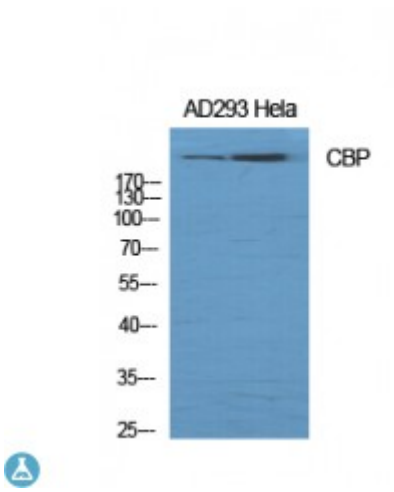
Anti-CBP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CBP.

Model	STJ92058
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CBP around the non-acetylation site of K1535
Immunogen Region	1480-1550 aa
Gene ID	1387
Gene Symbol	CREBBP
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CBP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CBP protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	CREB-binding protein
Molecular Weight	265 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2348OMIM:180849
Alternative Names	CREB-binding protein
Function	Acetylates histones, giving a specific tag for transcriptional activation. Also acetylates non-histone proteins, like NCOA3 and FOXO1. Binds specifically to phosphorylated CREB and enhances its transcriptional activity toward cAMP-responsive genes. Acts as a coactivator of ALX1. Acts as a circadian transcriptional coactivator which enhances the activity of the circadian transcriptional activators: NPAS2-ARNTL/BMAL1 and CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimers. Acetylates PCNA; acetylation promotes removal of chromatin-bound PCNA and its degradation during nucleotide excision repair (NER) .
Sequence and Domain Family	The KIX domain mediates binding to HIV-1 Tat.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Recruited to nuclear bodies by SS18L1/CREST. In the presence of ALX1 relocalizes from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Methylation of the KIX domain by CARM1 blocks association with CREB. This results in the blockade of CREB signaling, and in activation of apoptotic response . Phosphorylated by CHUK/IKKA at Ser-1382 and Ser-1386; these phosphorylations promote cell growth by switching the binding preference of CREBBP from TP53 to NF-kappa-B. Sumoylation negatively regulates transcriptional activity via the recruitment of DAAX. Autoacetylation is required for binding to protein substrates, such as acetylated histones and acetylated TP53/p53.