



Rabbit Anti-NCOA1/KAT13A antibody

SL10603R

Product Name:	NCOA1/KAT13A
Chinese Name:	核受体共激活剂1抗体
Alias:	NCOA1_HUMAN; Nuclear receptor coactivator 1; NCoA-1; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 74; bHLHe74; bHLHe42; Protein Hin-2; RIP160; F-SRC-1; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-52; Steroid receptor coactivator 1; SRC-1; KAT13A; SRC-1; SRC1; steroid receptor coactivator-1; Hin-2 protein; PAX3/NCOA1 fusion protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=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:	157kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NCOA1:201-300/1441
Lsotype:	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:	The protein encoded by this gene acts as a transcriptional coactivator for steroid and nuclear hormone receptors. It is a member of the p160/steroid receptor coactivator (SRC) family and like other family members has histone acetyltransferase activity and contains a nuclear localization signal, as well as bHLH and PAS domains. The product

of this gene binds nuclear receptors directly and stimulates the transcriptional activities in a hormone-dependent fashion. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Nuclear receptor coactivator that directly binds nuclear receptors and stimulates the transcriptional activities in a hormone-dependent fashion. Involved in the coactivation of different nuclear receptors, such as for steroids (PGR, GR and ER), retinoids (RXRs), thyroid hormone (TRs) and prostanoids (PPARs). Also involved in coactivation mediated by STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B and STAT6 transcription factors. Displays histone acetyltransferase activity toward H3 and H4; the relevance of such activity remains however unclear. Plays a central role in creating multisubunit coactivator complexes that act via remodeling of chromatin, and possibly acts by participating in both chromatin remodeling and recruitment of general transcription factors. Required with NCOA2 to control energy balance between white and brown adipose tissues. Required for mediating steroid hormone response. Isoform 2 has a higher thyroid hormone-dependent transactivation activity than isoform 1 and isoform 3.

Subunit:

Interacts with the methyltransferase CARM1. Interacts with NCOA6 and NCOA2. Interacts with the FDL motif of STAT5A and STAT5B. Interacts with the LXXLL motif of STAT6. Interacts with STAT3 following IL-6 stimulation. Interacts with the basal transcription factor GTF2B. Interacts with the histone acetyltransferases EP300 and CREBBP. Interacts with PCAF, COPS5, NR3C1 and TTLL5/STAMP. Interacts with PSMB9. Interacts with UBE2L3; they functionally interact to regulate progesterone receptor transcriptional activity. Interacts with PRMT2 and DDX5. Interacts with ASXL1.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed.

Post-translational modifications:

Sumoylated; sumoylation increases its interaction with PGR and prolongs its retention in the nucleus. It does not prevent its ubiquitination and does not exert a clear effect on the stability of the protein.

Ubiquitinated; leading to proteasome-mediated degradation. Ubiquitination and sumoylation take place at different sites.

DISEASE:

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving NCOA1 is a cause of rhabdomyosarcoma. Translocation t(2;2)(q35;p23) with PAX3 generates the NCOA1-PAX3 oncogene consisting of the N-terminus part of PAX3 and the C-terminus part of NCOA1. The fusion protein acts as a transcriptional activator. Rhabdomyosarcoma is the most

common soft tissue carcinoma in childhood, representing 5-8% of all malignancies in children.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SRC/p160 nuclear receptor coactivator family.

SWISS:

Q15788

Gene ID:

8648

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 8648](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 17977](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 313929](#)Rat

[Omim: 602691](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q15788](#)Human

[SwissProt: P70365](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 596314](#)Human

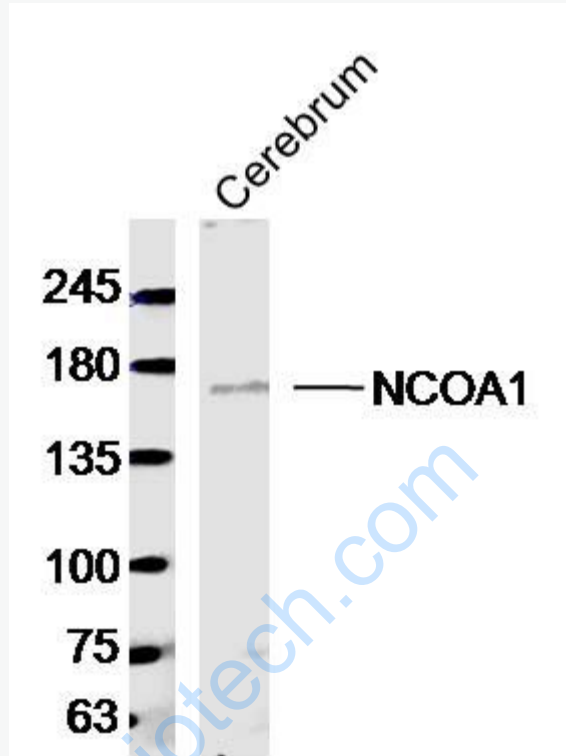
[Unigene: 301039](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 165307](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- NCOA1 (SL10603R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 157 kD

Observed band size: 157 kD