abcam

ab128873

Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade

Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting CTCF in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF, ChIP**. Suitable for **Human, Mouse, Rat**.

- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 20 publications

Recombinant | RabMAb | Advanced Validation | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.2% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR7314(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Dissociation constant	1.74 x 10^{-11} M
Concentration	0.507 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

CUT&Tag

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Human, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ChIC/CUT&RUN-seq

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	2 µg for 10^5 Cells
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/250 - 1/1000
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/250 - 1/1000

Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/250 - 1/1000
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

ChIP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/250 - 1/500
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ChIP-seq

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	4 µg for 30 µg chromatin
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/40 - 1/1000
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information CTCF

Function

Chromatin binding factor that binds to DNA sequence specific sites and regulates the 3D structure of chromatin (PubMed:16949368, PubMed:18347100, PubMed:18654629, PubMed:19322193). Binds together strands of DNA, thus forming chromatin loops, and anchors DNA to cellular structures, such as the nuclear lamina (PubMed:18347100, PubMed:18654629, PubMed:19322193). Defines the boundaries between active and heterochromatic DNA via binding to chromatin insulators, thereby preventing interaction between promoter and nearby enhancers and silencers (PubMed:18347100, PubMed:18654629, PubMed:19322193). Participates in the allele-specific gene expression at the imprinted IGF2/H19 gene locus (PubMed:16107875, PubMed:16815976, PubMed:17827499). 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 (By similarity). Mediates interchromosomal association between IGF2/H19 and WSB1/NF1 and may direct distant DNA segments to a common transcription factory (By similarity). Regulates asynchronous replication of IGF2/H19 (By similarity). Plays a critical role in gene silencing over considerable distances in the genome (By similarity). Preferentially interacts with unmethylated DNA, preventing spreading of CpG methylation and maintaining methylation-free zones (PubMed:18413740). Inversely, binding to target sites is prevented by CpG methylation (PubMed:18413740). Plays an important role in chromatin remodeling (PubMed:18413740). Can dimerize when it is bound to different DNA sequences, mediating long-range chromatin looping (PubMed:12191639). Causes local loss of histone acetylation and gain of histone methylation in the beta-globin locus, without affecting transcription (PubMed:12191639). When bound to chromatin, it provides an anchor point for nucleosomes positioning (PubMed:12191639). Seems to be essential for homologous X-chromosome pairing (By similarity). May participate with Tsix in establishing a regulatable epigenetic switch for X chromosome inactivation (PubMed:11743158). May play a role in preventing the propagation of stable methylation at the escape genes from X-inactivation (PubMed:11743158). Involved in sister chromatid cohesion (PubMed:12191639). Associates with both centromeres and chromosomal arms during metaphase and required for cohesin localization to CTCF sites (PubMed:18550811). Plays a role in the recruitment of CENPE to the pericentromeric/centromeric regions of the chromosome during mitosis (PubMed:26321640). Acts as a transcriptional repressor binding to promoters of vertebrate MYC gene and BAG1 gene (PubMed:18413740, PubMed:8649389, PubMed:9591631). Also binds to the PLK and PIM1 promoters (PubMed:12191639). Acts as a transcriptional activator of APP (PubMed:9407128). Regulates APOA1/C3/A4/A5 gene cluster and controls MHC class II gene

expression (PubMed:18347100, PubMed:19322193). Plays an essential role in oocyte and preimplantation embryo development by activating or repressing transcription (By similarity). Seems to act as tumor suppressor (PubMed:12191639).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Stable for 12 months at -20°C

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Intra), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF), ChIP in Human, Mouse, Rat samples.

What is the molecular weight of CTCF?
Anti-CTCF [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) specifically detects a band for CTCF (UniProt: P49711) at a molecular weight of 83kDa.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-CTCF [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) was first used in a scientific publication in 2012 and has been cited over 20 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [EPR7314(B)] also available for your convenience: ab128873, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab203704, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab203705, Carrier free - ab240035, PE - ab305764, APC - ab305765, HRP - ab305766, Alkaline Phosphatase - ab308816, Alexa Fluor® 594 - ab310547, Alexa Fluor® 555 - ab312077, Alexa Fluor® 568 - ab312554, Alexa Fluor® 750 - ab321018

