Estrogen Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr537) Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C03586F

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Description

Product Name	Estrogen Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr537) Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	Flow-Cyt IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human ER alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr537
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	Estrogen Receptor alpha Tyr537
Other Names	ER alpha Tyr537; ER alpha Y537; ER alpha Y537; ER alpha Tyr537; p-ER alpha Tyr537; p-ER alpha Y537; Estrogen Receptor alpha Y537; Estrogen Receptor alpha Tyr537; Estradiol receptor; Estrogen receptor alpha; Estradiol Receptor-alpha; Estrogen Receptor 1; Atherosclerosis, susceptibility to, included;
Accession No.	NCBI Gene ID2099
Uniprot	P03372
GeneID	2099;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

Flow-Cyt=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200

Background

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 estrgen 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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only