

## C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP67529

### Specification

#### C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49715</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

#### C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1050

#### Other Names

CEBPA; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein  
alpha; C/EBP alpha

#### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.  
Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.  
ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other  
applications.

#### Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5%  
BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

#### Storage Conditions

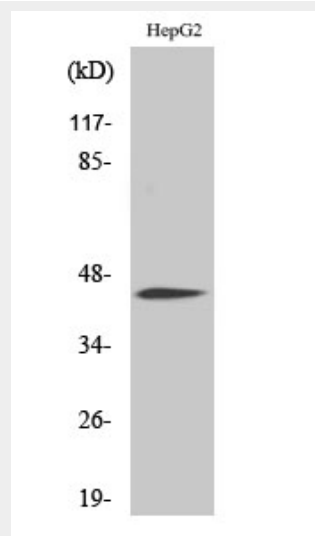
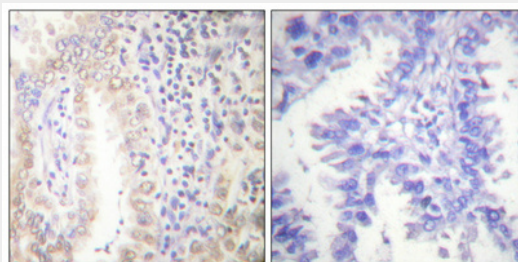
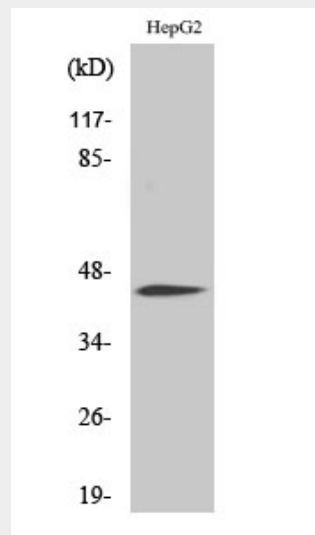
-20°C

#### C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CEBPA ([HGNC:1833](#))

#### Function

Transcription factor that coordinates  
proliferation arrest and the differentiation of  
myeloid progenitors, adipocytes,  
hepatocytes, and cells of the lung and the  
placenta. Binds directly to the consensus  
DNA sequence 5'-T[**TG**]NNGNAA[**TG**]-3'  
acting as an activator on distinct target  
genes (PubMed: <a href="http://www.unipro  
t.org/citations/11242107"



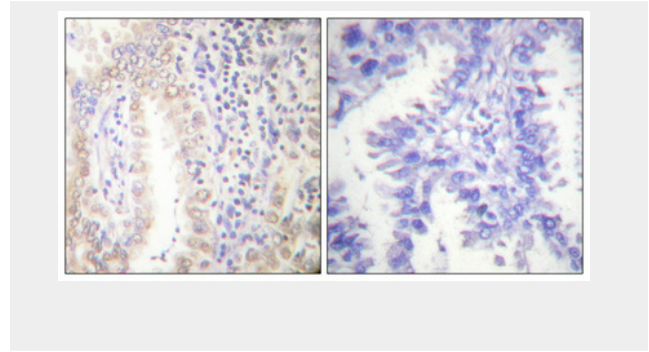
target="\_blank">11242107</a>). During early embryogenesis, plays essential and redundant functions with CEBPB. Essential for the transition from common myeloid progenitors (CMP) to granulocyte/monocyte progenitors (GMP). Critical for the proper development of the liver and the lung (By similarity). Necessary for terminal adipocyte differentiation, is required for postnatal maintenance of systemic energy homeostasis and lipid storage (By similarity). To regulate these different processes at the proper moment and tissue, interplays with other transcription factors and modulators. Downregulates the expression of genes that maintain cells in an undifferentiated and proliferative state through E2F1 repression, which is critical for its ability to induce adipocyte and granulocyte terminal differentiation. Reciprocally E2F1 blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters and repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters. Proliferation arrest also depends on a functional binding to SWI/SNF complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14660596" target="\_blank">14660596</a>). In liver, regulates gluconeogenesis and lipogenesis through different mechanisms. To regulate gluconeogenesis, functionally cooperates with FOXO1 binding to IRE-controlled promoters and regulating the expression of target genes such as PCK1 or G6PC1. To modulate lipogenesis, interacts and transcriptionally synergizes with SREBF1 in promoter activation of specific lipogenic target genes such as ACAS2. In adipose tissue, seems to act as FOXO1 coactivator accessing to ADIPOQ promoter through FOXO1 binding sites (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**  
Nucleus.

### **C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)



### **C/EBP $\alpha$ (phospho Ser21) Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Transcription factor that coordinates proliferation arrest and the differentiation of myeloid progenitors, adipocytes, hepatocytes, and cells of the lung and the placenta. Binds directly to the consensus DNA sequence 5'-T[TG]NNGNAA[TG]-3' acting as an activator on distinct target genes (PubMed:11242107). During early embryogenesis, plays essential and redundant functions with CEBPB. Essential for the transition from common myeloid progenitors (CMP) to granulocyte/monocyte progenitors (GMP). Critical for the proper development of the liver and the lung (By similarity). Necessary for terminal adipocyte differentiation, is required for postnatal maintenance of systemic energy homeostasis and lipid storage (By similarity). To regulate these different processes at the proper moment and tissue, interplays with other transcription factors and modulators. Downregulates the expression of genes that maintain cells in an undifferentiated and proliferative state through E2F1 repression, which is critical for its ability to induce adipocyte and granulocyte terminal differentiation. Reciprocally E2F1 blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters and repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters. Proliferation arrest also depends on a functional binding to SWI/SNF complex (PubMed:14660596). In liver, regulates gluconeogenesis and lipogenesis through different mechanisms. To regulate gluconeogenesis, functionally cooperates with FOXO1 binding to IRE-controlled promoters and regulating the expression of target genes such as PCK1 or G6PC. To modulate lipogenesis, interacts and transcriptionally synergizes with SREBF1 in promoter activation of specific lipogenic target genes such as ACAS2. In

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

adipose tissue, seems to act as FOXO1 coactivator accessing to ADIPOQ promoter through FOXO1 binding sites (By similarity).