

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO2366a****Specification**

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**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - Product Information**

Application	E, WB, FC, ICC, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15361</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	103kDa KDa

**Description**

This gene encodes a transcription termination factor that is localized to the nucleolus and plays a critical role in ribosomal gene transcription. The encoded protein mediates the termination of RNA polymerase I transcription by binding to Sal box terminator elements downstream of pre-rRNA coding regions. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. This gene shares the symbol/alias 'TTF1' with another gene, NK2 homeobox 1, also known as thyroid transcription factor 1, which plays a role in the regulation of thyroid-specific gene expression.;

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human TTF1 (AA: 1-150) expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

**Application Note**

ELISA: 1/10000; WB: 1/500 - 1/2000; IHC: 1/200 - 1/1000; ICC: 1/200 - 1/1000; FCM: 1/200 - 1/400

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7270

**Other Names**

TTF-1; TTF-I

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - Protein Information**

## Name TTF1

### Function

Multifunctional nucleolar protein that terminates ribosomal gene transcription, mediates replication fork arrest and regulates RNA polymerase I transcription on chromatin. Plays a dual role in rDNA regulation, being involved in both activation and silencing of rDNA transcription. Interaction with BAZ2A/TIP5 recovers DNA-binding activity.

### Cellular Location

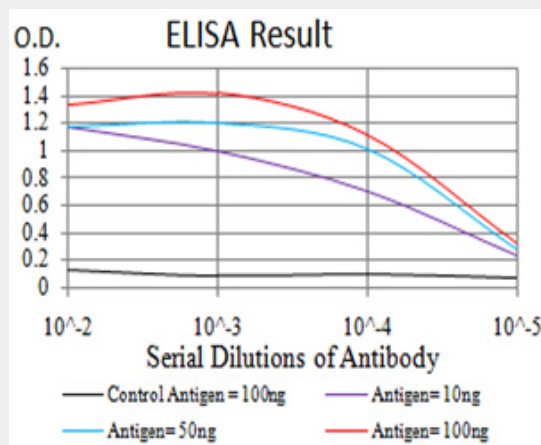
Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62187}. Nucleus, nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62187}. Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62187}. Note=May be localized to the nucleolus in an NPM1/B23-dependent manner. May be displaced from the nucleolus into the nucleoplasm in an CDKN2A/ARF-dependent manner. May shuttle back and forth from nucleoplasm to nucleolus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62187}

## Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - Protocols

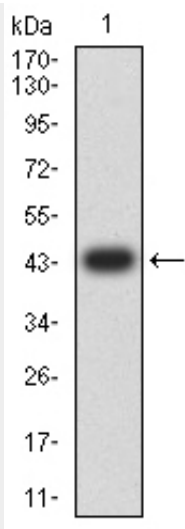
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

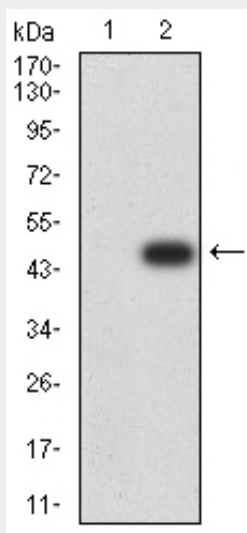
## Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - Images



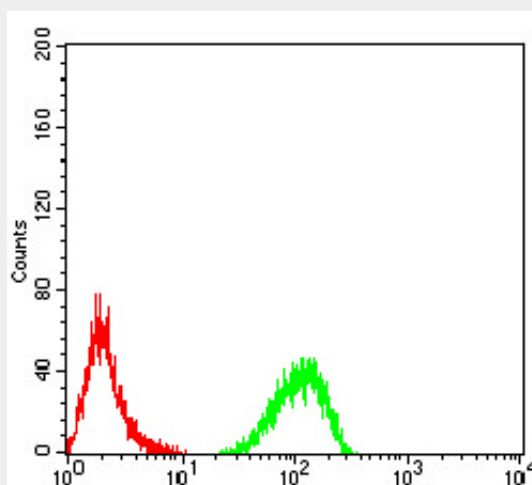
Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)



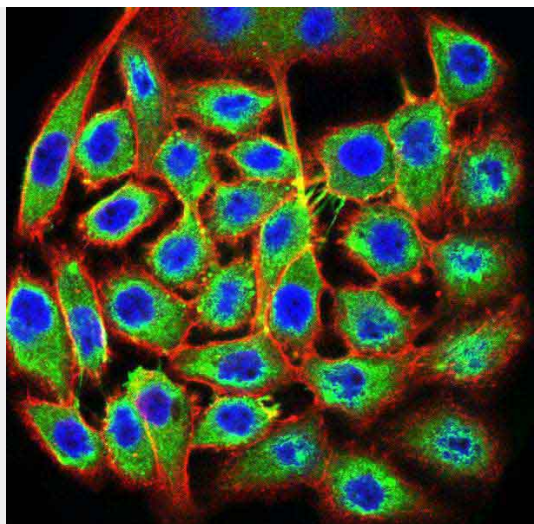
Western blot analysis using TTF1 mAb against human TTF1 (AA: 1-150) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 43.5 kDa)



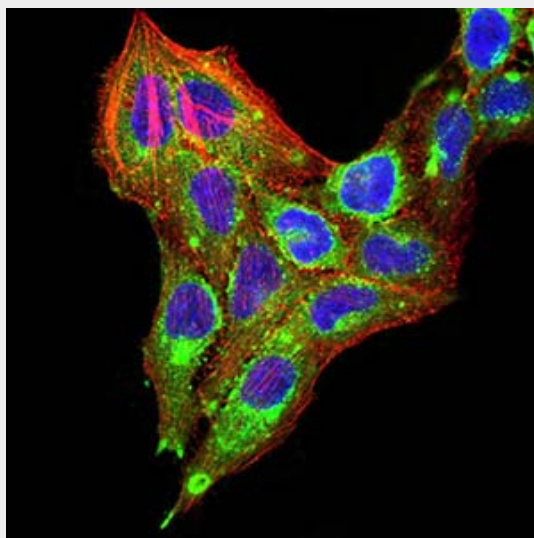
Western blot analysis using TTF1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and TTF1 (AA: 1-150)-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



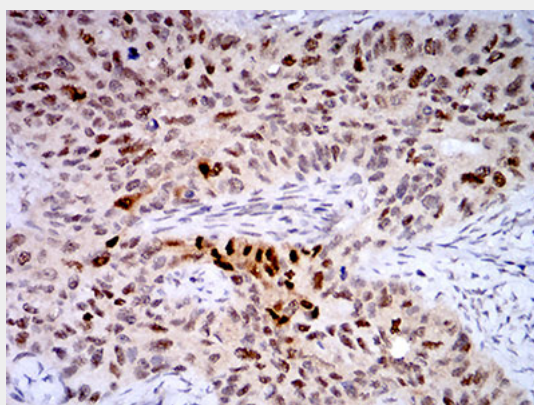
Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using TTF1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using TTF1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher



Immunofluorescence analysis of SK-OV-3 cells using TTF1 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded cervical cancer tissues using TTF1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

### **Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to TTF1 - References**

1.Tumour Biol. 2015 Sep;36(10):8085-92. ; 2.Chest. 2013 Oct;144(4):1199-206.;