

## Summary

Production Name	RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA,IHC-P
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat

# Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Acetyl Antibody
lsotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

Gene Name	NRIP1
Alternative Names	NRIP1; Nuclear receptor-interacting protein 1; Nuclear factor RIP140; Receptor-
	interacting protein 140
Gene ID	8204.0
SwissProt ID	P48552. Synthesized acetyl-peptide derived from human RIP140 around the
	acetylation site of K158.

# Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, IHC-P 1:50-300, ELISA 2000-20000
Molecular Weight	



## Background

Nuclear receptor interacting protein 1 (NRIP1) is a nuclear protein that specifically interacts with the hormone-dependent activation domain AF2 of nuclear receptors. Also known as RIP140, this protein modulates transcriptional activity of the estrogen receptor. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], disease: Genetic variation in NRIP1 may act as predisposing factor for endometriosis.,domain:Contains 9 Leu-Xaa-Xaa-Leu (LXXLL) motifs, which have different affinities for nuclear receptors. The C-terminal LTKTNPILYYMLQK motif is required for ligand-dependent interaction with RAAR and RXRB homo- and heterodimers, for the corepressor activity, and for the formation of an HDAC3 complex with RARA/RXRB (By similarity). Contains at least four autonomous repression domains (RD1-4). RD1 functions via a histone deacetylase (HDAC)independent mechanism, whereas RD2, RD3 and RD4 can function by HDAC-dependent or independent mechanisms, depending on cell type. RD2 is dependent on CTBP binding, function: Modulates transcriptional activation by steroid receptors such as NR3C1, NR3C2 and ESR1. Also modulates transcriptional repression by nuclear hormone receptors.,PTM:Acetylation regulates its nuclear translocation and corepressive activity (By similarity). Acetylation abolishes interaction with CTBP1. Phosphorylation enhances interaction with YWHAH., subcellular location: Localized to discrete foci and redistributes to larger nuclear domains upon binding to ligand-bound NR3C1, subunit: Interacts with the ligand binding domain (LBD) of NR2C1 in the absence of ligand. Interacts with RARA and RXRB homodimers and RARA/RXRB heterodimers in the presence of ligand. Interacts with HDAC1 and HDAC3 via its N-terminal domain (By similarity). Interacts with CTBP1, CTBP2, ESR1, HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC5, HDAC6, NR3C1, NR3C2, YWHAH, JUN and FOS. Found in a complex with both NR3C1 and YWHAH.,

#### **Research Area**

#### Image Data



Western blot analysis of 293T using Acetyl-RIP140 (K158) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



#### Note

For research use only.