

Rabbit Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha + beta antibody

SL0174R

Product Name Estrogen Receptor alpha + beta

Chinese Name 雌激素受体 α/β 抗体

Alias

Estrogen Receptor alpha/beta; Atherosclerosis, susceptibility to, included; DKFZp686N23123; ER; ER Beta; ER-alpha; ER-beta; ER[a]; ER[b]; Era; ERalpha; Erb; Erb2; ERbeta; ESR; ESR BE ESR1_HUMAN; ESR2; ESRA; ESRB; Estr; Estra; Estradiol Receptor alpha; Estradiol receptor; Receptor beta; ESTRB; Estrogen receptor 1 (alpha); Estrogen Receptor 1; Estrogen receptor 2 (H Estrogen Receptor 2; Estrogen receptor 2 ER beta; Estrogen receptor alpha; Estrogen receptor; E receptor beta 4; Estrogen resistance, included; HDL cholesterol, augmented response of, to horm replacement, included; Myocardial infarction, susceptibility to, included; NR3A1; NR3A2; Nucle subfamily 3 group A member 1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 2; OTTHUMP00 OTTHUMP00000017719; RNESTROR. Estrogen Receptor α/β ; Estrogen Receptor $\alpha + \beta$; Estro Receptor β ;

Research Area

Tumour Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction Endocrinopathy TumourCell biology Epigenetics

Immunogen Species

Rabbit

Clonality

Polyclonal

React Species

Human, Rat, (predicted: Mouse, Pig,)

Applications

WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cy (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight

66kDa

Cellular localization

The nucleus cytoplasmic The cell membrane

Form

Liquid

Concentration

1mg/ml

immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Estradiol Receptor alpha + beta: 201-30

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

The estrogen receptor (ER) is a 66 kDa protein that mediates the actions of estrogens in estrogen target tissues. It is a member of a large superfamily of nuclear hormone receptors that function as ligand-dependent transcription factors. The ER gene consists of more than 140 kb of genomic DNA divided into 8 exons. These translate into a protein with six functionally discrete domains, labeled A through F. A second isoform, the estrogen receptor, ER beta has recently been described. The ER is an important regulator of cell growth and differentiation in the mammary gland. Presence of ER in breast tumors indicates an increased likelihood of response to anti estrogen (e.g. tamoxifen) therapy.

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. 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 multiple corepressor/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 displaces 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 is independent of CREBBP. Can activate the transcriptional activity of TFF1. Also mediates membrane-initiated 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. Isoform 3 can bind to ERE and inhibit isoform 1.

Product Detail**Subunit:**

Binds DNA as a homodimer. Can form a heterodimer with ESR2. Isoform 3 can probably homodimerize or heterodimerize with isoform 1 and ESR2. Interacts with FOXC2, MAP1S, SLC30A9, UBE1C and NCOA5 as a coactivator (By similarity). Interacts with EP300; the interaction is estrogen-dependent and enhanced by estradiol. Interacts with CITED1. Interacts with CITED1; the interaction is estrogen-dependent. Interacts with NCOA5 as a coactivator. Interacts with NCOA7; the interaction is a ligand-inducible. Interacts with PHB2, PHB1, UBE1C. Interacts with AKAP13. Interacts with CUEDC2. Interacts with KDM5A. Interacts with KDM5A. Interacts with HEXIM1. Interacts with PBXIP1. Interaction with MUC1 is stimulated by 7 beta-estradiol.

(E2) and enhances ERS1-mediated transcription. Interacts with DNNTIP2, FAM120B and UIMC with isoform 4 of TXNRD1. Interacts with MLL2. Interacts with ATAD2 and this interaction is e estradiol. Interacts with KIF18A and LDB1. Interacts with RLIM (via C-terminus). Interacts with MACROD1. Interacts with SH2D4A and PLCG. Interaction with SH2D4A blocks binding to PL inhibits estrogen-induced cell proliferation. Interacts with DYNLL1. Interacts with CCDC62 in th of estradiol/E2; this interaction seems to enhance the transcription of target genes. Interacts with I interaction prevents homodimerization of ESR1 and suppresses its transcriptional activity and ce Interacts with DYX1C1. Interacts with PRMT2. Interacts with PI3KR1 or PI3KR2, SRC and PT Interacts with RBFOX2. Interacts with STK3/MST2 only in the presence of SAV1 and vice-vers CSNK1D. Interacts with NCOA2; NCOA2 can interact with ESE1 AF-1 and AF-2 domains sim and mediate their transcriptional synergy. Interacts with DDX5. Interacts with NCOA1; the inter seems to require a self-association of N-terminal and C-terminal regions. Interacts with ZNF366 NFKB1, RELA, SP1 and SP3. Interacts with NRIP1 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Isoform 1: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side minor fraction is associated with the inner membrane.

