

ARG43395 anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Estrogen Receptor alpha
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ChIP, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Estrogen Receptor alpha
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Estrogen Receptor alpha.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ESTRR; NR3A1; ESR; Estradiol receptor; Era; Estrogen receptor; ESRA; ER-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 1; ER

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ChIP	1:20
	FACS	1:200
	ICC/IF	1:50
	IHC-P	1:50
	IP	1:20
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	K562	
Observed Size	~ 66 kDa	

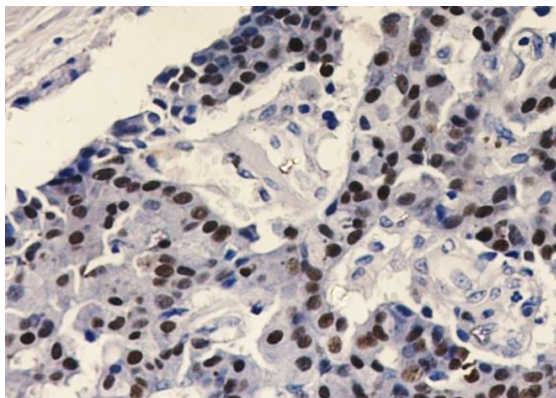
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide

Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Concentration	Batch dependent
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

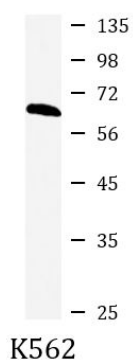
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ESR1
Gene Full Name	estrogen receptor 1
Function	<p>Nuclear hormone receptor. The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Ligand-dependent nuclear transactivation involves either direct homodimer binding to a palindromic estrogen response element (ERE) sequence or association with other DNA-binding transcription factors, such as AP-1/c-Jun, c-Fos, ATF-2, Sp1 and Sp3, to mediate ERE-independent signaling. Ligand binding induces a conformational change allowing subsequent or combinatorial association with multiprotein coactivator complexes through LXXLL motifs of their respective components. Mutual transrepression occurs between the estrogen receptor (ER) and NF-kappa-B in a cell-type specific manner. Decreases NF-kappa-B DNA-binding activity and inhibits NF-kappa-B-mediated transcription from the IL6 promoter and displace RELA/p65 and associated coregulators from the promoter. Recruited to the NF-kappa-B response element of the CCL2 and IL8 promoters and can displace CREBBP. Present with NF-kappa-B components RELA/p65 and NFKB1/p50 on ERE sequences. Can also act synergistically with NF-kappa-B to activate transcription involving respective recruitment adjacent response elements; the function involves CREBBP. Can activate the transcriptional activity of TFF1. Also mediates membrane-initiated estrogen signaling involving various kinase cascades. Isoform 3 is involved in activation of NOS3 and endothelial nitric oxide production. Isoforms lacking one or several functional domains are thought to modulate transcriptional activity by competitive ligand or DNA binding and/or heterodimerization with the full-length receptor. Essential for MTA1-mediated transcriptional regulation of BRCA1 and BCAS3. Isoform 3 can bind to ERE and inhibit isoform 1. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	66 kDa
PTM	<p>Phosphorylated by cyclin A/CDK2 and CK1. Phosphorylation probably enhances transcriptional activity. Self-association induces phosphorylation. Dephosphorylation at Ser-118 by PPP5C inhibits its transactivation activity. Phosphorylated by LMTK3 in vitro.</p> <p>Glycosylated; contains N-acetylglucosamine, probably O-linked.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated; regulated by LATS1 via DCAF1 it leads to ESR1 proteasomal degradation (PubMed:21602804, PubMed:28068668). Deubiquitinated by OTUB1 (PubMed:19383985).</p> <p>Dimethylated by PRMT1 at Arg-260. The methylation may favor cytoplasmic localization.</p> <p>Palmitoylated (isoform 3). Not biotinylated (isoform 3).</p> <p>Palmitoylated by ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21. Palmitoylation is required for plasma membrane targeting and for rapid intracellular signaling via ERK and AKT kinases and cAMP generation, but not for signaling mediated by the nuclear hormone receptor. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	<p>Isoform 1: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=A minor fraction is associated with the inner membrane. Isoform 3: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Associated with the inner membrane via palmitoylation (Probable). At least a subset exists as a transmembrane protein with a N-terminal extracellular domain. Nucleus. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. [UniProt]</p>



ARG43395 anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue stained with ARG43395 anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody at 1:50 dilution.



ARG43395 anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody WB image

Western blot: K562 cell lysate stained with ARG43395 anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody at 1:1000 dilution.