

Anti-CEBP alpha Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO14035

Product Information

Application	WB, IP, FC
Primary Accession	P49715
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-CEBP alpha Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1050
Other Names	CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1833}, C/EBP alpha {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1833}, CEBPA (HGNC:1833)
Calculated MW	37561
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:1000 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus.
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: FIE-3
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human CEBP alpha
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

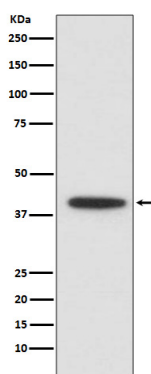
Name	CEBPA (HGNC:1833)
Function	Transcription factor that coordinates proliferation arrest and the

differentiation of myeloid progenitors, adipocytes, hepatocytes, and cells of the lung and the placenta. Binds directly to the consensus DNA sequence 5'-T[[TG](#)]NNGNAA[[TG](#)]-3' acting as an activator on distinct target genes (PubMed:[11242107](#)). During early embryogenesis, plays essential and redundant functions with CEBPB. Essential for the transition from common myeloid progenitors (CMP) to granulocyte/monocyte progenitors (GMP). Critical for the proper development of the liver and the lung (By similarity). Necessary for terminal adipocyte differentiation, is required for postnatal maintenance of systemic energy homeostasis and lipid storage (By similarity). To regulate these different processes at the proper moment and tissue, interplays with other transcription factors and modulators. Down-regulates the expression of genes that maintain cells in an undifferentiated and proliferative state through E2F1 repression, which is critical for its ability to induce adipocyte and granulocyte terminal differentiation. Reciprocally E2F1 blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters and repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters. Proliferation arrest also depends on a functional binding to SWI/SNF complex (PubMed:[14660596](#)). In liver, regulates gluconeogenesis and lipogenesis through different mechanisms. To regulate gluconeogenesis, functionally cooperates with FOXO1 binding to IRE-controlled promoters and regulating the expression of target genes such as PCK1 or G6PC1. To modulate lipogenesis, interacts and transcriptionally synergizes with SREBF1 in promoter activation of specific lipogenic target genes such as ACAS2. In adipose tissue, seems to act as FOXO1 coactivator accessing to ADIPOQ promoter through FOXO1 binding sites (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Images



Western blot analysis of CEBP alpha expression in U937 cell lysate.

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