Isoform 3: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side 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 e domain.

Nucleus. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21 in t apparatus where most probably palmitoylation occurs. Associated with the plasma membrane w palmitoylated.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed. Isoform 3 is not expressed in the pituitary gland.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by cyclin A/CDK2 and CK1. Phosphorylation probably enhances transcriptional Self-association induces phosphorylation.

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

Ubiquitinated. Deubiquitinated by OTUB1.

Dimethylated by PRMT1 at Arg-260. The methylation may favor cytoplasmic localization.

Palmitoylated (isoform 3). Not biotinylated (isoform 3).

Palmitoylated by ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21. Palmitoylation is required for plasma membrane tar for rapid intracellular signaling via ERK and AKT kinases and cAMP generation, but not for sig mediated by the nuclear hormone receptor.

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: 2099](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 13982](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24890](#) Rat

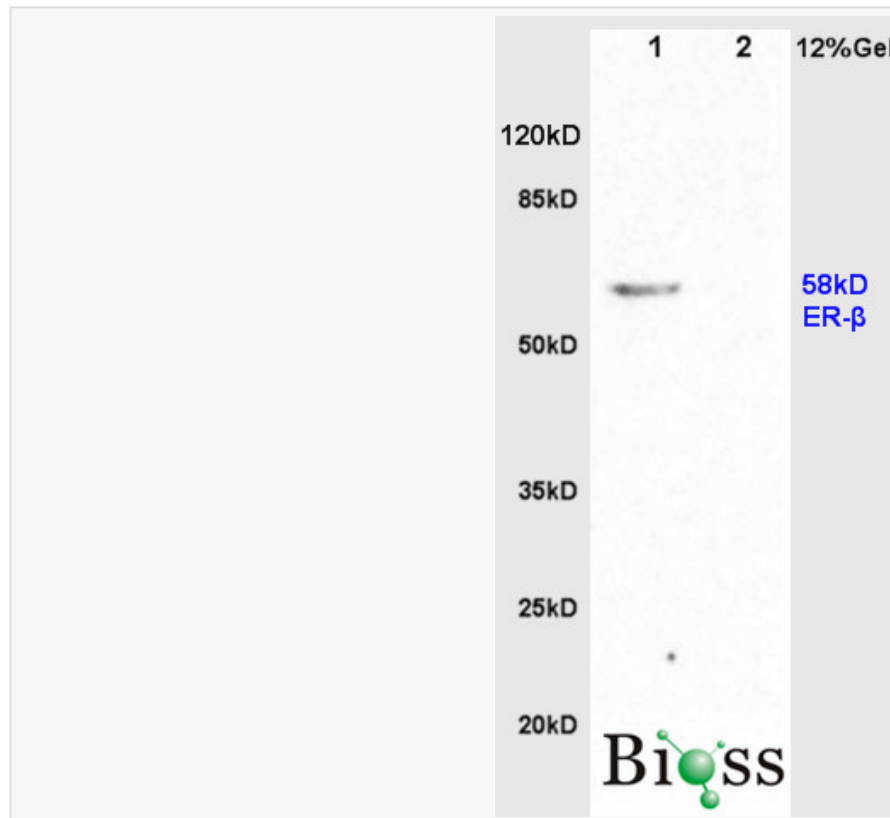
[Omid: 133430](#) Human

[SwissProt: P49884](#) Cow

[SwissProt: P03372](#) Human

类固醇受体 (Steroid Receptors)

**Product
Picture**



Protein:

Brain(Rat) lysate at 30ug;

Colon(Rat) lysates, 30ug;

