



Rabbit Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody

SL0122R

Product Name Estrogen Receptor alpha

Chinese Name 雌激素受体 α 抗体

Alias Estradiol receptor; Estrogen receptor alpha; Estradiol Receptor-alpha; Estrogen Receptor 1; Atherosclerosis, susceptibility to, included; DKFZp686N23123; ER Alpha; ER; ER-alpha; ERalpha; ER[a]; Era; ESR; ESR1; ESR1_HUMAN; ESR2; ESRA; Estr; Estrogen receptor 1 (alpha); Estrogen resistance, included; HDL cholesterol, augmented response of, to hormone replacement, included; Myocardial infarction, susceptibility to, included; NR3A1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 1; OTTHUMP00000017718; OTTHUMP00000017719; RNESTROR.

Research Area Tumour immunology Growth factors and hormones

Immunogen Species Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

React Species Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse,Dog,Cow,Rabbit)

WB=1:500-2000,ICC/IF=1:50-200

Applications not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 67kDa

Cellular localization The nucleus

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from the middle of human Estrogen Receptor alpha: 331-360/595

Lsotype IgG

Purification affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed

[PubMed](#)

Estrogen and progesterone receptor are members of a family of transcription factors that are regulated by the binding of their cognate ligands. The interaction of hormone-bound estrogen receptors with estrogen responsive elements(EREs) alters transcription of ERE-containing genes. The carboxy terminal region of the estrogen receptor contains the ligand binding domain, the amino terminus serves as the transactivation domain, and the DNA binding domain is centrally located. Two forms of estrogen receptor have been identified, ER Alpha and ER Beta. ER Alpha and ER Beta have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (hPR-A and hPR-B), which arise from alternative splicing. In most cells, hPR-B functions as a transcriptional activator of progesterone-responsive gene, whereas hPR-A function as a transcriptional inhibitor of all steroid hormone receptors.

Function:

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.

**Product
Detail**

Subunit:

Interacts with SLC30A9 (By similarity). Binds DNA as a homodimer. Can form a heterodimer with ESR2. Interacts with NCOA3, NCOA5 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Interacts with NCOA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with PHB2, PELP1 and UBE1C. Interacts with AKAP13. Interacts with CUEDC2. Interacts with KDM5A. Interacts with SMARD1. Interacts with HEXIM1 and MAP1S. Interacts with PBXIP1. Interaction with MUC1 is stimulated by 7 beta-estradiol (E2) and enhances ERS1-mediated transcription. Interacts with DNTTIP2, FAM120B and UIMC1. Interacts with isoform 4 of TXNRD1. Interacts with MLL2. Interacts with ATAD2 and this interaction is enhanced by estradiol.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by cyclin A/CDK2. Phosphorylation probably enhances transcriptional activity.

Glycosylated; contains N-acetylglucosamine, probably O-linked.

Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.

Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:
P03372

Gene ID:
2099

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 407238](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 403640](#) Dog

[Entrez Gene: 2099](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 13982](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24890](#) Rat

