

CTCF peptide ab209492

1 图像

描述

产品名称	CTCF多肽
Accession	<u>P49711</u>
无动物成分	No
性质	Synthetic

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab209492** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (<u>ab128873</u>)
形式	Liquid
补充说明	<p>This is the blocking peptide for <u>ab128873</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions. - If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer. - Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent. - Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised. - Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C.
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常规信息

功能	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
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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 to 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.

组织特异性

Ubiquitous. Absent in primary spermatocytes.

序列相似性

Belongs to the CTCF zinc-finger protein family.
Contains 11 C2H2-type zinc fingers.

结构域

The 11 zinc fingers are highly conserved among vertebrates, exhibiting almost identical amino acid sequences. Different subsets or combination of individual zinc fingers gives the ability to CTCF to recognize multiple DNA target sites.

翻译后修饰

Sumoylated on Lys-74 and Lys-689; sumoylation of CTCF contributes to the repressive function of CTCF on the MYC P2 promoter.

细胞定位

Nucleus > nucleoplasm. Chromosome. Chromosome > centromere. 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.

图片

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CTCF peptide (ab209492)

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