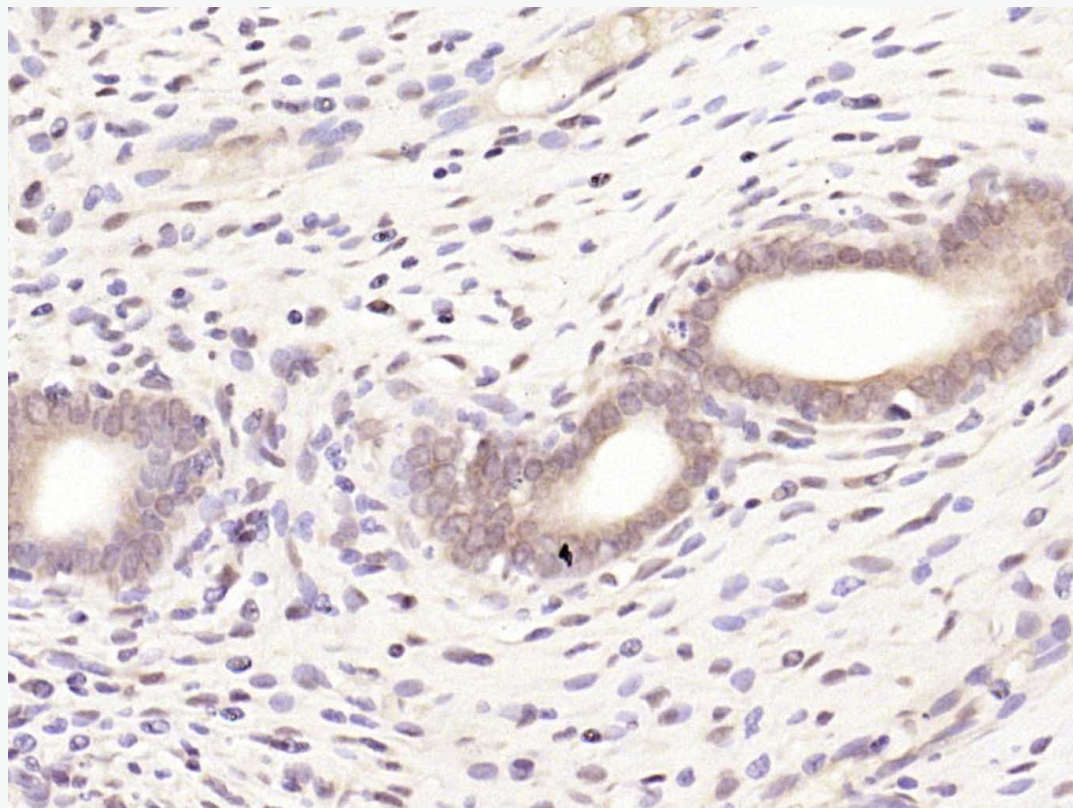
Primary: Anti-ER-alpha/beta (SL0174R) at 1:200

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG(bse-0295G) at 1: 3000

Predicted band size : 58kD,66kD

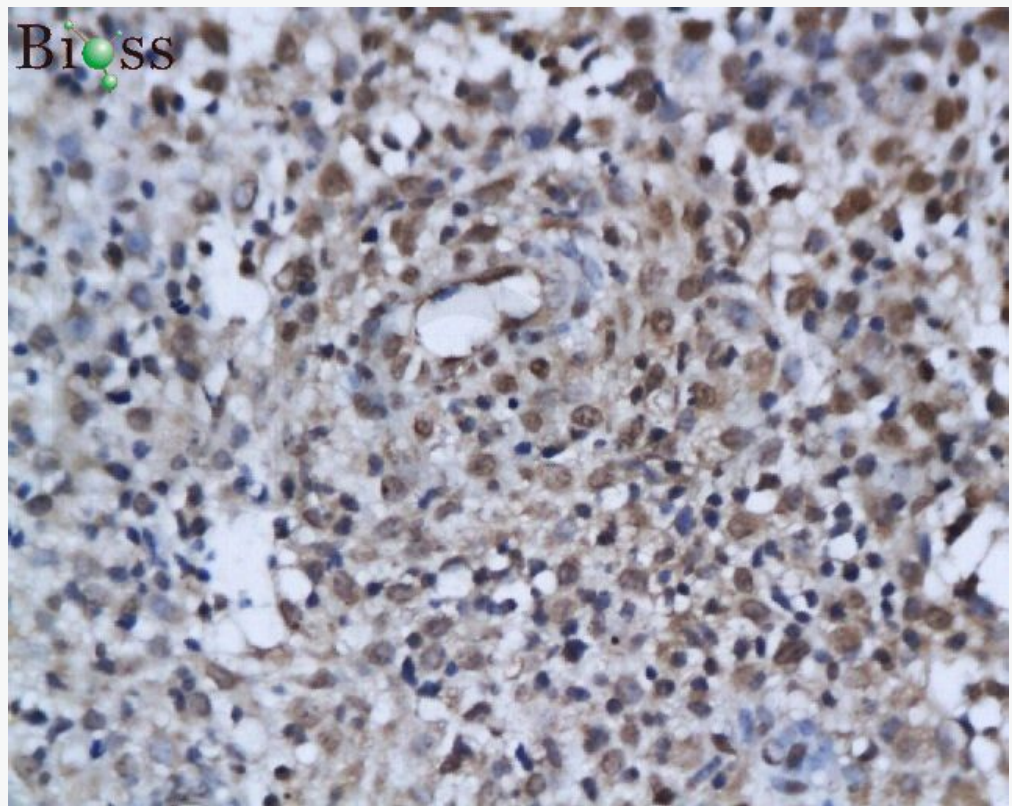
Observed band size : 58kD

ER-alpha: 66kD; ER-beta: 58kD;

