

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CEBP ε in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human CEBP alpha, beta, delta, gamma, or zeta is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 695345
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human CEBP ε Thr151-Arg210 Accession # Q15744
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CCAAT-enhancer binding protein epsilon (CEBP ε) is a 32 kDa basic-leucine zipper transcription factor that is expressed in myeloblasts, granulocytes, and eosinophils. Multiple isoforms of human CEBP ε are generated by alternate splicing and alternative translation initiation sites. All four isoforms contain the bZIP domain (aa 208-267) but exert different effects on myeloid differentiation. Full length CEBP ε and the 30 kDa isoform (aa 33-281) cooperate with c-Myb to activate the transcription of genes involved in myeloid differentiation. The 27 kDa isoform (which lacks aa 69-97) and the 14 kDa isoform (which begins at Met153) function as transcriptional repressors in eosinophils. Within aa 151-210, human CEBP ε shares 93% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat CEBP ε, respectively.

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