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Trial sizes available!
Test your antibody or perform pre-screening before committing to a larger quantity. Sold in 20µl. Discover our selection of trial-size antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	CTCF also known as the CCCTC-binding factor is a highly conserved zinc finger protein involved in transcriptional regulation and chromatin organization. It has a molecular weight of approximately 82 kDa. The CTCF protein plays a critical mechanical role in controlling the three-dimensional architecture of the genome by binding to specific DNA sequences and forming chromatin loops. It is widely expressed in various cell types across tissues where it acts as a transcriptional repressor and activator depending on the context. CTCF immunofluorescence techniques enable the visualization of its dynamic distribution and expression within the nucleus.
Biological function summary	The multipurpose CTCF protein acts in coordinating the spatial organization of the genome. It functions as an insulator by regulating the boundaries between different chromosomal domains and controlling gene expression. CTCF operates within various complexes interacting with cohesin a vital protein complex that facilitates loop formation and influences genome architecture. This interaction helps in maintaining the integrity of the genome structure and proper chromatin insulation which are essential for normal gene function.
Pathways	CTCF plays significant roles in epigenetic regulatory networks and transcriptional pathways. In the epigenetic landscape it influences gene expression through modulation of DNA methylation states at CpG islands interacting with proteins like DNA methyltransferases. In transcriptional pathways CTCF interacts with nuclear factor Y (NF-Y) which contributes to cell cycle regulation by modulating the expression of cell cycle genes. These pathways reflect CTCF's versatility in gene regulation and its influence on maintaining cellular homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	CTCF disruptions have been implicated in cancer and intellectual disabilities. Mutations or altered expression of CTCF can lead to tumorigenesis as CTCF acts as a tumor suppressor by controlling oncogene and tumor suppressor gene expression. In intellectual disabilities CTCF mutations affect brain development by disrupting the expression of neuronal genes. The protein's interaction with cohesin has links to disorders such as Cornelia de Lange syndrome where cohesin complex dysfunction parallels the phenotypes seen with CTCF aberrations.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

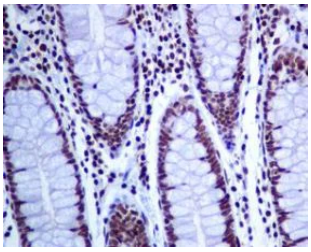
We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

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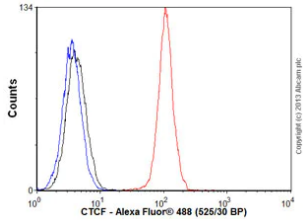
21 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human colon tissue labelling CTCF with un-purified ab128873 at 1/250 dilution.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

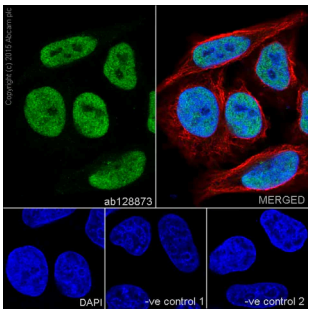


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with un-purified ab128873 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab128873, 1/1000 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L) (ab150077) at

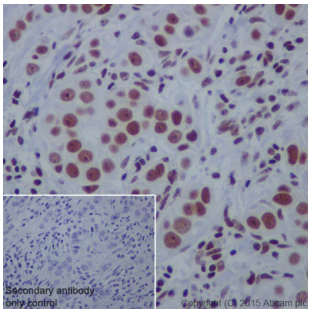
1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (0.1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in HeLa cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

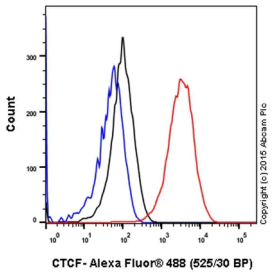
Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence staining of 4% paraformaldehyde fixed; 0.1% triton X 100 permeabilized HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) cells with purified ab128873 at dilution of 1/500. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488; goat anti-rabbit IgG (ab150077) at a dilution of 1/1000. Nucleus was counter-stained with DAPI (blue). ab7291, a mouse anti-tubulin antibody (1/1000) was used to stain tubulin along with ab150120 (AlexaFluor®594 goat anti-mouse secondary, 1/1000) shown in the top right hand panel. The negative controls are shown in the bottom middle and right hand panels- for negative control 1 rabbit primary antibody and anti-mouse secondary antibody (ab150120) was used. For negative control 2 mouse primary antibody (ab7291) and anti-rabbit secondary antibody (ab150077) was used.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

