ERα (D-12): sc-8005



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.
- Danielian, P.S., et al. 1992. Identification of a conserved region required for hormone dependent transcriptional activation by steroid hormone receptors. EMBO J. 11: 1025-1033.
- Kliewer, S.A., et al. 1992. Retinoid X receptor interacts with nuclear receptors in retinoic acid, thyroid hormone and vitamin D₃ signaling. Nature 355: 446-449.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ESR1 (human) mapping to 6q25.1; Esr1 (mouse) mapping to 10 A1.

SOURCE

ER α (D-12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 2-185 mapping at the N-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-8005 X, 200 μ g/0.1 ml.

ER α (D-12) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-8005 AC), 500 μ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-8005 HRP), 200 μ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-8005 PE), fluorescein (sc-8005 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-8005 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-8005 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-8005 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-8005 AF647), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-8005 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-8005 AF790), 200 μ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

In addition, ER α (D-12) is available conjugated to TRITC (sc-8005 TRITC, 200 $\mu g/ml$), for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

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APPLICATIONS

ER α (D-12) is recommended for detection of ER α of mouse, rat and 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 paraffin-embedded 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 ER α siRNA (h): sc-29305, ER α siRNA (m): sc-29306, ER α siRNA (r): sc-45949, ER α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29305-SH, ER α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29306-SH, ER α shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-45949-SH, ER α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29305-V, ER α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29306-V and ER α shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45949-V.

 $\text{ER}\alpha$ (D-12) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of ER α long isoform: 66 kDa.

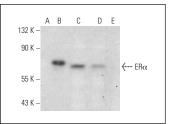
Molecular Weight of ERlpha short isoform: 54 kDa.

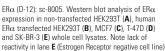
Molecular Weight of ER46: 48 kDa.

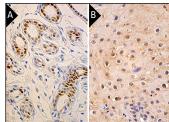
Molecular Weight of ER36: 36 kDa.

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

DATA







ERa (D-12): sc-8005. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast tissue showing nuclear staining of glandular cells (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human cervix tissue showing nuclear staining of subset of squamous epithelial cells (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Speir, E., et al. 2000. Competition for p300 regulates transcription by estrogen receptors and nuclear factor-κB in human coronary smooth muscle cells. Circ. Res. 87: 1006-1011.
- Sanawar, R., et al. 2019. Estrogen receptor-α regulation of microRNA-590 targets FAM171A1-a modifier of breast cancer invasiveness. Oncogenesis 8: 5.

RESEARCH USE

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