[Omim: 133430](#) Human

[SwissProt: P49884](#) Cow

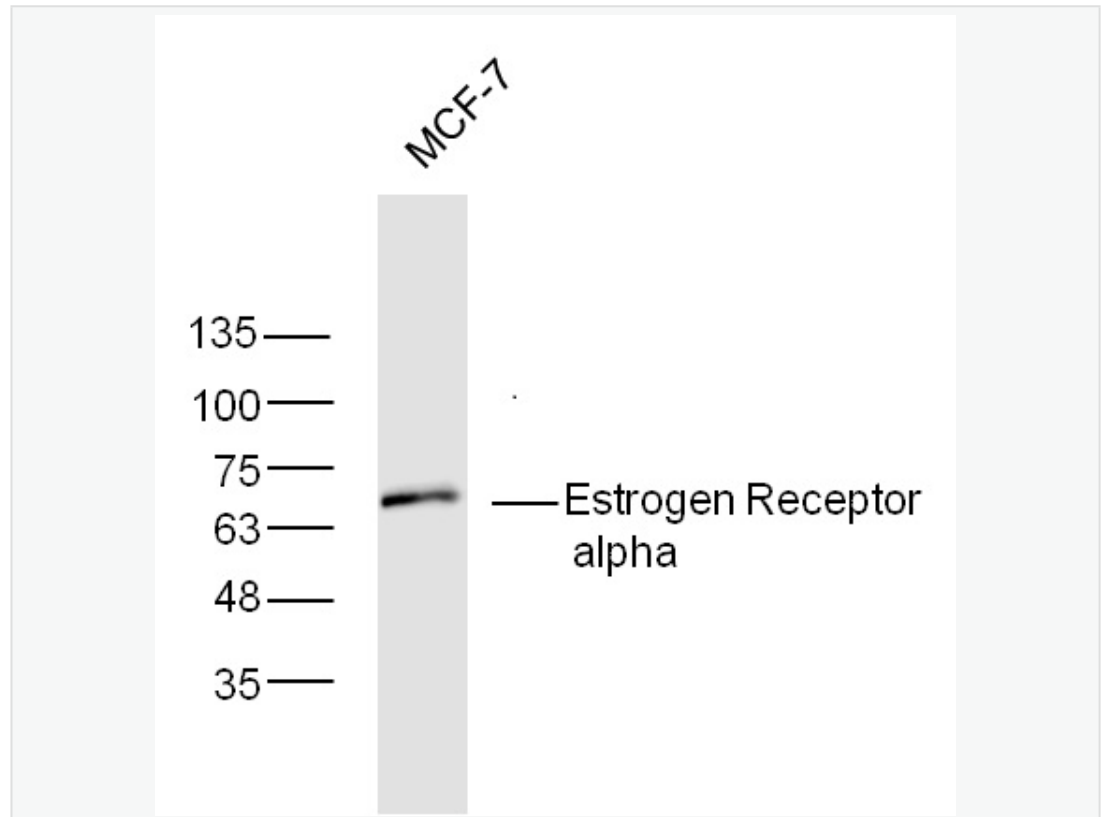
[SwissProt: P03372](#) Human

类固醇受体 (Steroid Receptors)

雌激素受体 ER- α (Estrogen Receptor- α , ER α) 是一类位于细胞表面或细胞内的特异性蛋白质。

某些特异的雌激素、雌激素类似物、衍生物、拮抗剂或阻断剂与它结合后可引发或阻断受体蛋白质的转化作用。并将雌激素-受体复合物从细胞质再定位进入 The nucleus 以启动蛋白质的生物合成。

**Product
Picture**



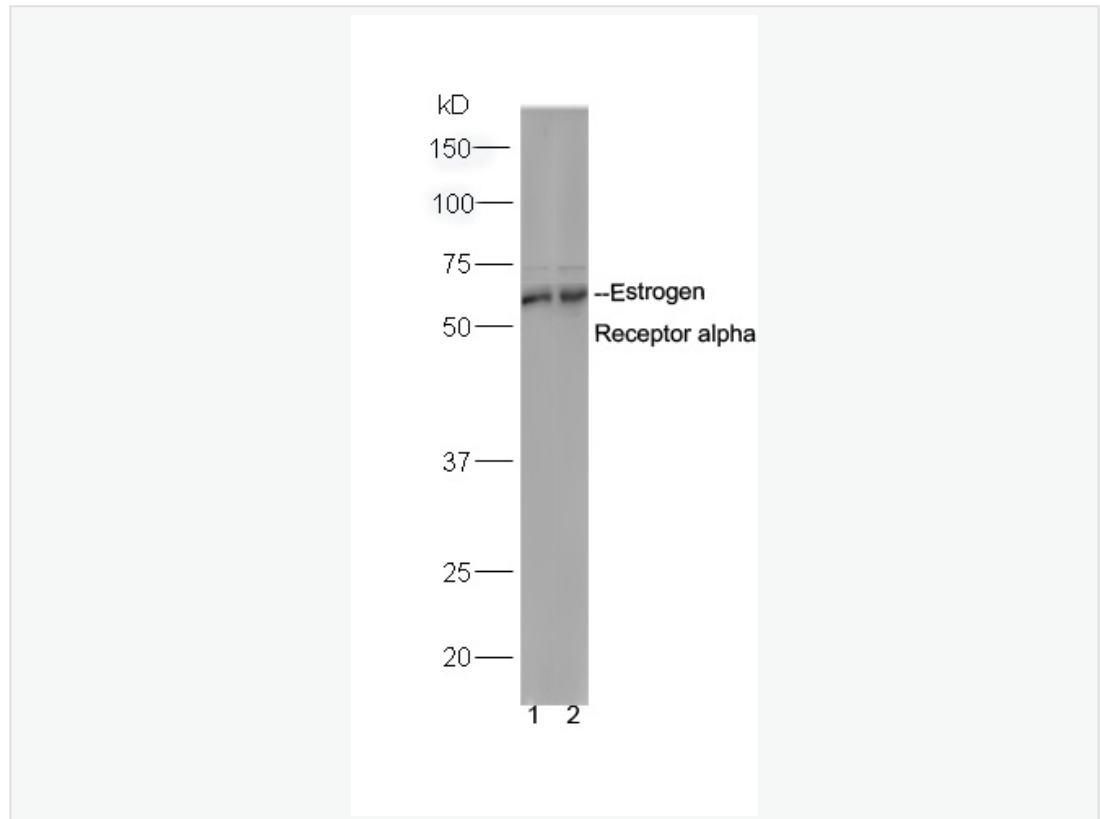
Sample:MCF-7 Cell Lysate at 30ug;

