CtBP (E-12): sc-17759



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

CtBP1 is a cellular phosphoprotein that associates with various proteins and functions as a corepressor of transcription. CtBP1 and the related protein CtBP2 are characterized as C-terminal binding protein of adenovirus E1A, and they preferentially associate with the E1A via a five amino acid motif, PLDLS, to repress E1A induced oncogenesis and cellular transformation. CtBP1 is expressed from embryo to adult, but CtBP2 is mainly expressed during embryogenesis. During skeletal and T cell development, CtBP1 and CtBP2 associate with the PLDLSL domain of δ EF1, a cellular zinc finger-homeo-domain protein, and thereby enhances δ EF1 induced transcriptional silencing. In addition, CtBP complexes with CtIP, a protein that recognizes distinctly different protein motifs from CtBP. CtIP binds to the BRCT repeats within the breast cancer gene BRCA1 and enables CtBP to influence BRCA1 activity. CtIP/CtBP binding to BRCA1 inhibits the transactivation of the p21 promoter, and it is critical for regulating p21 transcription in response to DNA damage.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CTBP1 (human) mapping to 4p16.3, CTBP2 (human) mapping to 10q26.13; Ctbp1 (mouse) mapping to 5 B1, Ctbp2 (mouse) mapping to 7 F3.

SOURCE

CtBP (E-12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-440 of CtBP1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \ lgG_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

CtBP (E-12) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-17759 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-17759 HRP), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-17759 PE), fluorescein (sc-17759 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-17759 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-17759 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-17759 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-17759 AF647), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-17759 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-17759 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

CtBP (E-12) is recommended for detection of CtBP1 and CtBP2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:200-1:2000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

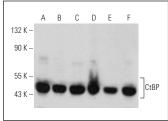
Molecular Weight of CtBP: 48 kDa.

Positive Controls: Neuro-2A whole cell lysate: sc-364185, NRK whole cell lysate: sc-364197 or SH-SY5Y cell lysate: sc-3812.

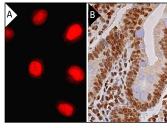
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



CtBP (E-12): sc-17759. Western blot analysis of CtBP expression in SH-SY5Y (A), Neuro-2A (B), Sol8 (C), of 3T3-L1 (D), C6 (E) and NRK (F) whole cell lysates.



CtBP (E-12): sc-17759. Immunofluorescence detection of CtBP in formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear localization. Detection reagent used: m-lgGk BP-PE: sc-516141 (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue showing nuclear staining of glandular cells (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Deltour, S., et al. 2002. The human candidate tumor suppressor gene HIC1 recruits CtBP through a degenerate GLDLSKK motif. Mol. Cell. Biol. 22: 4890-4901.
- Yang, L., et al. 2011. ncRNA- and Pc2 methylation-dependent gene relocation between nuclear structures mediates gene activation programs. Cell 147: 773-788.
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- 6. Janeckova, L., et al. 2016. Wnt signaling inhibition deprives small intestinal stem cells of clonogenic capacity. Genesis 54: 101-114.
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- 8. Hrckulak, D., et al. 2018. Wnt Effector TCF4 is dispensable for Wnt signaling in human cancer cells. Genes 9: 439.
- 9. Zou, T., et al. 2019. Organoid-derived C-Kit+/SSEA4-human retinal progenitor cells promote a protective retinal microenvironment during transplantation in rodents. Nat. Commun. 10: 1205.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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