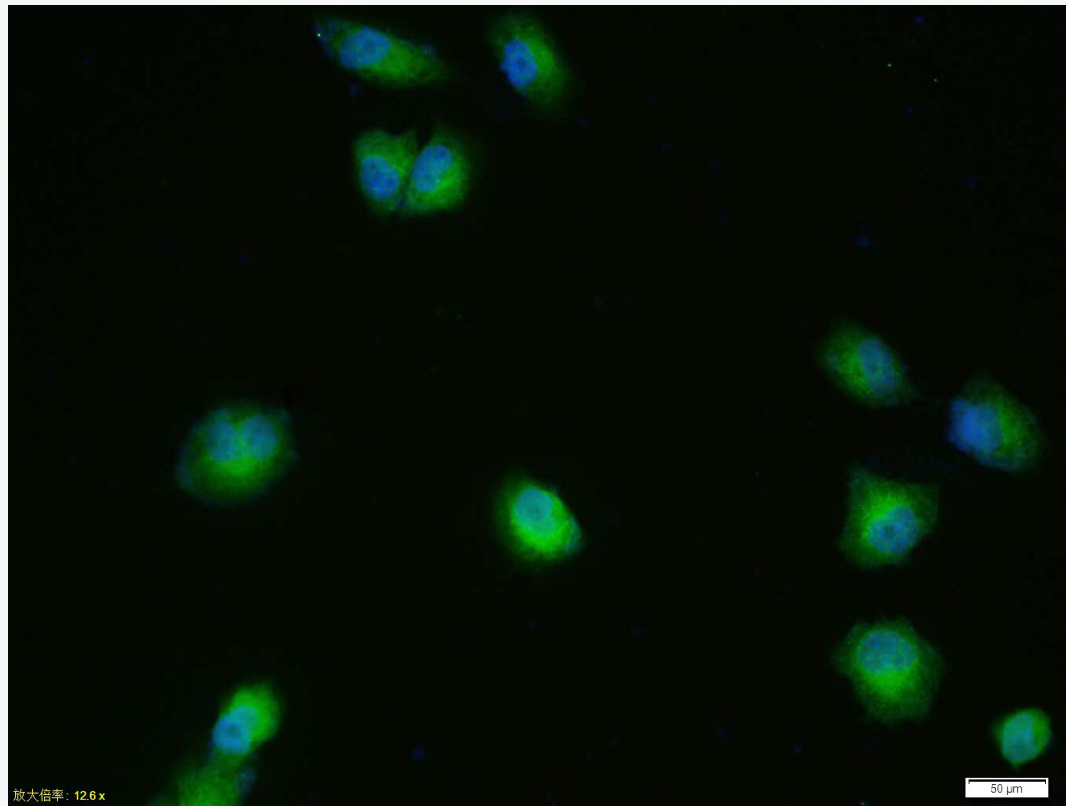


Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat uterus); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium

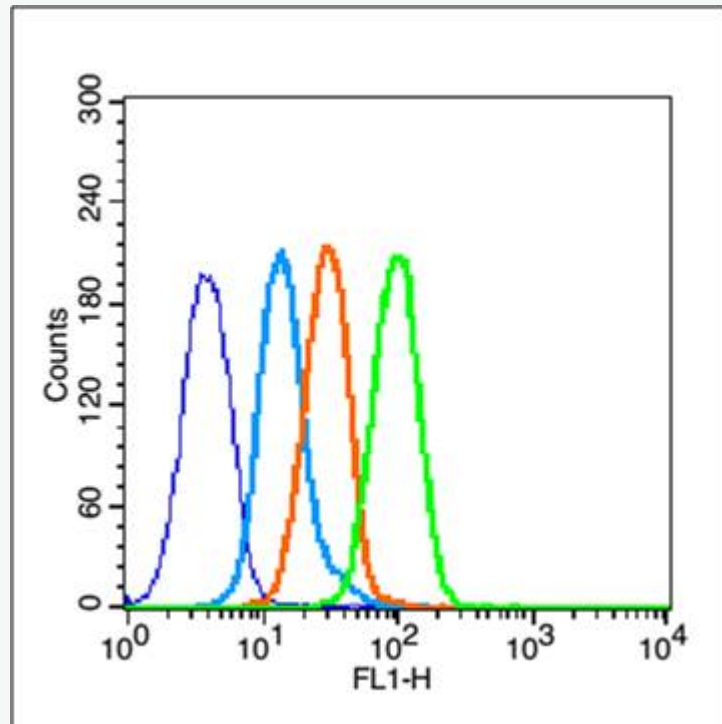
buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Estrogen receptor alpha + beta) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0174R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Tissue/cell: human endometrium tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 30min; Incubation: Anti-ER-alpha/beta Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0174R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: HUVEC cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (1) Receptor alpha + beta) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0174R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (SL0295G-FITC) at 37°C for 90 min; DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



Blank control (blue line): MCF7 (blue).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha + beta antibody (SL0174)

Dilution: 5 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 80% ethanol (Overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 90% ice methanol for 30 min on ice. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 15 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody



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40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.