



[17704056](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17704056)). It can mediate both cell proliferation and TP53/p53- dependent apoptosis (PubMed:[8170954](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8170954)). Blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters (PubMed:[20176812](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20176812)). Directly activates transcription of PEG10 (PubMed:[17050006](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17050006)), PubMed:[18625225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18625225), PubMed:[28992046](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28992046)). Positively regulates transcription of RRP1B (PubMed:[20040599](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20040599)).

### Cellular Location

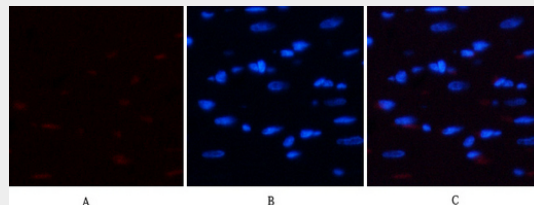
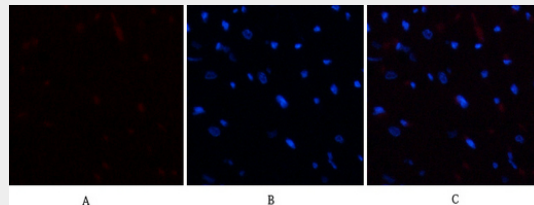
Nucleus

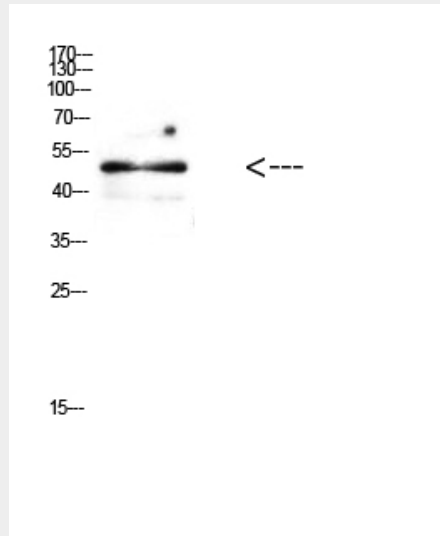
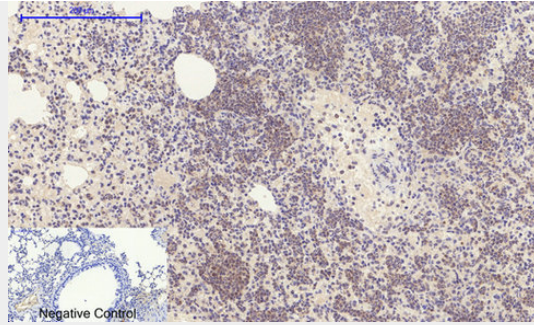
### E2F-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### E2F-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### **E2F-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Transcription activator that binds DNA cooperatively with DP proteins through the E2 recognition site, 5'-TTTC[CG]CGC- 3' found in the promoter region of a number of genes whose products are involved in cell cycle regulation or in DNA replication. The DRTF1/E2F complex functions in the control of cell-cycle progression from G1 to S phase. E2F1 binds preferentially RB1 in a cell-cycle dependent manner. It can mediate both cell proliferation and TP53/p53-dependent apoptosis. Blocks adipocyte differentiation by binding to specific promoters repressing CEBPA binding to its target gene promoters (PubMed:20176812). Positively regulates transcription of RRP1B (PubMed:20040599).