BORIS Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Transfected Only	MW (kDa): 85	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q8NI51	Entrez-Gene Id: 140690
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		BORIS Antibody recognizes transfected levels of total BORIS protein.				
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Mouse				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Leu137 of mouse BORIS protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background		CCCTC-binding factor (CTCF) and its paralog, the Brother of the Regulator of Imprinted Sites (BORIS), are highly conserved transcription factors that regulate transcriptional activation and repression, insulator function, and imprinting control regions (ICRs) (1-4). Although they have divergent amino and carboxy termini, both proteins contain 11 conserved zinc finger domains that work in combination to bind the same DNA elements (1). CTCF is ubiquitously expressed and contributes to transcriptional regulation of cell-growth regulated genes, including <i>c-Myc</i> , <i>p19/ARF</i> , <i>p16/INK4A</i> , <i>BRCA1</i> , <i>p53</i> , <i>p27</i> , <i>E2F1</i> , and <i>TERT</i> (1). CTCF also binds to and is required for the enhancer-blocking activity of all known insulator elements and ICRs, including the H19/IgF2, Prader-Willi/Angelman syndrome, and Inactive X-Specific Transcript (XIST) anti-sense loci (5-7). CTCF DNA-binding is sensitive to DNA methylation, a mark that determines selection of the imprinted allele (maternal vs. paternal) (1). The various functions of CTCF are regulated by at least two different post-translational modifications. Poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of CTCF is required for insulator function (8). Phosphorylation of Ser612 by protein kinase CK2 facilitates a switch of CTCF from a transcriptional repressor to an activator at the c-Myc promoter (9). <i>CTCF</i> mutations or deletions have been found in many breast, prostate, and Wilms' tumors (10,11). Expression of BORIS is restricted to spermatocytes and is mutually exclusive of CTCF (3). In cells expressing BORIS, promoters of X-linked cancer-testis antigens like MAGE-A1 are demethylated and activated, but methylated and inactive in CTCF-expressing somatic cells (12). Like other testis specific proteins, BORIS is abnormally expressed in different cancers, such as breast cancer, and has a greater affinity than CTCF for DNA-binding sites, detracting from CTCF's potential tumor suppressing activity (1,3,13,14).				
Background References		1. Klenova, E.M. et al. (2002) Semin Cancer Biol 12, 399-414. 2. Klenova, E.M. et al. (1993) Mol Cell Biol 13, 7612-24. 3. Loukinov, D.I. et al. (2002) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 99, 6806-11. 4. Mukhopadhyay, R. et al. (2004) Genome Res 14, 1594-602. 5. Hark, A.T. et al. (2000) Nature 405, 486-9. 6. Ohta, T. et al. (1999) Am J Hum Genet 64, 397-413. 7. Chao, W. et al. (2002) Science 295, 345-7. 8. Yu, W. et al. (2004) Nat Genet 36, 1105-10. 9. El-Kady, A. and Klenova, E. (2005) FEBS Lett 579, 1424-34. 10. Filippova, G.N. et al. (1998) Genes Chromosomes Cancer 22, 26-36. 11. Filippova, G.N. et al. (2002) Cancer Res 62, 48-52. 12. Vatolin, S. et al. (2005) Cancer Res 65, 7751-62. 13. Hong, J.A. et al. (2005) Cancer Res 65, 7763-74. 14. D'Arcy, V. et al. (2008) Br J Cancer 98, 571-9.				

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human

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