

Immunotag™ CEBPB Antibody

| Antibody Specification | |
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| Catalog No. | ITA0345 |
| Product Description | Immunotag™ CEBPB Antibody |
| Size | 100 µg, 200 µg |
| Conjugation | HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647 |
| IMPORTANT NOTE | This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return. |
| Target Protein | CEBPB |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Storage/Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Application | WB,IF/ICC,ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution | WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Reactive Species | Human,Mouse |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human CEBPB |
| Specificity | CEBPB Antibody detects endogenous levels of CEBPB |
| Purification | The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography. |
| Form | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt |
| Gene Name | CEBPB |
| Accession No. | P17676 |
| Alternate Names | AGP/EBP; C EBP beta; C/EBP beta; C/EBP related protein 2; CCAAT Enhancer Binding Protein beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; CEBPB; CEBPB_HUMAN; CRP2; IL 6DBP; IL6DBP; Interleukin 6 dependent binding protein; LAP; Liver activator protein; Liver enriched transcriptional activator; NF IL6; NFIL6; Nuclear factor NF IL6; Nuclear factor NF-IL6; SF B; SFB; Silencer factor B; TCF-5; TCF5; Transcription factor 5; |

Antibody Specification

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| Description | Important transcription factor regulating the expression of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses (PubMed:1741402, PubMed:9374525, PubMed:12048245, PubMed:18647749). Plays also 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 functions 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. Plays also 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). |
| Cell Pathway/ Category | Primary Polyclonal Antibody |
| Protein MW | 49kDa |
| Usage | For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |