Recombinant CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN302061L**

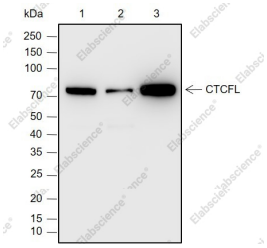
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121682
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:5000-1:10000
IHC	1:100-1:1000
FCM	1:100

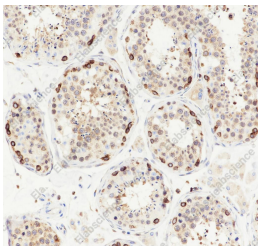
Data



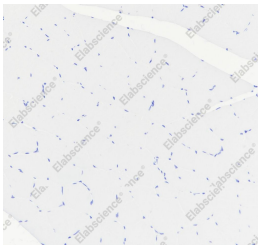
Western Blot with CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:10000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: Jurkat, Lane 3: PC-3

Observed-MW:75 kDa

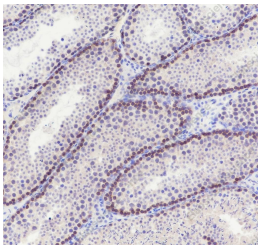
Calculated-MW:75 kDa



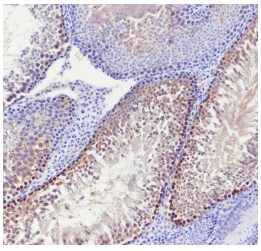
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human testis using CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

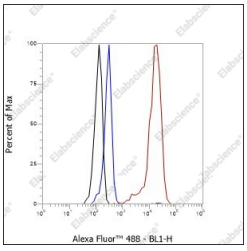


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human skeletal muscle (negative tissue) using CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

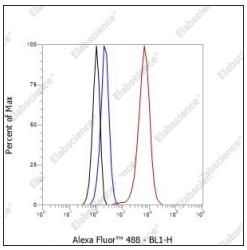


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis using CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat testis using CTCFL Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Flow cytometric analysis of human CTCFL expression on HeLa cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CTCFL, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Flow cytometric analysis of human CTCFL expression on MCF-7 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CTCFL, then a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

CCCTC-binding factor (CTCF), an 11-zinc-finger factor involved in gene regulation, utilizes different zinc fingers to bind varying DNA target sites. CTCF forms methylation-sensitive insulators that regulate X-chromosome inactivatio n. This gene is a paralog of CTCF and appears to be expressed primarily in the cytoplasm of spermatocytes, unlike CTCF which is expressed primarily in the nucleus of somatic cells. CTCF and the protein encoded by this gene are normally expressed in a mutually exclusive pattern that correlates with resetting of methylation marks during male germ cell differentiation. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.