3/15/24, 10:36 AM Revision 4

| CTCF (D1A7) XP [®] Rabbit mAb | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Stor | | | | | Orders: | 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com | |
| 2 | | | | | Support: | 877-678-TECH (8324) | |
| ⁵ 341 | | | | | Web: | info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com | |
| # | | | | 3 Trask L | ane Danvers Ma | ssachusetts 01923 USA | |
| For Research Use Only | | - | | | | | |
| Applications: WB, IP, IF-IC, ChIP, ChIP-seq, C&R | Reactivity: H R Mk | Sensitivity: Endogenous | MW (kDa): 140 | Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG | UniProt ID: #P49711 | Entrez-Gene Id: 10664 | |
| Product Usage Information | | | | use 10 µl of antibody an validated using Simple | | | |
| | Th | e CUT&RUN dilution | was determined | using CUT&RUN Assay | Kit #86652. | | |
| | А | pplication | | | | Dilution | |
| | W | estern Blotting | | | | 1:1000 | |
| | In | nmunoprecipitation | | | | 1:50 | |
| | In | nmunofluorescence (| Immunocytochem | nistry) | | 1:50 | |
| | С | hromatin IP | | | | 1:50 | |
| | C | hromatin IP-seq | | | | 1:50 | |
| | C | UT&RUN | | | | 1:50 | |
| Storage | | | | 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 not aliquot the antibody | | ycerol and less than | |
| Specificity / Sensi | | CTCF (D1A7) XP [®] Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total CTCF protein. This antibody does not cross-react with BORIS. | | | | | |
| Species predicted react based on 100 sequence homological sequence homol | 0% | vine | | | | | |
| Source / Purificati | | Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the human CTCF protein. | | | | | |
| Background | | CCCTC-binding factor (CTCF) and its paralog, the Brother of the Regulator of Imprinted Sites (BORIS), are highly conserved transcription factors that regulate transcriptional activation and repression, insulator function, and imprinting control regions (ICRs) (1-4). Although they have divergent amino and carboxy termini, both proteins contain 11 conserved zinc finger domains that work in combination to bind the same DNA elements (1). CTCF is ubiquitously expressed and contributes to transcriptional regulation of cell-growth regulated genes, including <i>c-Myc</i> , <i>p19/ARF</i> , <i>p16/INK4A</i> , <i>BRCA1</i> , <i>p53</i> , <i>p27</i> , <i>E2F1</i> , and <i>TERT</i> (1). CTCF also binds to and is required for the enhancer-blocking activity of all known insulator elements and ICRs, including the H19/IgF2, Prader-Willi/Angelman syndrome, and Inactive X-Specific Transcript (XIST) anti-sense loci (5-7). CTCF DNA-binding is sensitive to DNA methylation, a mark that determines selection of the imprinted allele (maternal vs. paternal) (1). The various functions of CTCF are regulated by at least two different post-translational modifications. Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of CTCF is required for insulator function (8). Phosphorylation of Ser612 by protein kinase CK2 facilitates a switch of CTCF from a transcriptional repressor to an activator at the c-Myc promoter (9). <i>CTCF</i> mutations or deletions have been found in many breast, prostate, and Wilms' tumors (10,11). Expression of BORIS is restricted to spermatocytes and is mutually exclusive of CTCF (3). In cells expressing BORIS, promoters of X-linked cancer-testis antigens like MAGE-A1 are demethylated and activated, but methylated and inactive in CTCF-expressing somatic cells (12). Like other testis specific proteins, BORIS is abnormally expressed in different cancers, such as breast cancer, and has a greater affinity than CTCF for DNA-binding sites, detracting from CTCF's potential tumor suppressing activity (1,3,13,14). | | | | | |
| Background Refer | 2.1 | Klenova, E.M. et al. (| 1993) Mol Cell Bi | ncer Biol 12, 399-414. ol 13, 7612-24. cad Sci USA 99, 6806-: | 11. | | |

| 3/15/24, 10:36 AM | CTCF (D1A7) XP® Rabbit mAb (#3417) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology 4. Mukhopadhyay, R. et al. (2004) <i>Genome Res</i> 14, 1594-602. 5. Hark, A.T. et al. (2000) <i>Nature</i> 405, 486-9. 6. Ohta, T. et al. (1999) <i>Am J Hum Genet</i> 64, 397-413. 7. Chao, W. et al. (2002) <i>Science</i> 295, 345-7. 8. Yu, W. et al. (2004) <i>Nat Genet</i> 36, 1105-10. 9. El-Kady, A. and Klenova, E. (2005) <i>FEBS Lett</i> 579, 1424-34. 10. Filippova, G.N. et al. (1998) <i>Genes Chromosomes Cancer</i> 22, 26-36. 11. Filippova, G.N. et al. (2002) <i>Cancer Res</i> 62, 48-52. 12. Vatolin, S. et al. (2005) <i>Cancer Res</i> 65, 7763-74. 14. D'Arcy, V. et al. (2008) <i>Br J Cancer</i> 98, 571-9. |
|---------------------------|---|
| Species Reactivity | Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot). |
| Western Blot Buffer | IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight. |
| Applications Key | WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) ChIP: Chromatin IP ChIP-seq: Chromatin IP-seq C&R: CUT&RUN |
| Cross-Reactivity Key | H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected |
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