

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11866**Specification****Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	P17676
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta(CEBPB) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1051

Other Names

CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1834}, C/EBP beta {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1834}, Liver activator protein, LAP, Liver-enriched inhibitory protein, LIP, Nuclear factor NF-IL6, Transcription factor 5, TCF-5, CEBPB (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=1834), TCF5

Calculated MW

36106 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human,
-
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By
Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Translocates to the nucleus when phosphorylated at Ser-288. In T-cells when sumoylated drawn to pericentric heterochromatin thereby allowing proliferation (By similarity). .

Tissue Specificity

Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen.

Protein Name

CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human CEBP Beta recombinant protein (Position: M1-A200). Human CEBP Beta shares 61% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat CEBP Beta.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the bZIP family. C/EBP subfamily.

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CEBPB ([HGNC:1834](#))

Synonyms TCF5

Function

Important transcription factor regulating the expression of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses (PubMed: [12048245](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12048245), PubMed: [1741402](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1741402), PubMed: [18647749](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18647749), PubMed: [9374525](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9374525)). Also plays 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 roles 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. Also plays 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Translocates to the nucleus when phosphorylated at Ser-288. In T-cells when sumoylated drawn to pericentric heterochromatin thereby allowing proliferation (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P28033, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9374525}

Tissue Location

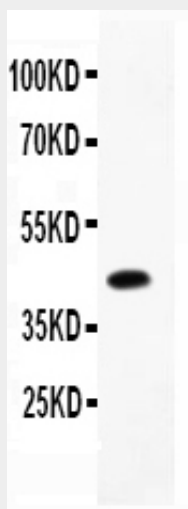
Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Protocols

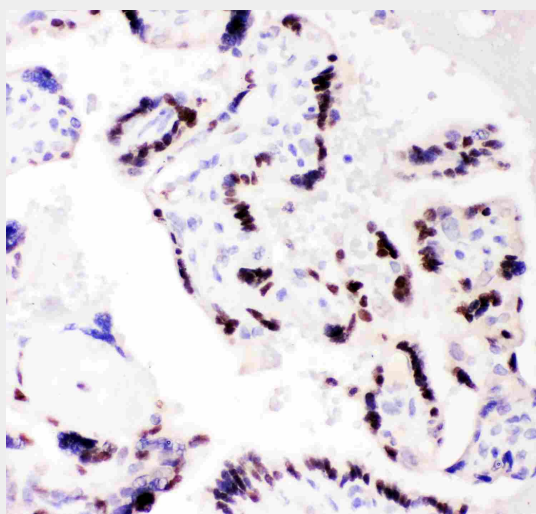
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- CEBP Beta Picoband antibody, ABO11866, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti CEBP Beta (ABO11866) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Human CEBP Beta Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 42KDObserved bind size: 42KD



Anti- CEBP Beta Picoband antibody, ABO11866, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue

Anti-CEBP Beta Picoband Antibody - Background

CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta, also known as is CEBP-beta, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CEBPB gene. It mapped to 20q13.13. The protein encoded by this intronless gene is a bZIP transcription factor that can bind as a homodimer to certain DNA regulatory regions. It can also form heterodimers with the related proteins CEBP-alpha, CEBP-delta, and CEBP-gamma. The encoded protein is important in the regulation of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses and has been shown to bind to the IL-1 response element in the IL-6 gene, as well as to regulatory regions of several acute-phase and cytokine genes. In addition, the encoded protein can bind the promoter and upstream element and stimulate the expression of the collagen type I gene. CEBP-beta is critical for normal macrophage functioning, an important immune cell sub-type. Observational work has shown that expression of CEBP-beta in blood leukocytes is positively associated with muscle strength in humans, emphasizing the importance of the immune system, and particularly macrophages, in the maintenance of muscle function.