Primary: Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha (SL0122R) at 1:300;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(SL0295G-HRP) at 1: 5000;

Predicted band size: 67 kD

Observed band size: 67 kD



Sample:

MCF-7 Cell Lysate at 30ug;

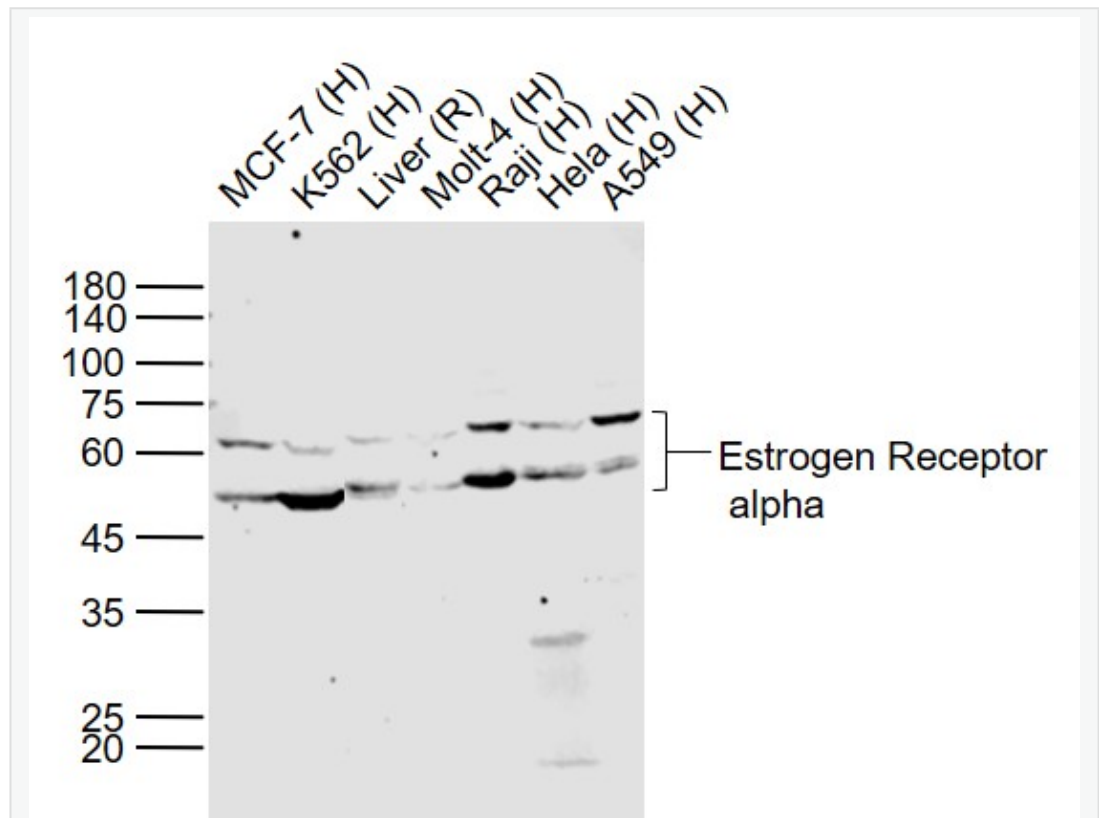
DU145 Cell Lysate at 30 ug;

