

**Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22453a**

## Specification

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### Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - Product Information

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

### Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - 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

#### Target/Specificity

This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

#### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### Storage

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.

#### Precautions

Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - Protein Information

**Name** ESR1

**Synonyms** ESR, NR3A1

**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 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)

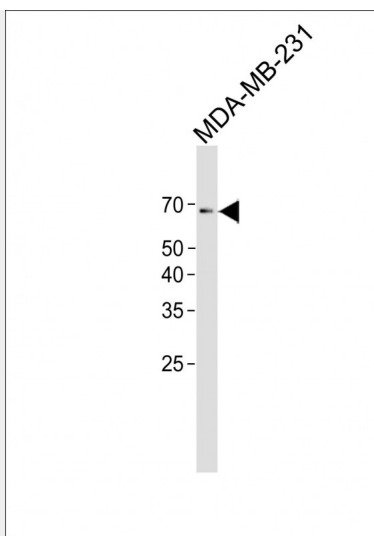
### **Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - Images**





All lanes: Anti-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% NFDN/TBST.

### **Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - Background**

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).

### **Anti-Estrogen Receptor alpha antibody - References**

- 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).