

# Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP22453a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P03372</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit Ig
<b>Clone Names</b>	R03099
<b>Calculated MW</b>	66216

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	2099
<b>Other Names</b>	Estrogen receptor, ER, ER-alpha, Estradiol receptor, Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 1, ESR1, ESR, NR3A1
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ESR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ESR, NR3A1
<b>Function</b>	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)

## Background

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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).

## References

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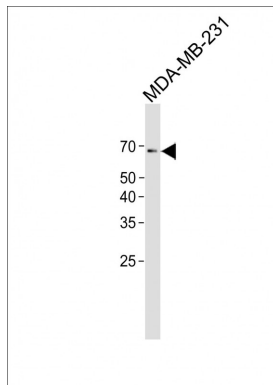
Green S.,et al.Nature 320:134-139(1986).  
 Greene G.L.,et al.Science 231:1150-1154(1986).  
 Pink J.J.,et al.Nucleic Acids Res. 24:962-969(1996).

Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).

Wang Z.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 336:1023-1027(2005).

## Images

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All lanes: Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody at 1:1000 dilution + MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate  
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 66 KDa  
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.