

## CHOP Monoclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-22140

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

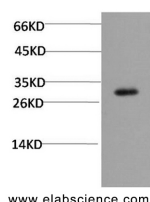
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Peptide of CHOP
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	Clone:4C3
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

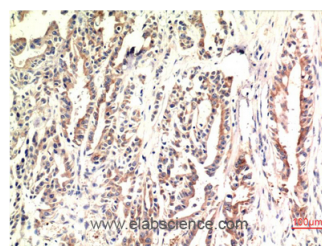
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:500-1:2000,**  
**IHC 1:100-1:200, IF**  
**1:100-1:300**

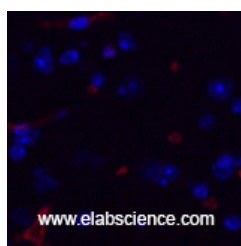
### Data



Western Blot analysis of Mouse liver using CHOP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.  
**Observed Mw:27kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human stomach carcinoma tissue using CHOP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse brain tissue using CHOP Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

### For Research Use Only

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

Multifunctional transcription factor in ER stress response. Plays an essential role in the response to a wide variety of cell stresses and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in response to ER stress. Plays a dual role both as an inhibitor of CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein (C/EBP) function and as an activator of other genes. Acts as a dominant-negative regulator of C/EBP-induced transcription: dimerizes with members of the C/EBP family, impairs their association with C/EBP binding sites in the promoter regions, and inhibits the expression of C/EBP regulated genes. Positively regulates the transcription of TRIB3, IL6, IL8, IL23, TNFRSF10B/DR5, PPP1R15A/GADD34, BBC3/PUMA, BCL2L1/BIM and ERO1L. Negatively regulates; expression of BCL2 and MYOD1, ATF4-dependent transcriptional activation of asparagine synthetase (ASNS), CEBPA-dependent transcriptional activation of hepcidin (HAMP) and CEBPB-mediated expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG). Inhibits the canonical Wnt signaling pathway by binding to TCF7L2/TCF4, impairing its DNA-binding properties and repressing its transcriptional activity. Plays a regulatory role in the inflammatory response through the induction of caspase-11 (CASP4/CASP11) which induces the activation of caspase-1 (CASP1) and both these caspases increase the activation of pro-IL1B to mature IL1B which is involved in the inflammatory response.

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