



Rabbit Anti-ERF antibody

SL13096R

Product Name:	ERF
Chinese Name:	转录因子ERF抗体
Alias:	ERF; ERF_HUMAN; ETS domain containing transcription factor ERF; ETS domain-containing transcription factor ERF; Ets2 repressor factor; PE 2; PE-2; PE2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,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:	59kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ERF/Ets2 Repressor Factor:65-160/548
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:	ABT1 (activator of basal transcription 1) is a nuclear protein that associates with the TATA-binding protein (TBP) and enhances basal transcription activity of class II promoters. ABT1 associates with TBP in HeLa nuclear extracts in vitro. Another protein, designated ERF, is a member of the Ets family of transcription factors. The members of the Ets family are grouped because they share a highly conserved DNA

binding domain. These factors are involved in growth factor pathways and regulate both proliferation and differentiation. ERF (Ets-2 repressor factor) is a ubiquitously expressed Ets-domain protein that exhibits strong transcriptional repressor activity, suppresses Ets-induced transformation and is regulated by MAPK phosphorylation. ERF transcription may be regulated by Ets-domain proteins. Additionally, modulation of ERF activity is involved in the transcriptional regulation of genes activated during entry into G1 phase.

Function:

Potent transcriptional repressor that binds to the H1 element of the Ets2 promoter. May regulate other genes involved in cellular proliferation. Required for extraembryonic ectoderm differentiation, ectoplacental cone cavity closure, and chorioallantoic attachment (By similarity). May be important for regulating trophoblast stem cell differentiation.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Highest levels in testis, ovary, pancreas, and heart.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by multiple kinases including MAPK1/ERK2 at THR-526. Phosphorylation regulates the activity of ERF.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ETS family.
Contains 1 ETS DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

P50548

Gene ID:

2077

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2077](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 13875](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 292721](#)Rat

[Oimim: 611888](#)Human

[SwissProt: P50548](#)Human

[SwissProt: P70459](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 655969](#)Human

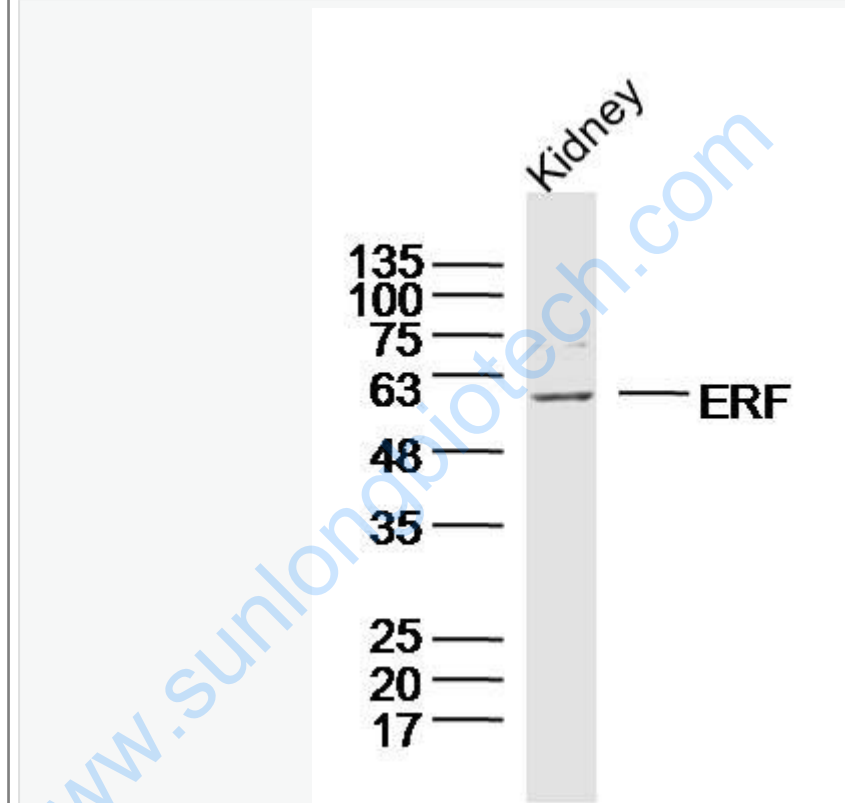
[Unigene: 8068](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 9093](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample: Kidney(Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-ERF(SL13096R) at 1/300 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 59 kD

Observed band size: 59 kD