

Datasheet for ABIN7147077

anti-CEBPA antibody (AA 1-124) (Biotin)[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	CEBPA
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-124
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This CEBPA antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha protein (1-124AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

Target Details

Target:	CEBPA
Alternative Name:	CEBPA (CEBPA Products)
Background:	Background: Transcription factor that coordinates proliferation arrest and the differentiation of myeloid progenitors, adipocytes, hepatocytes, and cells of the lung and the placenta. Binds

Target Details

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. Downregulates 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 G6PC. 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).

Aliases: Apoptotic cysteine protease antibody, Apoptotic protease Mch 5 antibody, C/EBP alpha antibody, C/ebpalpha antibody, CAP4 antibody, Caspase 8 precursor antibody, CBF-A antibody, CCAAT Enhancer Binding Protein alpha antibody, CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP), alpha antibody, CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha antibody, CEBP antibody, CEBP A antibody, CEBP alpha antibody, Cebpa antibody, CEBPA_HUMAN antibody, FADD homologous ICE/CED 3 like protease antibody, FADD like ICE antibody, FLICE antibody, ICE like apoptotic protease 5 antibody, ICE8 antibody, MACH antibody, MCH5 antibody, MORT1 associated CED 3 homolog antibody

UniProt: [P49715](#)

Pathways: [Brown Fat Cell Differentiation](#), [Positive Regulation of fat Cell Differentiation](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300 Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.