

**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10885****Specification**

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**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q13363</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for C-terminal-binding protein 1(CTBP1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1487

**Other Names**

C-terminal-binding protein 1, CtBP1, 1.1.1.-, CTBP1, CTBP

**Calculated MW**

47535 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed in germinal center B-cells. .

**Protein Name**

C-terminal-binding protein 1(CtBP1)

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CtBP1(425-440aa QTVKPEADRDHASDQL), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CTBP1

**Synonyms** CTBP

**Function**

Corepressor targeting diverse transcription regulators such as GLIS2 or BCL6. Has dehydrogenase activity. Involved in controlling the equilibrium between tubular and stacked structures in the Golgi complex. Functions in brown adipose tissue (BAT) differentiation.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

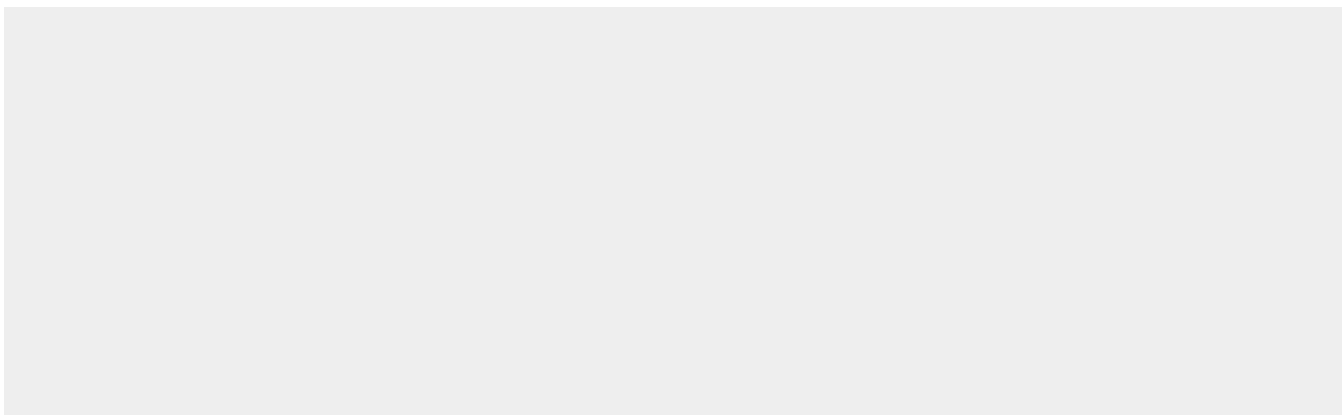
**Tissue Location**

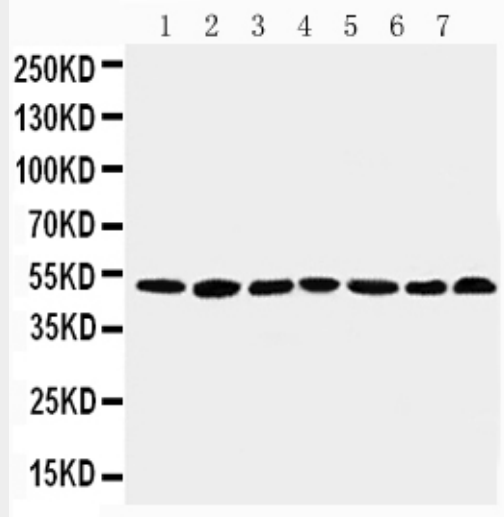
Expressed in germinal center B-cells.

**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Protocols**

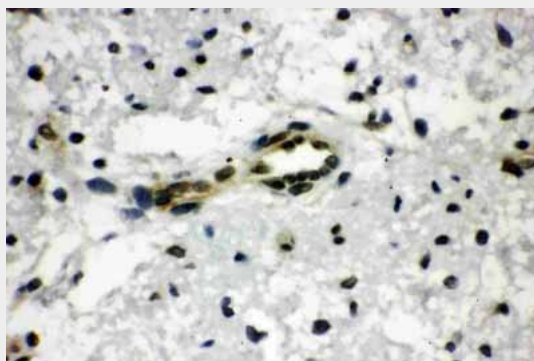
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Images**



Anti-CtBP1 antibody, ABO10885, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: Rat Ovary Tissue Lysate  
Lane 4: U87 Cell Lysate  
Lane 5: SW620 Cell Lysate  
Lane 6: HT1080 Cell Lysate  
Lane 7: COLO32 Cell Lysate



Anti-CtBP1 antibody, ABO10885, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue

### Anti-CtBP1 Antibody - Background

CTBP1, C-terminal-binding protein 1, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CTBP1 gene. The CtBP1 protein binds to the C-terminus of adenovirus E1A proteins. This gene is mapped to 4p16. This phosphoprotein is a transcriptional repressor(corepressor) and may play a role during cellular proliferation. This protein and the product of a second closely related gene, CTBP2, can dimerize. CtBP1 and CtBP2 preferentially associate with the E1A via a 5 amino acid motif, PLDLS, to repress E1A induced oncogenesis and cellular transformation. CtBP1 is expressed from embryo to adult, but CtBP2 is mainly expressed during embryogenesis. During skeletal and T cell development, CtBP1 and CtBP2 associate with the PLDLSL domain of delta EF1, a cellular zinc finger-homeodomain protein, and thereby enhances delta EF1-induced transcriptional silencing. In addition, CtBP complexes with CtIP, a 125 kDa protein that recognizes distinctly different protein motifs from CtBP. CtIP binds to the BRCT repeats within the breast cancer gene BRCA1 and enables CtBP to influence BRCA1 activity. Both proteins can also interact with a polycomb group protein complex which participates in regulation of gene expression during development. Alternative splicing of transcripts from this gene results in multiple transcript variants.