

## Rabbit Anti-AEBP1 antibody

## SL0322R

Product Name:	AEBP1
Chinese Name:	脂肪细胞增强Binding protein1
Alias:	AE binding protein 1; ACLP; Adipocyte enhancer binding protein 1; AEBP 1; AEBP1; Aortic carboxypeptidase like protein ACLP;Aortic carboxypeptidase like protein; FLJ33612; AEBP1_HUMAN; Adipocyte enhancer-binding protein 1; AE-binding protein 1; Aortic carboxypeptidase-like protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1ug/testIF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	128/80kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AEBP1:101-200/728
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes a member of carboxypeptidase A protein family. The encoded protein may function as a transcriptional repressor and play a role in adipogenesis and smooth muscle cell differentiation. Studies in mice suggest that this gene functions in wound healing and abdominal wall development. Overexpression of this gene is associated with

 glioblastoma. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013].
<b>Function:</b> May positively regulate MAP-kinase activity in adipocytes, leading to enhanced adipocyte proliferation and reduced adipocyte differentiation. May also positively regulate NF-kappa-B activity in macrophages by promoting the phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of I-kappa-B-alpha (NFKBIA), leading to enhanced macrophage inflammatory responsiveness. Can act as a transcriptional repressor.
Subunit: Interacts with GNG5, NFKBIA, MAPK1, MAPK3 and PTEN. May interact with calmodulin. Binds to DNA in vitro.
Subcellular Location: Isoform 1: Secreted. Isoform 2: Cytoplasm (Probable). Nucleus (Probable).
Tissue Specificity: Expressed in osteoblast and visceral fat.
Post-translational modifications: Phosphorylated by MAPK1 in vitro.
Similarity: Belongs to the peptidase M14 family. Contains 1 F5/8 type C domain.
SWISS: Q14113
Gene ID: 165
Database links:
Entrez Gene: 165Human
Omim: 602981Human
SwissProt: Q14113Human
<u>Unigene: 439463</u> Human
<b>Important Note:</b> This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



