

Summary

Production Name	N-CoR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	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	NCOR1
Alternative Names	NCOR1; KIAA1047; Nuclear receptor corepressor 1; N-CoR; N-CoR1
Gene ID	9611.0
SwissProt ID	O75376.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NCoR1. AA range:51-100

Application

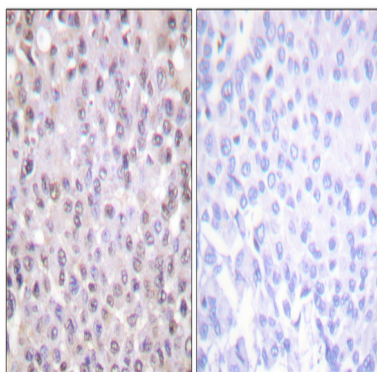
Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:20000.Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	270kDa

Background

This gene encodes a protein that mediates ligand-independent transcription repression of thyroid-hormone and retinoic-acid receptors by promoting chromatin condensation and preventing access of the transcription machinery. It is part of a complex which also includes histone deacetylases and transcriptional regulators similar to the yeast protein Sin3p. This gene is located between the Charcot-Marie-Tooth and Smith-Magenis syndrome critical regions on chromosome 17. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 17 and 20. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],domain:The C-terminal region contains two separate nuclear receptor-interacting domains (ID1 and ID2), each of which contains a conserved sequence referred to as the CORNR box. This motif is necessary and sufficient for binding to unligated nuclear hormone receptors, while sequences flanking the CORNR box determine the precise nuclear hormone receptor specificity.,domain:The N-terminal region contains three independent domains that are capable of mediating transcriptional repression (RD1, RD2 and RD3),,function:Mediates transcriptional repression by certain nuclear receptors. Part of a complex which promotes histone deacetylation and the formation of repressive chromatin structures which may impede the access of basal transcription factors.,PTM:Ubiquitinated; mediated by SIAH2 and leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the N-CoR nuclear receptor corepressors family.,similarity:Contains 2 SANT domains.,subunit:Interacts with SIAH2, HDAC7, SAP30, SIN3A and SIN3B (By similarity). Forms a large corepressor complex that contains SIN3A/B and histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC2. This complex associates with the thyroid (TR) and the retinoid acid receptors (RAR) in the absence of ligand. Interacts with DACH1. Component of the N-Cor repressor complex, at least composed of NCOR1, NCOR2, HDAC3, TBL1X, TBL1XR1, CORO2A and GPS2. Interacts with TRIM28 and MJD2A/JHDM3A. Interacts with ZBTB33/KAISO, and this interaction serves to recruit the N-CoR complex to promoter regions containing methylated CpG dinucleotides. Interacts with the catalytic domain of HDAC9. Interacts with CBFA2T3 and HEXIM1. Interacts with C1D.,

Research Area

Image Data

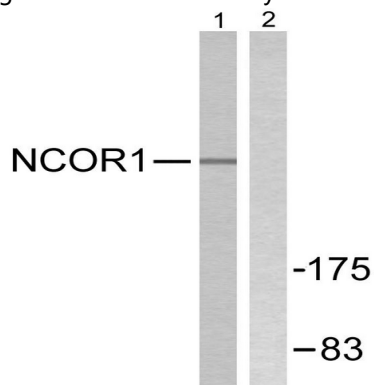


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using NCoR1 Antibody. The picture

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Catalog #: APRab14457



on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB-435 cells, using NCoR1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Note

For research use only.