

Anti-CEBP Beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13953

Product Information

Application	WB, IP, FC
Primary Accession	P17676
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-CEBP Beta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

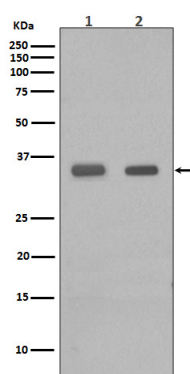
Additional Information

Gene ID	1051
Other Names	CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1834}, C/EBP beta {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1834}, Liver activator protein, LAP, Liver-enriched inhibitory protein, LIP, Nuclear factor NF-IL6, Transcription factor 5, TCF-5, CEBPB (HGNC:1834), TCF5
Calculated MW	36106
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Translocates to the nucleus when phosphorylated at Ser-288. In T-cells when sumoylated drawn to pericentric heterochromatin thereby allowing proliferation (By similarity)..
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: AAG-3
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CEBP Beta
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	CEBPB (HGNC:1834)
Synonyms	TCF5
Function	Important transcription factor regulating the expression of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses (PubMed:12048245, PubMed:1741402, PubMed:18647749, PubMed:9374525). Also plays a significant role in adipogenesis, as well as in the gluconeogenic pathway, liver regeneration, and hematopoiesis. The consensus recognition site is 5'-T[TG]NNGNAA[TG]-3'. Its functional capacity is governed by protein interactions and post-translational protein modifications. During early embryogenesis, plays essential and redundant roles with CEBPA. Has a promitotic effect on many cell types such as hepatocytes and adipocytes but has an antiproliferative effect on T-cells by repressing MYC expression, facilitating differentiation along the T-helper 2 lineage. Binds to regulatory regions of several acute-phase and cytokines genes and plays a role in the regulation of acute-phase reaction and inflammation. Also plays a role in intracellular bacteria killing (By similarity). During adipogenesis, is rapidly expressed and, after activation by phosphorylation, induces CEBPA and PPARG, which turn on the series of adipocyte genes that give rise to the adipocyte phenotype. The delayed transactivation of the CEBPA and PPARG genes by CEBPB appears necessary to allow mitotic clonal expansion and thereby progression of terminal differentiation (PubMed:20829347). Essential for female reproduction because of a critical role in ovarian follicle development (By similarity). Restricts osteoclastogenesis: together with NFE2L1; represses expression of DSPP during odontoblast differentiation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Translocates to the nucleus when phosphorylated at Ser-288. In T-cells when sumoylated drawn to pericentric heterochromatin thereby allowing proliferation (By similarity). {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P28033, ECO:0000269 PubMed:9374525}
Tissue Location	Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen

Images



Western blot analysis of CEBP Beta in (1) PC-12 cell lysate; (2) Human spleen lysate.

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