abcam

ab155965

Anti-BTF antibody [EPR9981]

Recombinant | RabMAb

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), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR9981
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

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

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/500
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information BCLAF1

Function	Death-promoting transcriptional repressor. May be involved in cyclin-D1/CCND1 mRNA stability through the SNARP complex which associates with both the 3'end of the CCND1 gene and its mRNA.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

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.

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	The biological target BTF also known as BTF band or BTF 2 is a protein with an approximate mass of 42 kDa. It is highly expressed in various tissues including the brain and liver indicating its wide importance in cellular functions. BTF operates mechanically as a transcriptional regulator binding DNA sequences to control the transcription of specific genes. Additionally it interacts with other transcription factors assisting in the precise modulation of gene expression.
Biological function summary	BTF plays important roles in cellular proliferation and differentiation often as part of a larger transcriptional regulatory complex. Its activity helps to control gene expression during cell cycle progression and differentiation processes. The protein

	is essential for the accurate functioning of transcriptional machinery often being involved in the assembly of transcription pre-initiation complexes and modulating RNA polymerase activity.
Pathways	BTF acts centrally in the regulation of two significant pathways: the Wnt signaling pathway and the NF-kB signaling pathway. In both pathways BTF modulates the downstream transcription of responsive genes via its interaction with other pathway proteins like Beta-catenin in Wnt and RelA in NF-kB. These interactions help maintain proper cellular responses to extracellular signals ensuring balanced pathway activity and cellular responses.
Associated diseases and disorders	BTF involvement has been linked to cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Its dysregulation in transcriptional control can lead to the aberrant expression of genes related to oncogenesis or neuronal function. In cancer alterations in BTF activity may contribute to tumor progression and resistance to apoptosis through its connection with proteins like p53. In neurodegenerative diseases misregulation may affect neuronal growth and survival often interacting with proteins like tau which are linked to these conditions.

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

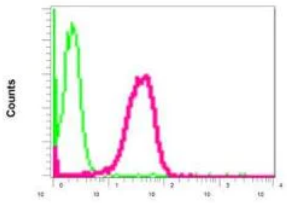
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

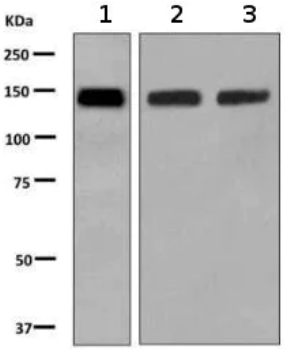
2 product images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-BTF antibody [EPR9981] (ab155965)

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

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of permeabilized K562 cells using ab155965 at a 1/100 dilution (red) or a rabbit IgG (negative) (green).



Western blot - Anti-BTF antibody [EPR9981] (ab155965)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-BTF antibody [EPR9981] (ab155965) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Jurkat cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
K562 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
MCF-7 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
HRP labelled goat anti-rabbit at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 106 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.