

**Product Name: Estrogen Receptor alpha (8U16) Rabbit
Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe10635**



Summary

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Production Name | Estrogen Receptor alpha (8U16) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |
| Description | Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Application | WB |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |

Performance

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Storage | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Buffer | Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |

Immunogen

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Gene Name | ESR1 |
| Alternative Names | ER alpha; ER; Era; ESR; ESR1; ESRA; Estradiol receptor; ESTRR; NR3A1; |
| Gene ID | 2099.0 |
| SwissProt ID | P03372.A synthetic peptide of human Estrogen Receptor alpha |

Application

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Dilution Ratio | WB: 1:1000 |
| Molecular Weight | 66kDa |

Background

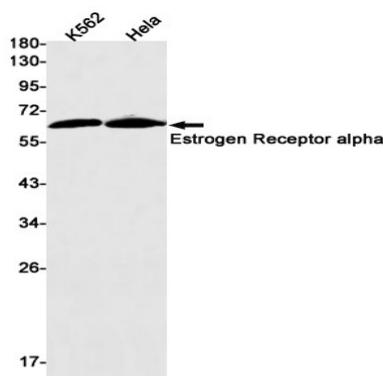
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Nuclear hormone receptor. The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Can activate the transcriptional activity of TFF1. 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. Essential for MTA1-mediated transcriptional regulation of BRCA1 and BCAS3 (PubMed:17922032).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot detection of Estrogen Receptor alpha in K562, HeLa cell lysates using Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody (1:1000 diluted).

Note

For research use only.

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