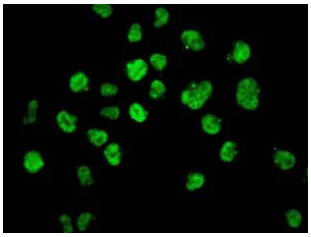
Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma sections labelling CTCF with purified ab128873 at dilution of 1:1000. The secondary antibody used was ab97051; a goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at dilution of 1/500. The sample was counter-stained with hematoxylin. Antigen retrieval was performed using EDTA Buffer; pH 9.0. PBS was used instead of the primary antibody as the negative control and is shown in the inset.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

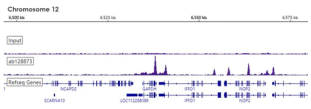
Flow cytometry analysis showing 4% paraformaldehyde fixed 293T (human embryonic kidney) cells labelling CTCF with purified ab128873 at dilution of 1/40 followed by the secondary antibody; Alexa Fluor® 488 goat-anti-rabbit IgG at dilution of 1/500 (red line). A non-specific IgG antibody (rabbit monoclonal) was used as isotype control (black line). The blue line shows cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

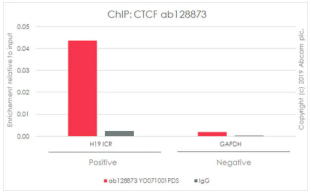
CTCF Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells labelling CTCF with un-purified ab128873 at 1/250 dilution.



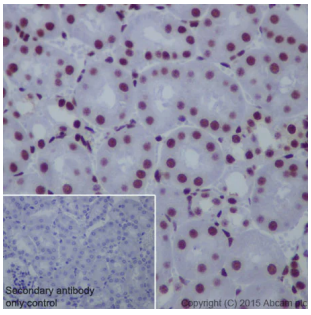
ChIP-sequencing - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

Chromatin was prepared from HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes. ChIP was performed with 30 µg of chromatin and 4 µg of ab128873. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NextSeq 500 to a depth of 30 million reads. ChIP-Seq validation performed with ChIP-Ki Transcription Factors ChIP-Seq (ab270813). Additional screenshots of mapped reads can be downloaded here.



ChIP - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

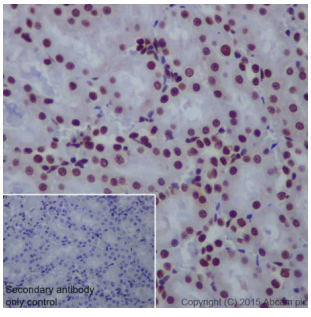
Chromatin was prepared from HeLa cells according to the Abcam X-ChIP protocol. Cells were fixed with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes. The ChIP was performed with 25µg of chromatin, 5µg of ab128873 (red), and 20µl of protein A/G sepharose beads slurry (10µl of sepharose A beads + 10µl of sepharose G beads). 5µg of rabbit normal IgG was added to the beads control (grey). The immunoprecipitated DNA was quantified by real time PCR (Sybr green approach).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

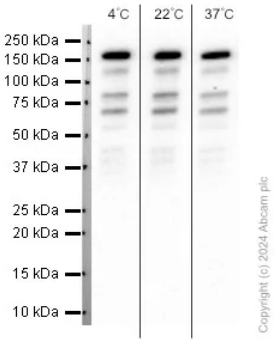
Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney sections labelling CTCF with purified ab128873 at dilution of 1:1000. The secondary antibody used was ab97051; a goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at dilution of 1/500. The sample was counter-stained with hematoxylin. Antigen retrieval was performed using EDTA Buffer; pH 9.0. PBS was used instead of the primary antibody as the negative control and is shown in the inset.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded rat kidney sections labelling CTCF with purified ab128873 at dilution of 1:1000. The secondary antibody used was ab97051; a goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at dilution of 1/500. The sample was counter-stained with hematoxylin. Antigen retrieval was performed using EDTA Buffer; pH 9.0. PBS was used instead of the primary antibody as the negative control and is shown in the inset.



