Estrogen Receptor α (F-10): sc-8002



The Power to Question

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

- Mason, B.H., et al. 1983. Progesterone and estrogen receptors as prognostic variables in breast cancer. Cancer Res. 43: 2985-2990.
- Evans, R.M. 1988. The steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily. Science 240: 889-895.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ESR1 (human) mapping to 6q25.1.

SOURCE

Estrogen Receptor α (F-10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 570-595 at the C-terminus of Estrogen Receptor α of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-8002 X, 200 μ g/0.1 ml.

Estrogen Receptor α (F-10) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-8002 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-8002 HRP), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either Alexa Fluor 546 (sc-8002 AF546) or Alexa Fluor 594 (sc-8002 AF594), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor 680 (sc-8002 AF680) or Alexa Fluor 790 (sc-8002 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-8002 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

Estrogen Receptor α (F-10) is recommended for detection of Estrogen Receptor α of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffinembedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Estrogen Receptor α siRNA (h): sc-29305, Estrogen Receptor α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29305-SH and Estrogen Receptor α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29305-V.

Estrogen Receptor α (F-10) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of Estrogen Receptor α long isoform: 66 kDa.

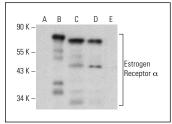
Molecular Weight of Estrogen Receptor α short isoform: 54 kDa.

Molecular Weight of ER46: 48 kDa.

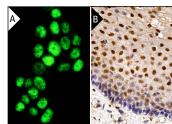
Molecular Weight of ER36: 36 kDa.

Positive Controls: MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206, T-47D cell lysate: sc-2293 or ZR-75-1 cell lysate: sc-2241.

DATA



Estrogen Receptor α (F-10): sc-8002. Western blot analysis of Estrogen Receptor α expression in nontransfected HEK293T (A), human Estrogen Receptor α transfected HEK293T (B), MCF7 (C), T-470 (D) and SK-BR-3 (E) whole cell lysates. Note lack of reactivity in lane **E** (Estrogen Receptor negative cell line).



Estrogen Receptor α (F-10): sc-8002. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed T-47D cells showing nuclear localization (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human cervix tissue showing nuclear staining of squamous epithelial

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Kuhn, R.C. 1990. Patient outcomes: the time is right. Focus Crit. Care 17: 367-368.
- Achounna, A.S., et al. 2024. EB1089 increases the antiproliferative response of lapatinib in combination with antiestrogens in HER2-positive breast cancer cells. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 25: 3165.
- 3. Jaiswal, S.K., et al. 2025. The megacomplex protects ER- α from degradation by fulvestrant in epithelial ovarian cancer. Cancer Lett. 608: 217129.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.