



Rabbit Anti-phospho-Estrogen Receptor beta (Ser87) antibody

SL6959R

Product Name:	phospho-Estrogen Receptor beta (Ser87)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化雌激素受体β抗体
Alias:	Estrogen Receptor beta (phospho S87); Estrogen Receptor beta (phospho Ser87); p-ER beta(S87); p-ER beta(Ser87); phospho-ER-beta(Ser87); phospho-ER-beta(S87); 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; Estrogen receptor beta; NR3A2; Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	66kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human Estrogen Receptor beta around the phosphorylation site of Ser87:HL(p-S)PL
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>Estrogen receptors (ER) are members of the steroid/thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of ligand-activated transcription factors. Estrogen receptors, including ER alpha and ER beta, contain DNA binding and ligand binding domains and are critically involved in regulating the normal function of reproductive tissues. ER alpha and ER beta A have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. Receptor-ligand interactions trigger a cascade of events, including dissociation from heat shock proteins, receptor dimerization, phosphorylation and the association of the hormone activated receptor with specific regulatory elements in target genes. Evidence suggests that ER alpha and ER beta may be regulated by distinct mechanisms even though they share many functional characteristics.</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, 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,</p>

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

[Entrez Gene: 13983](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25149](#)Rat

[Omim: 601663](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q92731](#)Human

[SwissProt: O08537](#)Mouse

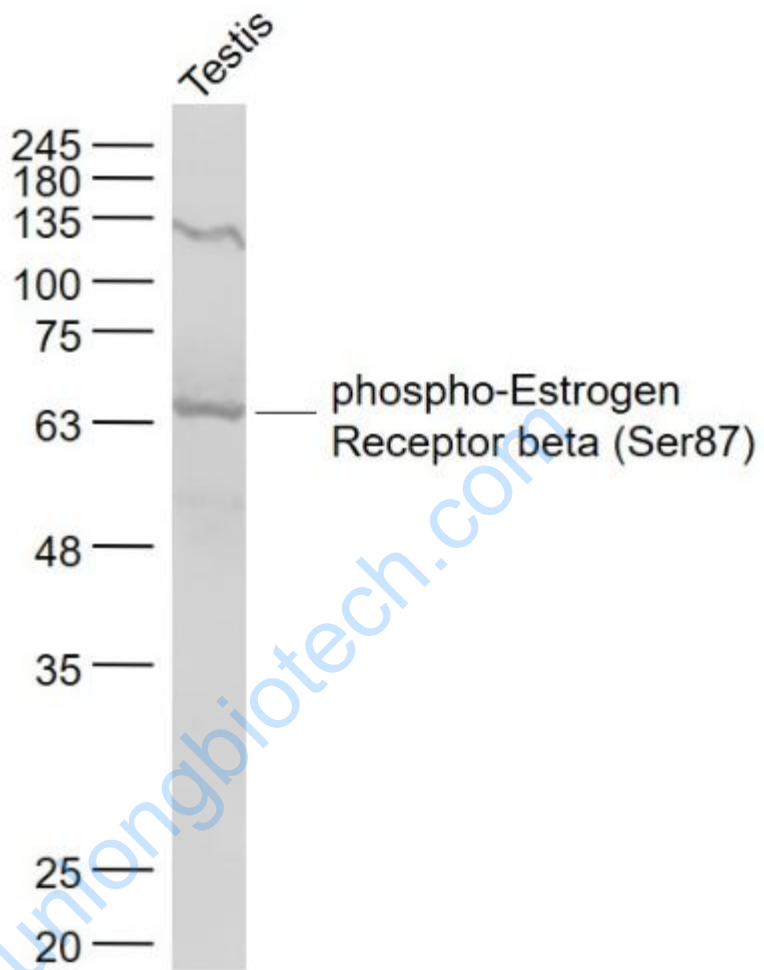
[SwissProt: Q62986](#)Rat

[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:



Sample:

Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-phospho-Estrogen Receptor beta (Ser87)(SL6959R) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 66 kD

Observed band size: 66 kD