Primary: Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha (SL0122R) at 1:300;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(SL0295G-HRP) at 1: 5000;

Predicted band size: 67 kD

Observed band size: 67 kD



Sample:

Lane 1: MCF-7 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Lane 2: K562 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Lane 3: Liver (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug

Lane 4: Molt-4 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Lane 5: Raji (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Lane 6: HeLa (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

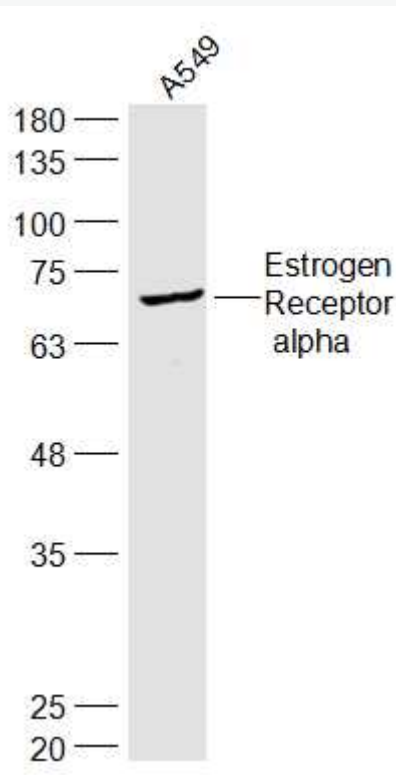
Lane 7: A549 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- Estrogen Receptor alpha (SL0122R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 66/46 kD

Observed band size: 62/50 kD



Sample:

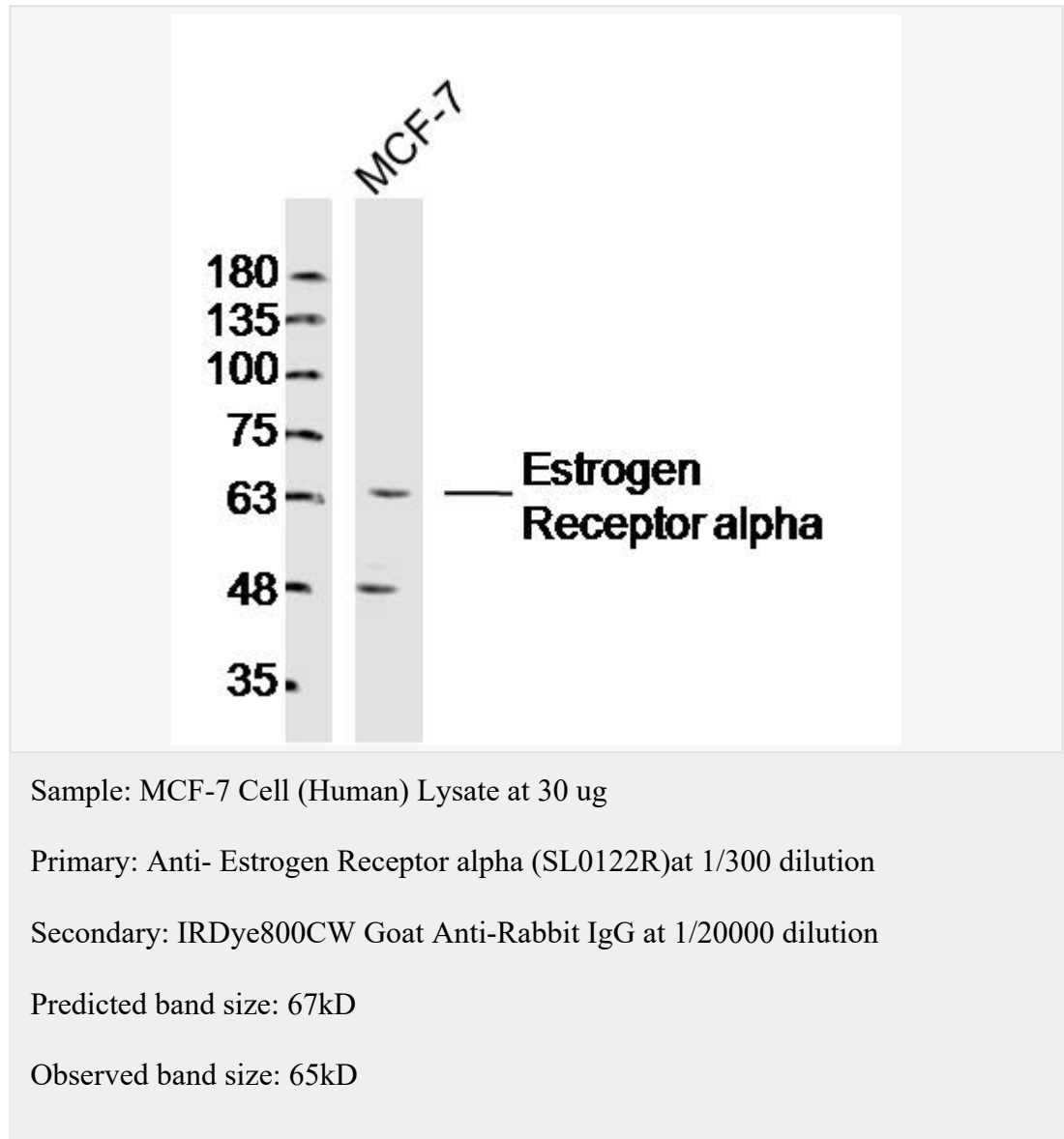
A549(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

