

Estrogen Receptor- α (Phospho-Ser106) Antibody

Catalog No: #11071

Package Size: #11071-1 50ul #11071-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

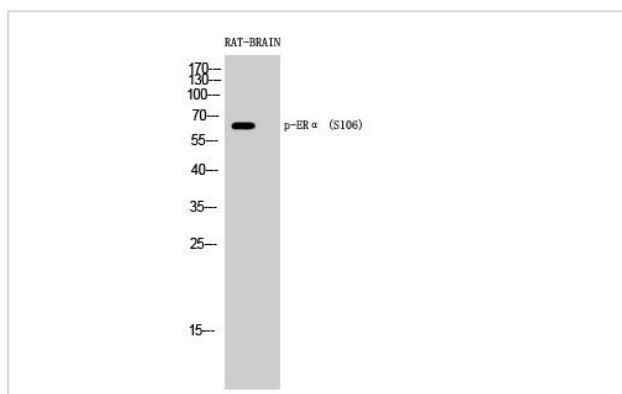
Description

Product Name	Estrogen Receptor- α (Phospho-Ser106) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IHC IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of Estrogen Receptor- α only when phosphorylated at serine 106.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine106 (S-P- S(p)-P-L) derived from Human Estrogen Receptor- α .
Target Name	Estrogen Receptor- α
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	ER; ESR; ESR1; ESTR; ESTRA
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P03372NCBI Protein: NP_000116.2
Uniprot	P03372
GeneID	2099;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

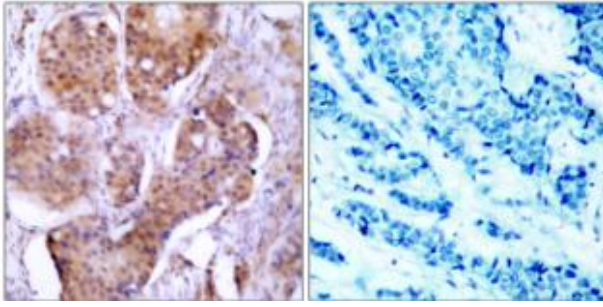
Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000.

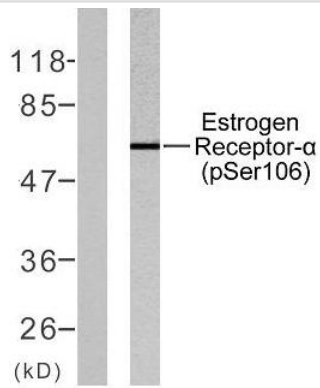
Images



Western Blot analysis of RAT-BRAIN cells using Phospho-ER α (S106) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Estrogen Receptor-alpha (Phospho-Ser106) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF7 cells, using Estrogen Receptor-alpha (Phospho-Ser106) Antibody. The lane on the left is blocked with the phospho peptide

Background

Nuclear hormone receptor. The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues.

Marone R, et al. (2004) *Nat Cell Biol*; 6(6): 515-22.

Ren Z, et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem*; 277(41): 38486-93.

Ouyang X, et al. (1998) *Carcinogenesis*; 19(11): 2013-9.

Ouyang X, et al. (1998) *Exp Cell Res*; 241(2): 467-75.

Klapper, L. N. et al. (2000) *Cancer Res*. 60, 3384-3388.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only