventing spreading of CpG methylation and maintaining methylation-free zones (PubMed: [18413740](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18413740)). Inversely, binding to target sites is prevented by CpG methylation (PubMed: [18413740](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18413740)). Plays an important role in chromatin remodeling (PubMed: [18413740](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18413740)). Can dimerize when it is bound to different DNA sequences, mediating long-range chromatin looping (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)). Causes local loss of histone acetylation and gain of histone methylation in the beta-globin locus, without affecting transcription (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)). When bound to chromatin, it provides an anchor point for nucleosomes positioning (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)). Seems to be essential for homologous X-chromosome pairing (By similarity). May participate with Tsix in establishing a regulatable epigenetic switch for X chromosome inactivation (PubMed: [11743158](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11743158)). May play a role in preventing the propagation of stable methylation at the escape genes from X-inactivation (PubMed: [11743158](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11743158)). Involved in sister chromatid cohesion (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)). Associates with both centromeres and chromosomal arms during metaphase and required for cohesin localization to CTCF sites (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18550811> target="_blank">18550811). Plays a role in the recruitment of CENPE to the pericentromeric/centromeric regions of the chromosome during mitosis (PubMed:26321640). Acts as a transcriptional repressor binding to promoters of vertebrate MYC gene and BAG1 gene (PubMed:18413740, PubMed:8649389, PubMed:9591631). Also binds to the PLK and PIM1 promoters (PubMed:12191639). Acts as a transcriptional activator of APP (PubMed:9407128). Regulates APOA1/C3/A4/A5 gene cluster and controls MHC class II gene expression (PubMed:18347100, PubMed:19322193). Plays an essential role in oocyte and preimplantation embryo development by activating or repressing transcription (By similarity). Seems to act as tumor suppressor (PubMed:12191639).

Cellular Location

Nucleus, nucleoplasm. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere. Note=May translocate to the nucleolus upon cell differentiation. Associates with both centromeres and chromosomal arms during metaphase. Associates with the H19 ICR in mitotic chromosomes. May be preferentially excluded from heterochromatin during interphase

Tissue Location

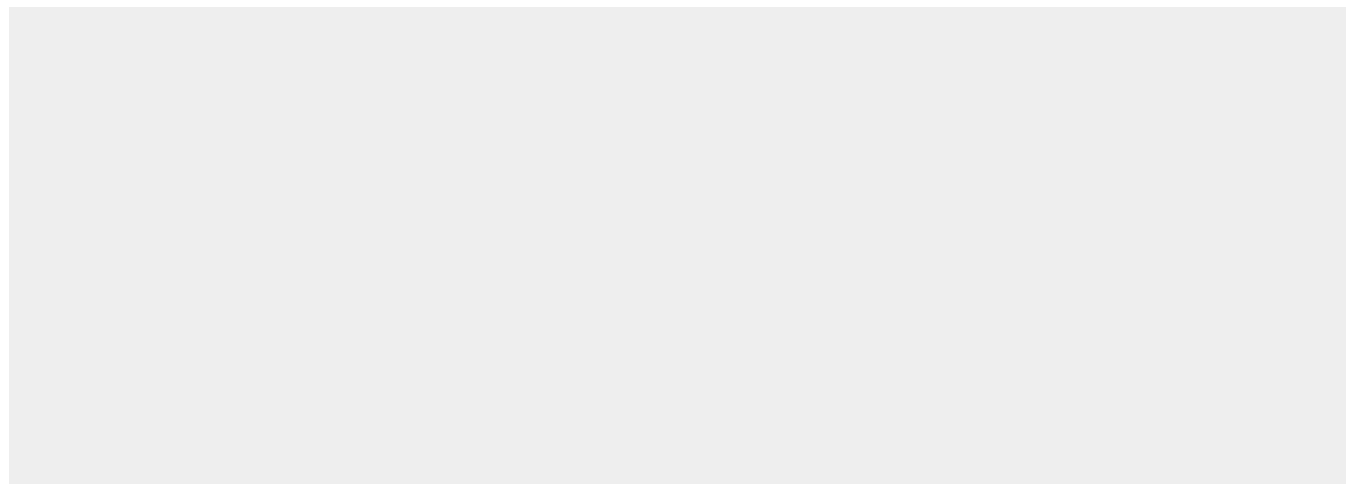
Ubiquitous. Absent in primary spermatocytes.

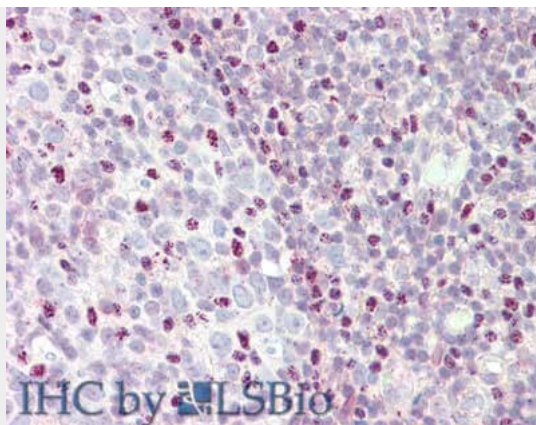
Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Images





Immunohistochemistry of rabbit anti-CTCF antibody. Tissue: tonsil. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: Anti-CTCF at 5 µg/mL for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Staining: CTCF as precipitated red signal with hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain.

Anti-CTCF (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Transcriptional repressor CTCF (also known as CCCTC-binding factor) is a transcription factor encoded by the CTCF gene. The CTCF, and the closely related Brother of the Regulator of Imprinted Sites (BORIS), are highly conserved zinc finger proteins implicated in diverse regulatory functions, including transcriptional activation/repression, insulation, imprinting, and X chromosome inactivation. Expression of BORIS is restricted to spermatocytes and is mutually exclusive of CTCF expression. CTCF is ubiquitously expressed in higher eukaryotes and contains a highly conserved and eleven zinc finger central DNA-binding domain, having very high homology between mouse, chicken, and human and is embedded within slightly divergent N and C termini. CTCF plays a critical role in the epigenetic regulation and chromatin remodeling. CTCF has been reported to bind to a variety of DNA target sites that perform distinct functions, including promoter activation or repression, hormone-responsive gene silencing, methylation-dependent chromatin insulation, and genomic imprinting.