

C/EBP β (Acetyl Lys265) rabbit pAb

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| Catalog No : | YK0103 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications : | WB;ELISA |
| Target : | C/EBP β |
| Fields : | >>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Tuberculosis;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer |
| Gene Name : | CEBPB LAP TCF5 PP9092 |
| Protein Name : | C/EBP β (Acetyl Lys265) |
| Human Gene Id : | 1051 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P17676 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 12608 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | P28033 |
| Rat Gene Id : | 24253 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | P21272 |
| Immunogen : | Synthesized peptide derived from human C/EBP β (Acetyl Lys265) |
| Specificity : | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat C/EBP β (Acetyl Lys265) |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution : | WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |

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| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Observed Band : | 40kD |
| Background : | function:Important transcriptional activator in the regulation of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses. Specifically binds to an IL-1 response element in the IL-6 gene. NF-IL6 also binds to regulatory regions of several acute-phase and cytokines genes. It probably plays a role in the regulation of acute-phase reaction, inflammation and hemopoiesis. The consensus recognition site is 5'-T[TG]NNGNAA[TG]-3'.PTM:Sumoylated by polymeric chains of SUMO2 or SUMO3.,similarity:Belongs to the bZIP family.,similarity:Belongs to the bZIP family. C/EBP subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 bZIP domain.,subunit:Binds DNA as a dimer and can form stable heterodimers with C/EBP alpha, delta and gamma. Interacts with TRIM28 and PTGES2.,tissue specificity:Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen., |
| Function : | in utero embryonic development, regulation of cytokine production, placenta development, embryonic placenta development, acute inflammatory response, transcription, transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, anti-apoptosis, induction of apoptosis, defense response, acute-phase response, inflammatory response,immune response, response to wounding, embryonic development ending in birth or egg hatching, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, positive regulation of gene expression, regulation of cell death, positive regulation of cell death, induction of programmed cell death, neuron differentiation, positive regulation of cellular bios |
| Subcellular Location : | 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). . |
| Expression : | Expressed at low levels in the lung, kidney and spleen. |

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