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Western blot staining of HeLa whole cell lysate using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

This blot was produced using 4-20% SDS-PAGE containing 15 µg of HeLa whole cell lysate per lane at 150V for 1hr before being transferred onto a 0.45 µm PVDF membrane at 75V for 1hr. The membrane was then blocked for 1hr using 5% NFDM/TBST, then incubated with ab128873 (1/100,000) at room temperature for 1hr. After being washed three times in TBST, the membrane was incubated with Peroxidase conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (ab97051) at 1/100,000 dilution for 1hr at room temperature. The membrane was washed three times again. Then the signal was developed using the ECL technique.

ab128873 was stored at a range of temperatures (+4°C, +22°C, +37°C) for 1 week before being tested in WB. The image shows the band intensity remains relatively constant across all storage temperatures, demonstrating that antibody activity is not affected under these conditions. This data was generated as part of a structured antibody stability study supporting Abcam’ s transition from cold⊠chain to ambient shipping.

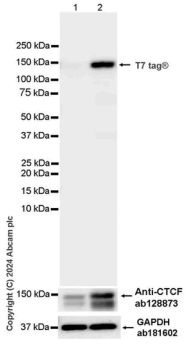
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) at 1/100000 dilution

All lanes:
HeLa whole cell lysate at 15 µg with NDFM/TBST

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Exposure time: 80s



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

In Western blot, Anti-GAPDH antibody [EPR16891] - Loading Control (ab181602) staining at 1/200000 dilution.

In Western blot, Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314 (B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) staining at 1/1000 dilution.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-T7 tag® antibody [EPR28033-8] (ab317258) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) transfected with empty vector, whole cell lysate at 20 µg

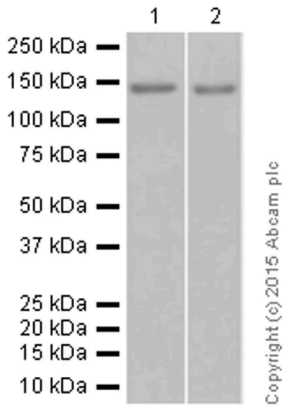
Lane 2:
HeLa transfected with an Human CTCF expression vector containi a T7 tag®, whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

Observed band size: 150 kDa, 36 kDa

Exposure time: 8s



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Blocking and diluting buffer 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
HeLa (human cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

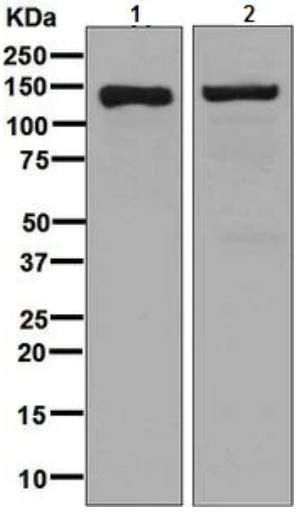
Lane 2:
293T (human embryonic kidney) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 29 kDa, 83 kDa

Observed band size: 140 kDa, 35 kDa



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) at 1/1000 dilution

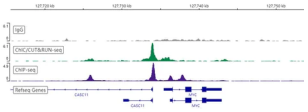
Lane 1:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
293T cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit HRP at 1/2000 dilution

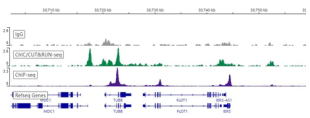
Predicted band size: 83 kDa



ChIC/CUT&RUN sequencing - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

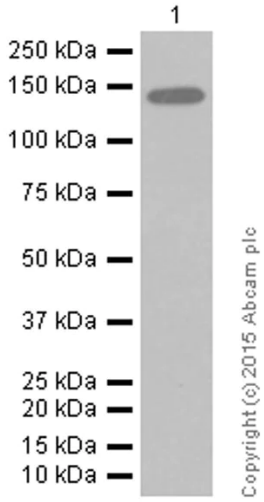
ChIC/CUT&RUN was performed using a pAG-MNAse at a final concentration of 700 ng/mL, 2.5 x 10^5 HeLa (Human cervix adenocarcinoma epithelial cell line) cells and 2 µg of ab128873 [EPR7314(B)]. The resulting DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 to a depth of 10 million reads. The negative IgG control ab172730 is also shown. The ChIP data was conducted on chromatin prepared from HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes. ChIP

was performed with 10^7 HeLa cells and 4 µg of ab128873. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 to a depth of 30 million reads. Additional screenshots of mapped reads can be found in the Protocol booklet in the Product Protocol section. The University of Geneva owns patents relevant to ChIC (Chromatin Immuno-Cleavage) methods.



