



Recombinant Human Transcriptional repressor CTCF (CTCF), partial

Product Code	CSB-BP006138HU1
Relevance	<p>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 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 bryo development by activating or repressing transcription. Ses to act as tumor suppressor. Plays a critical role in the epigenetic regulation. Participates in 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 a important role in chromatin rodeling. 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. Ses 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</p>
Storage	<p>The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.</p>
Uniprot No.	P49711
Alias	11-zinc finger protein;CCCTC-binding factorCTCFL paralog
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	FQCELCSYTCPRRSNLDRHMKSHHTDERPHKCHLCGRAFRTVTLLRNHLNHTHT



GTRPHKCPDCDMAFVTSGELVRHRRYKHTHEKPFKCSMCDYASVEVSKLKR
HIRSHTGERPFQCSLCSYASRDYKLRHMRTHSGEKPYECYICHARFTQSGT
MKMHILQKHTENVAKFHCPHCDTVIARKSDLGVHLRKQHSYIEQGKKCRYCDA
VFHERYALIQHQKSHKNEKRFKCDQCDYACRQERHMIMHKRTHTGEKPYACS
HCDKTFRQKQLLDMHFKRYHDPNFVPAAFVCSKCGKTFTRRNTMARHADNC
AGPDGVEGENGGETKSKRGRKRKMRSKKEDSSSENAEPDLDDNEDEEEP
AVEIEPEPEPQPVTPAPPPAKKRRGRPPGRTNQPKQNQPTAIIQVEDQNTGAI
ENIIVEVKKEPDAEPAEGEEEAQPAATDAPNGDLTPEMILSMMDR

Research Area	Cancer
Source	Baculovirus
Target Names	CTCF
Protein Names	Recommended name: Transcriptional repressor CTCF Alternative name(s): 11-zinc finger protein CCCTC-binding factor CTCFL paralog
Expression Region	266-727aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
Protein Length	Partial
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Shelf Life	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.