

Estrogen Receptor beta Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49281

Package Size: #49281-1 50ul #49281-2 100ul

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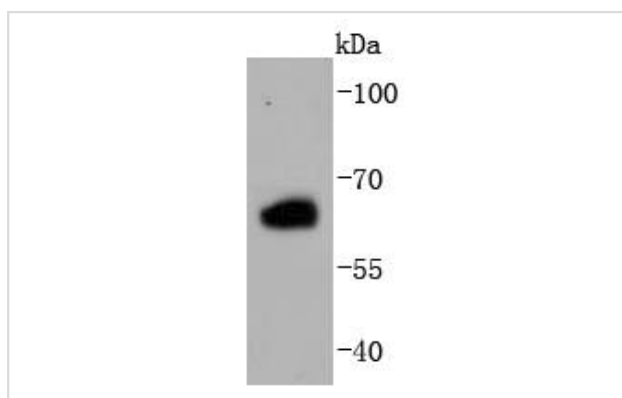
Description

Product Name	Estrogen Receptor beta Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JJ09-02
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	ER BETA antibody ER-beta antibody Erb antibody ESR B antibody ESR BETA antibody ESR2 antibody ESR2_HUMAN antibody ESRB antibody ESTRB antibody estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant a antibody estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant b antibody estrogen receptor 2 (ER beta) antibody Estrogen receptor 2 antibody estrogen receptor beta 4 antibody Estrogen receptor beta antibody NR3A2 antibody Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 2 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q92731
Uniprot	Q92731
GeneID	2100;
Calculated MW	59 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

Images



Western blot analysis of Estrogen Receptor beta on 293T cells lysates using anti-Estrogen Receptor beta antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Background

Estrogen receptors (ER) are members of the steroid/thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of ligand-activated transcription factors. Estrogen receptors, including ER α and ER β , contain DNA binding and ligand binding domains and are critically involved in regulating the normal function of reproductive tissues. They are located in the nucleus, though some estrogen receptors associate with the cell surface membrane and can be rapidly activated by exposure of cells to estrogen. ER α and ER β 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 α and ER β may be regulated by distinct mechanisms even though they share many functional characteristics.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only