Datasheet for ABIN3134464

CEBPA Protein (AA 1-359) (Strep Tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	250 µg
Target:	CEBPA
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-359
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Cell-free protein synthesis (CFPS)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This CEBPA protein is labelled with Strep Tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Brand:	AliCE®
Sequence:	MESADFYEVE PRPPMSSHLQ SPPHAPSNAA FGFPRGAGPA PPPAPPAAPE PLGGICEHET SIDISAYIDP AAFNDEFLAD LFQHSRQQEK AKAAAGPAGG GGDFDYPGAP AGPGGAVMSA GAHGPPPGYG CAAAGYLDGR LEPLYERVGA PALRPLVIKQ EPREEDEAKQ LALAGLFPYQ PPPPPPPPHP HASPAHLAAP HLQFQIAHCG QTTMHLQPGH PTPPPTPVPS PHAAPALGAA GLPGPGSALK GLAGAHPDLR TGGGGGGSGA GAGKAKKSVD KNSNEYRVRR ERNNIAVRKS RDKAKQRNVE TQQKVLELTS DNDRLRKRVE QLSRELDTLR GIFRQLPESS LVKAMGNCA **Sequence without tag. The proposed Strep-Tag is based on experience s with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.**
Characteristics:	Key Benefits:

Product Details

- Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
- Protein expressed with ALiCE® and purified in one-step affinity chromatography
- These proteins are normally active (enzymatically functional) as our customers have reported (not tested by us and not guaranteed).
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a **made-to-order protein** and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab try to ensure that you receive soluble protein.

The big advantage of ordering our **made-to-order proteins** in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

Expression System:

- ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from Nicotiana tabacum c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require post-translational modifications.
- During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!

Concentration:

- The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.
- The protein's absorbance will be measured against its specific reference buffer.
- We use the Expasy's ProtParam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	One-step Strep-tag purification of proteins expressed in Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System (AliCE®).
Purity:	> 70-80 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Western Blot and analytical SEC (HPLC).
Grade:	custom-made

Target Details

Target:	CEBPA

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Cebpa (CEBPA Products)
Background:	CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha),FUNCTION: Transcription factor that coordinates proliferation arrest and the differentiation of myeloid progenitors, adipocytes, hepatocytes, and cells of the lung and the placenta (PubMed:8415748, PubMed:15107404, PubMed:15589173, PubMed:36228616). Binds directly to the consensus DNA sequence 5'-T[TG]NNGNAA[TG]-3' acting as an activator on distinct target genes. During early embryogenesis, plays essential and redundant functions with CEBPB (PubMed:15509779). Essential for the transition from common myeloid progenitors (CMP) to granulocyte/monocyte progenitors (GMP) (PubMed:24367003). Critical for the proper development of the liver and the lung (PubMed:8798745). Necessary for terminal adipocyte differentiation, is required for postnatal maintenance of systemic energy homeostasis and lipid storage (PubMed:1935900, PubMed:8090719). 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 (PubMed:11672531). 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 (PubMed:17627282). To modulate lipogenesis, interacts and transcriptionally synergizes with SREBF1 in promoter activation of specific lipogenic target genes such as ACAS2 (PubMed:17290224). In adipose tissue, seems to act as FOXO1 coactivator accessing to ADIPOQ promoter through FOXO1 binding sites (PubMed:17090532). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05554, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49715, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11672531, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14660596, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15107404, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15509779, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15589173, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17090532, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17290224, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17627282, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1935900, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24367003, ECO:0000269|PubMed:36228616, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8090719, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8415748, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8798745}., FUNCTION: [Isoform 3]: Can act as dominant-negative. Binds DNA and have transctivation activity, even if much less efficiently than isoform 2. Does not inhibit cell proliferation. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05554, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49715,

Target Details

	ECO:0000269|PubMed:8415748}., FUNCTION: [Isoform 4]: Directly and specifically enhances ribosomal DNA transcription interacting with RNA polymerase I-specific cofactors and inducing histone acetylation. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49715}.
Molecular Weight:	37.4 kDa
UniProt:	P53566
Pathways:	Brown Fat Cell Differentiation, Positive Regulation of fat Cell Differentiation

Application Details

Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.
Comment:	ALiCE®, our Almost Living Cell-Free Expression System is based on a lysate obtained from Nicotiana tabacum c.v.. This contains all the protein expression machinery needed to produce even the most difficult-to-express proteins, including those that require post-translational modifications. During lysate production, the cell wall and other cellular components that are not required for protein production are removed, leaving only the protein production machinery and the mitochondria to drive the reaction. During our lysate completion steps, the additional components needed for protein production (amino acids, cofactors, etc.) are added to produce something that functions like a cell, but without the constraints of a living system - all that's needed is the DNA that codes for the desired protein!
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer. Standard Storage Buffer: PBS pH 7.4, 10 % Glycerol **Might differ depending on protein.**
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	12 months