

CTCF Antibody (N-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5639

Specification

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P49711
Other Accession	Q9R1D1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=83;M=84;R=84 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10664

Antigen Region
185-216

Other Names

Transcriptional repressor CTCF, 11-zinc finger protein, CCCTC-binding factor, CTCFL paralog, CTCF

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

Target/Specificity

This CTCF antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 185-216 amino acids from human CTCF.

Storage

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

Precautions

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - 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: [18550811](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18550811)). Plays a role in the recruitment of CENPE to the pericentromeric/centromeric regions of the chromosome during mitosis (PubMed: [26321640](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26321640)). Acts as a transcriptional repressor binding to promoters of vertebrate MYC gene and BAG1 gene (PubMed: [18413740](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18413740), PubMed: [8649389](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8649389), PubMed: [9591631](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9591631)). Also binds to the PLK and PIM1 promoters (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)). Acts as a transcriptional activator of APP (PubMed: [12191639](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12191639)).

[9407128](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9407128)). Regulates APOA1/C3/A4/A5 gene cluster and controls MHC class II gene expression (PubMed: [18347100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18347100), PubMed: [19322193](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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

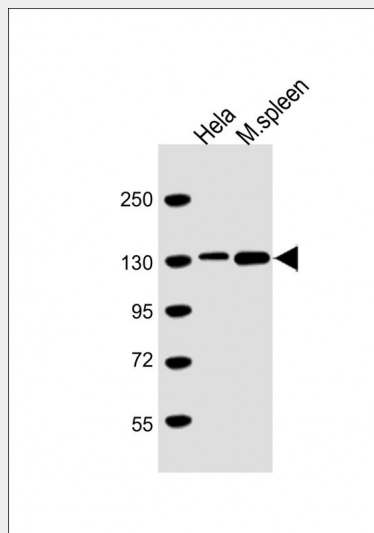
Ubiquitous. Absent in primary spermatocytes.

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols

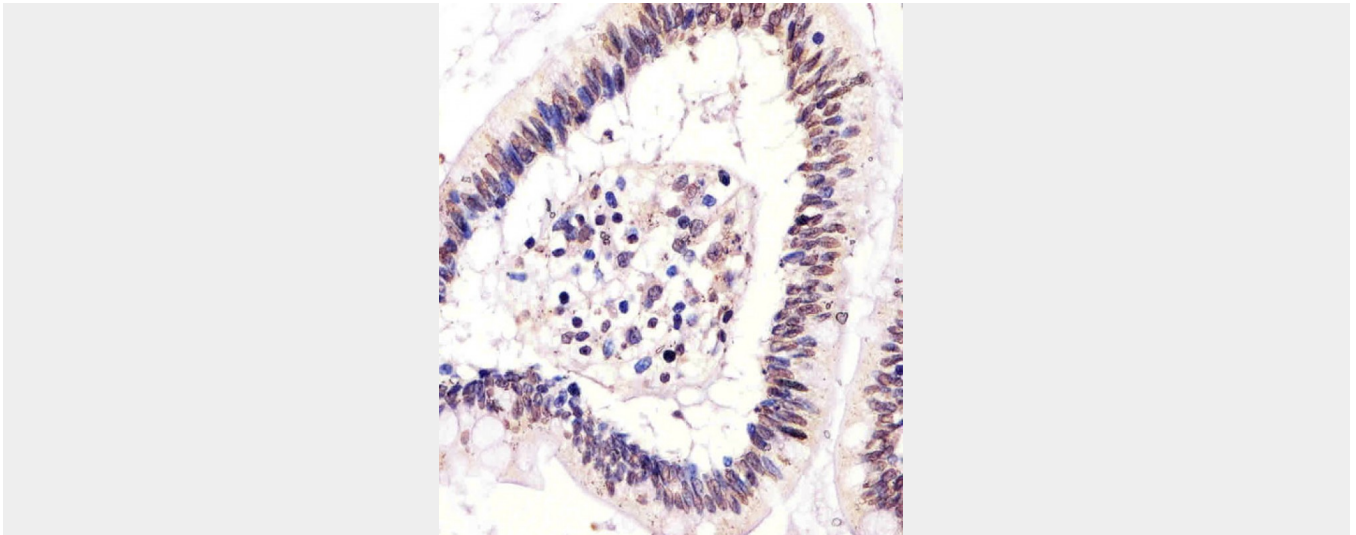
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-CTCF Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: mouse spleen lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 83 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



AW5639 staining CTCF in human colon tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hour at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Chromatin binding factor that binds to DNA sequence specific sites. Involved in transcriptional regulation by binding to chromatin insulators and preventing interaction between promoter and nearby enhancers and silencers. Acts as transcriptional repressor binding to promoters of vertebrate MYC gene and BAG1 gene. Also binds to the PLK and PIM1 promoters. Acts as a transcriptional activator of APP. Regulates APOA1/C3/A4/A5 gene cluster and controls MHC class II gene expression. Plays an essential role in oocyte and preimplantation embryo development by activating or repressing transcription. Seems to act as tumor suppressor. Plays a critical role in the epigenetic regulation. Participates in the allele-specific gene expression at the imprinted IGF2/H19 gene locus. 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. Plays a critical role in gene silencing over considerable distances in the genome. Preferentially interacts with unmethylated DNA, preventing spreading of CpG methylation and maintaining methylation-free zones. Inversely, binding to target sites is prevented by CpG methylation. Plays an important role in chromatin remodeling. Can dimerize when it is bound to different DNA sequences, mediating long-range chromatin looping. Mediates interchromosomal association between IGF2/H19 and WSB1/NF1 and may direct distant DNA segments to a common transcription factory. Causes local loss of histone acetylation and gain of histone methylation in the beta-globin locus, without affecting transcription. When bound to chromatin, it provides an anchor point for nucleosomes positioning. Seems to be essential for homologous X-chromosome pairing. May participate with Tsix in establishing a regulatable epigenetic switch for X chromosome inactivation. May play a role in preventing the propagation of stable methylation at the escape genes from X-inactivation. Involved in sister chromatid cohesion. Associates with both centromeres and chromosomal arms during metaphase and required for cohesin localization to CTCF sites. Regulates asynchronous replication of IGF2/H19.

CTCF Antibody (N-Term) - References

- Filippova G.N., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16:2802-2813(1996).
- Filippova G.N., et al. Genes Chromosomes Cancer 22:26-36(1998).
- Filippova G.N., et al. Cancer Res. 62:48-52(2002).
- Kalnina N., et al. Submitted (AUG-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Totoki Y., et al. Submitted (MAR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.