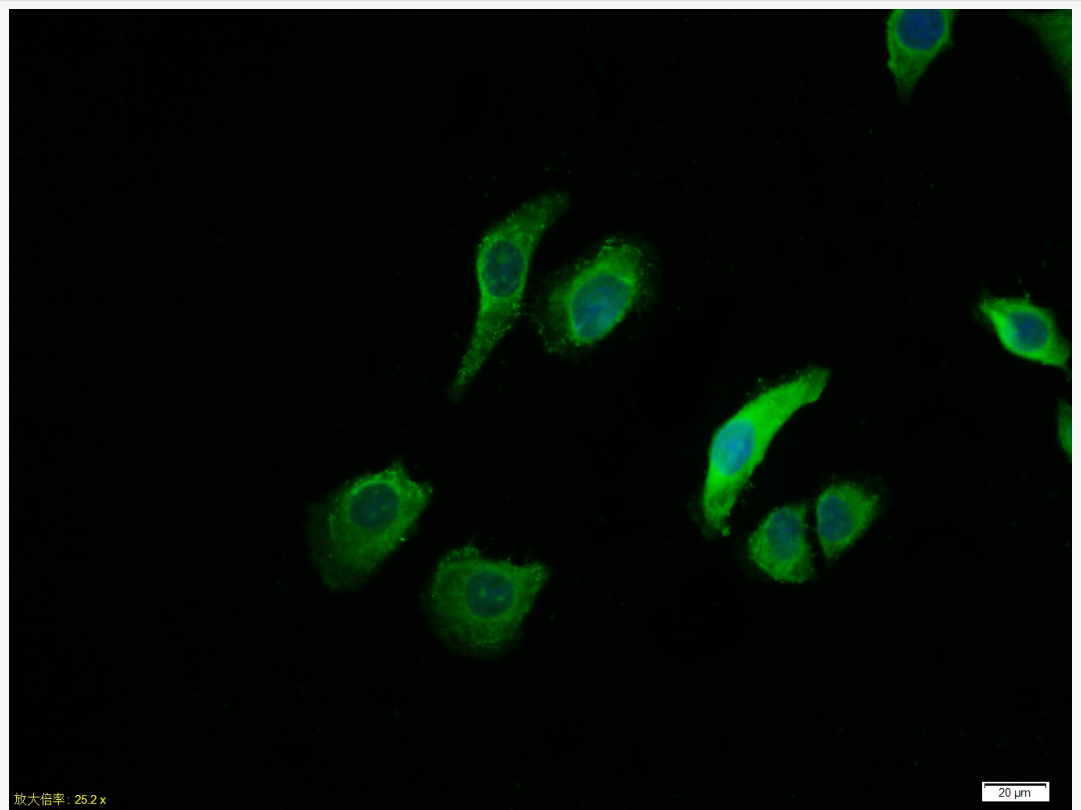
Primary: Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha (SL0122R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

