

# phospho-Eralpha(Tyr-537) Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO2188a

#### **Product Information**

**Application** FC, E **Primary Accession** P03372 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal **Clone Names** 3C6C6 Isotype IgG1 **Calculated MW** 66216

**Description** This gene encodes an estrogen receptor, a ligand-activated transcription

factor composed of several domains important for hormone binding, DNA binding, and activation of transcription. The protein localizes to the nucleus where it may form a homodimer or a heterodimer with estrogen receptor 2. Estrogen and its receptors are essential for sexual development and reproductive function, but also play a role in other tissues such as bone. Estrogen receptors are also involved in pathological processes including breast cancer, endometrial cancer, and osteoporosis. Alternative promoter

usage and alternative splicing result in dozens of transcript variants, but the full-length nature of many of these variants has not been determined.

Immunogen Synthesized peptide of human Eralpha(AA: 530-542 (Tyr-537)) expressed in E.

Coli.

**Formulation** Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

### **Additional Information**

Gene ID 2099

**Other Names** Estrogen receptor, ER, ER-alpha, Estradiol receptor, Nuclear receptor

subfamily 3 group A member 1, ESR1, ESR, NR3A1

**Dilution** FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000

**Storage** Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** phospho-Eralpha(Tyr-537) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name ESR1

Synonyms

**Function** 

ESR, NR3A1

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). Maintains neuronal survival in response to ischemic reperfusion injury when in the presence of circulating estradiol (17-beta-estradiol/E2) (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** 

[Isoform 1]: Nucleus {ECO:0000255 | PROSITE- ProRule:PRU00407, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:12682286, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:20074560}. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Note=A minor fraction is associated with the inner membrane Nucleus. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21 in the Golgi apparatus where most probably palmitoylation occurs. Associated with the plasma membrane when palmitoylated

**Tissue Location** 

Widely expressed (PubMed:10970861). Not expressed in the pituitary gland (PubMed:10970861)

#### References

1.Tumour Biol. 2014 Jun;35(6):5921-30. 2.BMC Cancer. 2014 Feb 4;14:59.

## **Images**

