



Rabbit Anti-Estrogen receptor beta antibody

SL0255R

Product Name:	Estrogen receptor beta
Chinese Name:	雌激素受体β抗体
Alias:	Estrogen receptor-beta; Estrogen receptor beta; ER BETA; ER-BETA; ER-beta; Erb; ESR 2; ESR 2; ESR B; ESR-B; ESR BETA; ESR-BETA; ESR2; ESR2; ESR2_HUMAN; ESRB; ESTRB; estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant a; estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant b; estrogen receptor 2 (ER beta); Estrogen Receptor 2; Estrogen Receptor-2; estrogen receptor beta 4; NR3A2; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 2.
文献引用 PubMed :	Specific References(1) SL0255R has been referenced in 1 publications. [IF=1.85] Zhou, Dawei, et al. "Estrogen receptor alpha is essential for the proliferation of prostatic smooth muscle cells stimulated by 17β-estradiol and insulin-like growth factor 1." Cell biochemistry and function 29.2 (2011): 120-125. WB;Mouse. PubMed:21287577
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ER-Beta:50-100/530
Isotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A

Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the family of estrogen receptors and superfamily of nuclear receptor transcription factors. The gene product contains an N-terminal DNA binding domain and C-terminal ligand binding domain and is localized to the nucleus, cytoplasm, and mitochondria. Upon binding to 17beta-estradiol or related ligands, the encoded protein forms homo- or hetero-dimers that interact with specific DNA sequences to activate transcription. Some isoforms dominantly inhibit the activity of other estrogen receptor family members. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].</p> <p>Function: Nuclear hormone receptor. Binds estrogens with an affinity similar to that of ESR1, and activates expression of reporter genes containing estrogen response elements (ERE) in an estrogen-dependent manner. Isoform beta-cx lacks ligand binding ability and has no or only very low ere binding activity resulting in the loss of ligand-dependent transactivation ability. DNA-binding by ESR1 and ESR2 is rapidly lost at 37 degrees Celsius in the absence of ligand while in the presence of 17 beta-estradiol and 4-hydroxy-tamoxifen loss in DNA-binding at elevated temperature is more gradual.</p> <p>Subunit: Binds DNA as a homodimer. Can form a heterodimer with ESR1. Interacts with NCOA3, NCOA5 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Interacts with PELP1 and UBE1C. Isoform beta-2/cx preferentially forms a heterodimer with ESR1 rather than ESR2 and inhibits DNA-binding by ESR1. Interacts with AKAP13. Interacts with DNTTIP2. Interacts with isoform 4 of TXNRD1. Interacts with CCDC62 in the presence of estradiol/E2; this interaction seems to enhance the transcription of target genes, including cyclin-D1/CCND1 AP-1 promoter. Interacts with DYX1C1. Interacts with PRMT2.</p> <p>Subcellular Location: Nucleus.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: Tissue specificity Isoform beta-1 is expressed in testis and ovary, and at a lower level in heart, brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, spleen, thymus, prostate, colon, bone marrow, mammary gland and uterus. Also found in uterine bone, breast, and ovarian tumor cell lines, but not in colon and liver tumors. Isoform beta-2 is expressed in spleen, thymus, testis and ovary and at a lower level in skeletal muscle, prostate, colon, small intestine, leukocytes, bone marrow, mammary gland and uterus. Isoform beta-3 is found in testis. Isoform beta-4 is expressed in testis, and at a lower level in spleen, thymus,</p>

ovary, mammary gland and uterus. Isoform beta-5 is expressed in testis, placenta, skeletal muscle, spleen and leukocytes, and at a lower level in heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, thymus, prostate, colon, small intestine, bone marrow, mammary gland and uterus. Not expressed in brain.

Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.
Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

Q92731

Gene ID:

2100

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2100](#)Human

[Oimim: 601663](#)Human

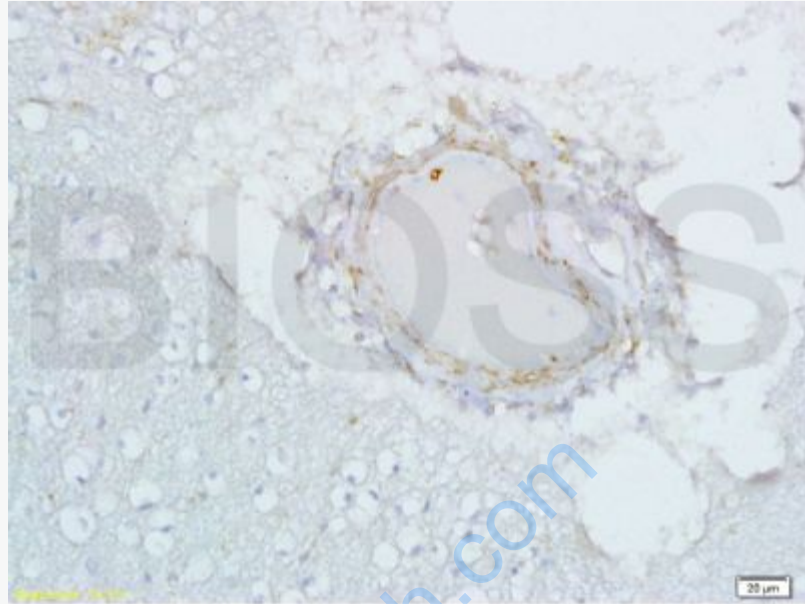
[SwissProt: Q92731](#)Human

[Unigene: 660607](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



bs-0255R Anti-ER-Beta Polyclonal Antibody

Tissue/cell: human brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min

Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min

Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37 °C for 20 min

Incubation: Anti-ER-Beta Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0255R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining

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