

C/EBP-a (Phospho Ser193) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YP1572

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: C/EBP α

Gene Name: CEBPA

Protein Name : C/EBP-α (Phospho Ser193)

Human Gene Id: 1050

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 12606

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 24252

Rat Swiss Prot No: P05554

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human C/EBP-α (Phospho Ser193)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse, Rat C/EBP-a

(Phospho Ser193)

P53566(P49715)

P53566

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

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: 42,also have 30kd isform

Background: function:C/EBP is a DNA-binding protein that recognizes two different motifs: the

CCAAT homology common to many promoters and the enhanced core homology

common to many enhancers., 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 beta and gamma. Interacts with UBN1. Interacts with HBV protein X.,

Function: urea cycle, negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II

promoter, in utero embryonic development, liver development, placenta

development, embryonic placenta development, immune system

development, leukocyte differentiation, myeloid leukocyte differentiation, generation of precursor metabolites and

energy, transcription, transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription,

DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, mitochondrion organization, negative regulation of cell proliferation, embryonic development

ending in birth or egg hatching, negative regulation of biosynthetic

process, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, regulation of specific transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulation of specific

transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, positive regulat

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