

Estrogen Receptor alpha(Phospho-S118) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C13382

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Package Size: #C13382-AF350 100ul #C13382-AF405 100ul #C13382-AF488 100ul

#C13382-AF555 100ul #C13382-AF594 100ul #C13382-AF647 100ul

#C13382-AF680 100ul #C13382-AF750 100ul #C13382-Biotin 100ul

Description

Product Name	Estrogen Receptor alpha(Phospho-S118) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	D10Wsu179e antibody HD 2 antibody HD2 antibody HDAC 2 antibody Hdac2 antibody HDAC2_HUMAN antibody Histone deacetylase 2 (HD2) antibody Histone deacetylase 2 antibody OTTHUMP00000017046 antibody OTTHUMP00000227077 antibody OTTHUMP00000227078 antibody RPD3 antibody transcriptional regulator homolog RPD3 antibody YAF1 antibody YY1 associated factor 1 antibody YY1 transcription factor binding protein antibody Yy1bp antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q92769
Uniprot	Q92769
GeneID	3066;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	60
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (for p300/CBP-associated factor), p300/CBP and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1) and HDAC2 (also designated mammalian RPD3), both of which are related to the yeast transcriptional regulator Rpd3p, have been identified as histone deacetylases.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only