

Anti-EBP1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to EBP1.
Model	STJ92817
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human EBP1
Immunogen Region	150-230 aa, Internal
Gene ID	5036
Gene Symbol	PA2G4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	EBP1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EBP1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 2 is undetectable whereas isoform 1 is strongly expressed in cancer cells (at protein level). Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are widely expressed, including heart, brain, lung, pancreas, skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and liver.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Proliferation-associated protein 2G4 Cell cycle protein p38-2G4 homolog hG4-1 ErbB3-binding protein 1

Molecular Weight	44 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:85500MIM:602145
Alternative Names	Proliferation-associated protein 2G4 Cell cycle protein p38-2G4 homolog hG4-1 ErbB3-binding protein 1
Function	May play a role in a ERBB3-regulated signal transduction pathway. Seems be involved in growth regulation. Acts a corepressor of the androgen receptor (AR) and is regulated by the ERBB3 ligand neuregulin-1/hereregulin (HRG). Inhibits transcription of some E2F1-regulated promoters, probably by recruiting histone acetylase (HAT) activity. Binds RNA. Associates with 28S, 18S and 5.8S mature rRNAs, several rRNA precursors and probably U3 small nucleolar RNA. May be involved in regulation of intermediate and late steps of rRNA processing. May be involved in ribosome assembly. Mediates cap-independent translation of specific viral IRESs (internal ribosomal entry site) . Regulates cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival. Isoform 1 suppresses apoptosis whereas isoform 2 promotes cell differentiation .
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleolus. Tranlocates to the nucleus upon treatment with HRG. Phosphorylation at Ser-361 by PKC/PRKCD regulates its nucleolar localization. Isoform 2: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues. Phosphorylation is enhanced by HRG treatment. Basal phosphorylation is PKC-dependent and HRG-induced phosphorylation is predominantly PKC-independent. Phosphorylation at Ser-361 by PKC/PRKCD regulates its nucleolar localization. In cancer cells, isoform 2 is polyubiquitinated leading to its proteasomal degradation and phosphorylation by PKC/PRKCD enhances polyubiquitination.