ChIC/CUT&RUN sequencing - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

ChIP was performed with 1x10^7 HeLa cells and 4 µg of ab128873. ChIP DNA was sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq 6000 to a depth of 30 million reads. ChIP-Seq validation performed with ChIP-Kit Transcription Factors ChIP-Seq (ab270813).



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

Blocking and diluting buffer 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) at 1/10000 dilution

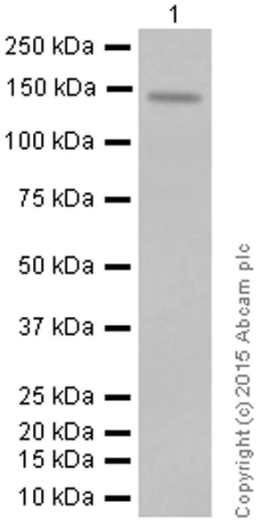
All lanes:
Rat heart at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 148 kDa, 23 kDa, 35 kDa, 52 kDa, 60 kDa, 83 kDa, 95 kDa

Observed band size: 110 kDa, 140 kDa, 146 kDa, 32 kDa, 35 kDa, 50 kDa, 60 kDa



Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CTCF Western blot staining of Mouse brain using rabbit Anti-CTCF antibody

Blocking and diluting buffer 5% NFDM/TBST
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) at 1/10000 dilution

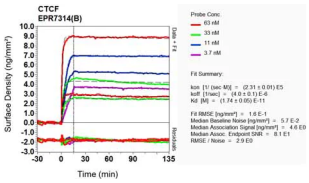
All lanes:
Mouse brain at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/100000 dilution

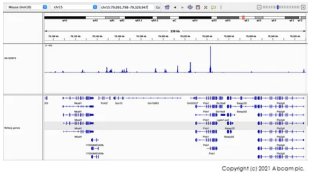
Predicted band size: 83 kDa

Observed band size: 140 kDa



OI-RD Scanning - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

We have systematically measured KD (the equilibrium dissociation constant between the antibody and its antigen), of more than 840 recombinant antibodies to assess not only their individual KD values but also to see the average affinity of antibody. Based on the comparison with published literature values for mouse monoclonal antibodies, Recombinant antibodies appear to be on average 1-2 order of magnitude higher affinity.

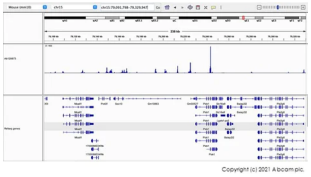


This experiment and image is courtesy of Dr Marek Bartosovic, Gonçalo Castelo-Branco Group, Karolinska Institutet.

CUT&Tag sequencing - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CUT&Tag-seq was performed using 200,000 Oli-neu (Oligodendrocyte progenitor) cells. Cells were permeabilized with 0.05% Digitonin and 0.01% NP-40 for 3 minutes. A 1:100 dilution of Recombinant Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) was used, along with a Guinea pig anti-rabbit Secondary. DNA was seg using Illumina NovaSeq S Prime to a depth of 24 million reads.

This image is courtesy of Dr Marek Bartosovic, Gonçalo Castelo-Branco Group, Karolinska Institutet.



This experiment and image is courtesy of Dr Marek Bartosovic, Gonçalo Castelo-Branco Group, Karolinska Institutet.

CUT&Tag - Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873)

CUT&Tag-seq was performed using 200,000 Oli-neu (Oligodendrocyte progenitor) cells. Cells were permeabilized with 0.05% Digitonin and 0.01% NP-40 for 3 minutes. A 1:100 dilution of Recombinant Anti-CTCF antibody [EPR7314(B)] - ChIP Grade (ab128873) was used, along with a Guinea pig anti-rabbit Secondary. DNA was seg using Illumina NovaSeq S Prime to a depth of 24 million reads. This image is courtesy of Dr Marek Bartosovic, Gonçalo Castelo-Branco Group, Karolinska Institutet. The University of Geneva owns patents relevant to ChIC (Chromatin Immuno-Cleavage) methods.

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