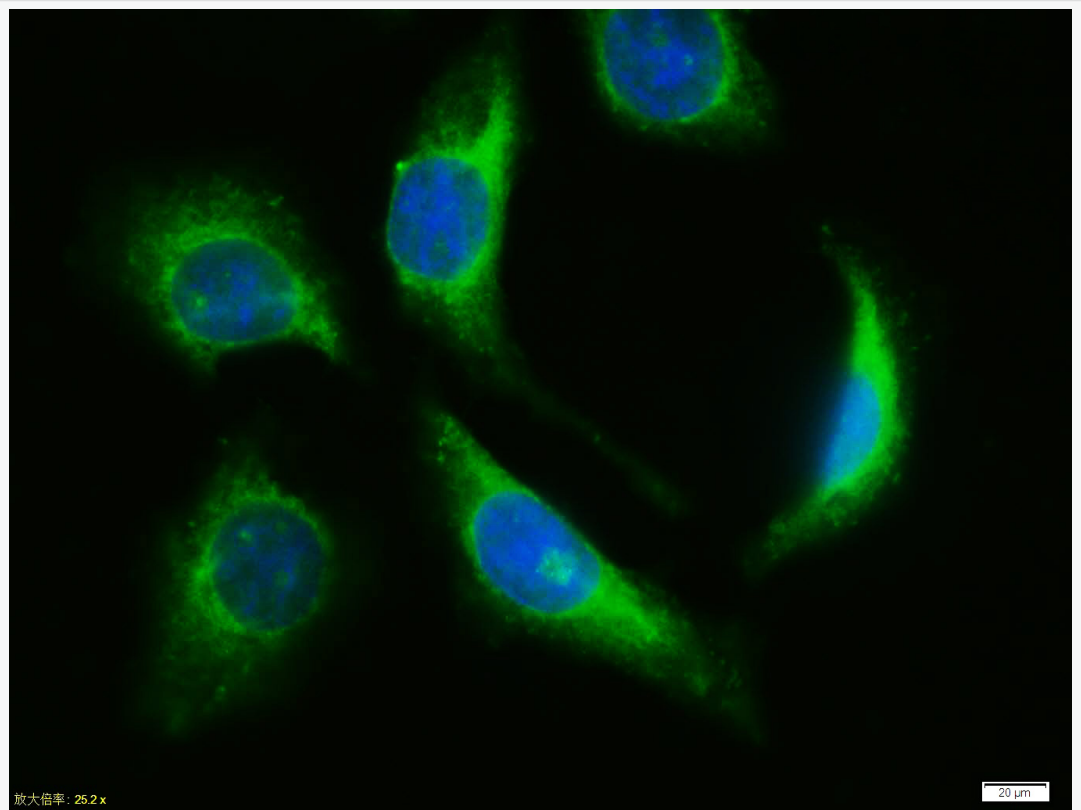
Predicted band size: 67 kD

Observed band size: 67 kD

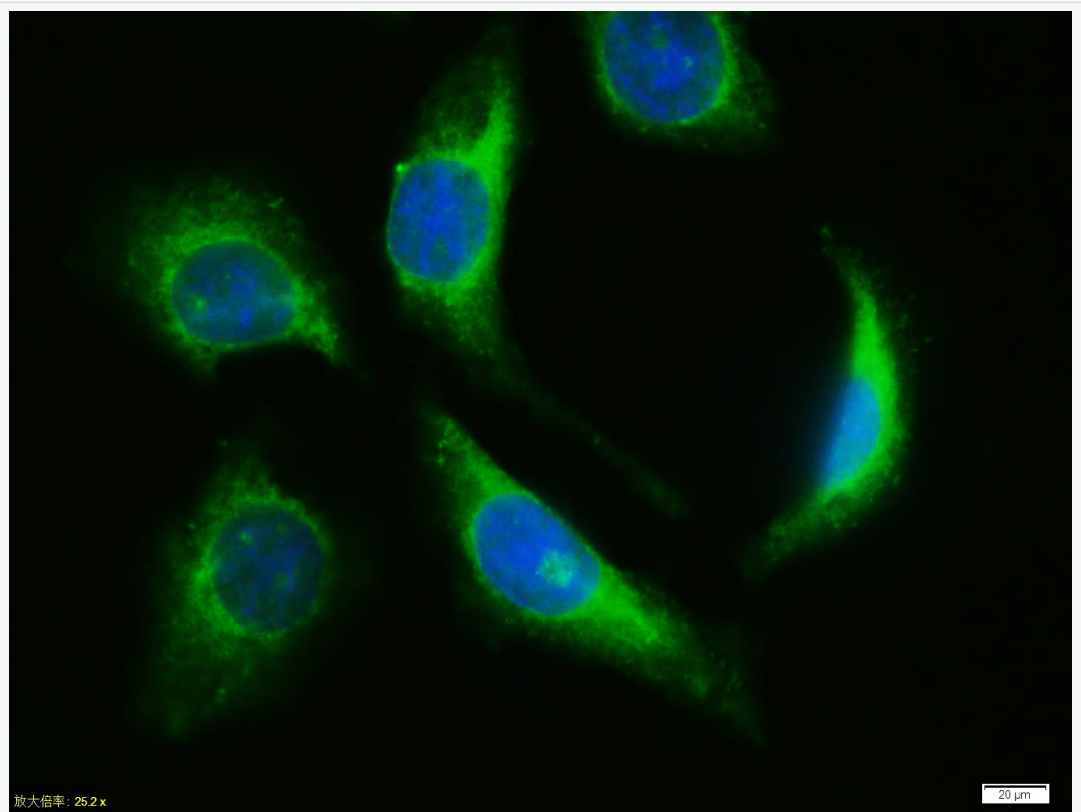




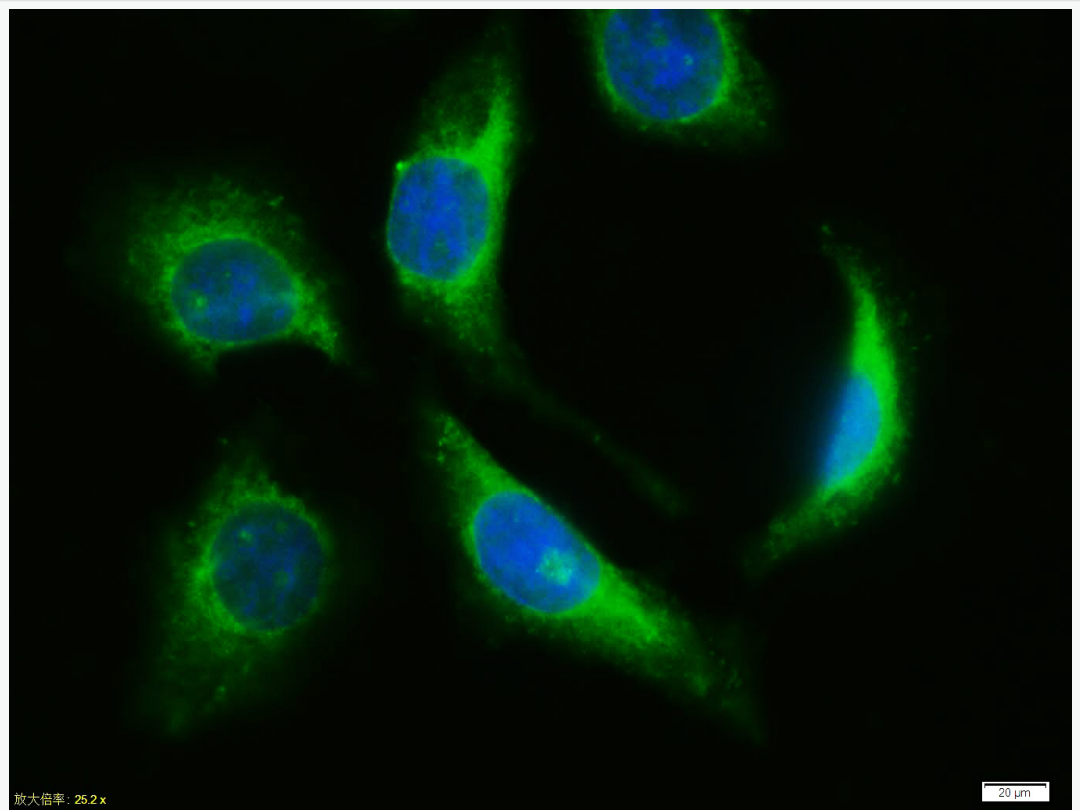
Tissue/cell:MCF7 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (Estrogen Receptor alpha) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0122R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a FITC conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



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