



SREBP-1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES8814

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	SREBP-1 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Golden hamster
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SREBP-1. at AA range: 250-330
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of SREBP-1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	SREBP-1
Gene Name	SREBF1 BHLHD1 SREBP1
Cellular localization	[Sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1]: Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, COPII-coated vesicle membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . At high sterol concentrations, the SCAP-SREBP is retained in the endoplasmic reticulum. Low sterol concentrations promote recruitment into COPII-coated vesicles and transport of the SCAP-SREBP to the Golgi, where it is processed. .; [Processed sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1]: Nucleus .; [Isoform SREBP-1aDelta]: Nucleus .; [Isoform SREBP-1cDelta]: Nucleus .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal



Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	110kD
Human Gene ID	6720
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P36956
Alternative Names	Sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1 (SREBP-1) (Class D basic helix-loop-helix protein 1) (bHLHd1) (Sterol regulatory element-binding transcription factor 1) [Cleaved into: Processed sterol regulatory element-binding protein 1]
Background	<p>This gene encodes a transcription factor that binds to the sterol regulatory element-1 (SRE1), which is a decamer flanking the low density lipoprotein receptor gene and some genes involved in sterol biosynthesis. The protein is synthesized as a precursor that is attached to the nuclear membrane and endoplasmic reticulum. Following cleavage, the mature protein translocates to the nucleus and activates transcription by binding to the SRE1. Sterols inhibit the cleavage of the precursor, and the mature nuclear form is rapidly catabolized, thereby reducing transcription. The protein is a member of the basic helix-loop-helix-leucine zipper (bHLH-Zip) transcription factor family. This gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],</p>