

### CTCFL Antibody (C-Term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP21914b

### Specification

# **CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<u>Q8NI51</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	75747

### **CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**

### Gene ID 140690

#### **Other Names**

Transcriptional repressor CTCFL, Brother of the regulator of imprinted sites, CCCTC-binding factor, CTCF paralog, CTCF-like protein, Cancer/testis antigen 27, CT27, Zinc finger protein CTCF-T, CTCFL, BORIS

#### Target/Specificity

This CTCFL antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 617-650 amino acids from human CTCFL.

**Dilution** WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

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

## CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name CTCFL

Synonyms BORIS



**Function** Testis-specific DNA binding protein responsible for insulator function, nuclear architecture and transcriptional control, which probably acts by recruiting epigenetic chromatin modifiers. Plays a key role in gene imprinting in male germline, by participating in the establishment of differential methylation at the IGF2/H19 imprinted control region (ICR). Directly binds the unmethylated H19 ICR and recruits the PRMT7 methyltransferase, leading to methylate histone H4 'Arg-3' to form H4R3sme2. This probably leads to recruit de novo DNA methyltransferases at these sites (By similarity). Seems to act as tumor suppressor. In association with DNMT1 and DNMT3B, involved in activation of BAG1 gene expression by binding to its promoter. Required for dimethylation of H3 lysine 4 (H3K4me2) of MYC and BRCA1 promoters.

Cellular Location Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

**Tissue Location** Testis specific. Specifically expressed in primary spermatocytes

## **CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols**

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

## CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Images



Anti-CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 76 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

## CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - Background



Testis-specific DNA binding protein responsible for insulator function, nuclear architecture and transcriptional control, which probably acts by recruiting epigenetic chromatin modifiers. Plays a key role in gene imprinting in male germline, by participating in the establishment of differential methylation at the IGF2/H19 imprinted control region (ICR). Directly binds the unmethylated H19 ICR and recruits the PRMT7 methyltransferase, leading to methylate histone H4 'Arg-3' to form H4R3sme2. This probably leads to recruit de novo DNA methyltransferases at these sites (By similarity). Seems to act as tumor suppressor. In association with DNMT1 and DNMT3B, involved in activation of BAG1 gene expression by binding to its promoter. Required for dimethylation of H3 lysine 4 (H3K4me2) of MYC and BRCA1 promoters.

### CTCFL Antibody (C-Term) - References

Loukinov D.I., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99:6806-6811(2002). Jelinic P., et al. PLoS Biol. 4:E355-E355(2006). Renaud S., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 35:7372-7388(2007). Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Deloukas P., et al. Nature 414:865-871(2001).