SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# GRIP-1 (F-2): sc-365827

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

*The Power to Question*

## BACKGROUND

Nuclear receptors for steroids, thyroid hormones and retinoic acids are ligand-dependent transcription factors that activate transcription through specific DNA binding sites in their target genes. Several related transcriptional co-activators and corepressors have been described that work in concert with the steroid receptor family to either induce or repress transcription from hormone-responsive elements. This family includes GRIP-1 (for GR interacting protein-1, also designated NCoA-2 or TIF-2); SRC-1 (for steroid receptor co-activator-1, also designated NCoA-1); Rac 3 (also designated AIB1, for amplified in breast cancer, or ACTR), which displays elevated expression in estrogen receptor positive ovarian and breast cancers; and p/CIP (for p300/CBP/co-integrator protein), which is required for the transcriptional activation of p300/CBP-dependent transcription factors.

## REFERENCES


1. Ribeiro, R.C., et al. 1995. The nuclear hormone receptor gene superfamily. Annu. Rev. Med. 46: 443-453.
2. Onate, S.A., et al. 1995. Sequence and characterization of a co-activator for the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. Science 270: 1354-1357.
3. Hong, H., et al. 1996. GRIP-1, a novel mouse protein that serves as a transcriptional co-activator in yeast for the hormone binding domains of steroid receptors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 4948-4952.
4. Li, H., et al. 1997. Rac 3, a steroid/nuclear receptor-associated co-activator that is related to SRC-1 and TIF2. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94: 8479-8484.


## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NCOA2 (human) mapping to 8q13.3; Ncoa2 (mouse) mapping to 1 A3.

## SOURCE

GRIP-1 (F-2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 787-1129 mapping within an internal region of GRIP-1 of mouse origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg $IgG_1$ 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-365827 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

GRIP-1 (F-2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-365827 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-365827 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-365827 PE), fluorescein (sc-365827 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-365827 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-365827 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-365827 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-365827 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-365827 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-365827 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

## STORAGE

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

## APPLICATIONS

GRIP-1 (F-2) is recommended for detection of GRIP-1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

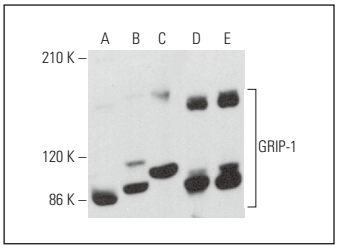
Suitable for use as control antibody for GRIP-1 siRNA (h): sc-38882, GRIP-1 siRNA (m): sc-38883, GRIP-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-38882-SH, GRIP-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38883-SH, GRIP-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38882-V and GRIP-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38883-V.

GRIP-1 (F-2) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of GRIP-1: 160 kDa.

Positive Controls: C6 whole cell lysate: sc-364373, Neuro-2A whole cell lysate: sc-364185 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

## DATA




GRIP-1 (F-2): sc-365827. Western blot analysis of GRIP-1 expression in K-562 (**A**), C6 (**B**) and Neuro-2A (**C**) whole cell lysates and mouse brain (**D**) and human brain (**E**) tissue extracts. Detection reagent used: m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


1. Matos, H., et al. 2019. Growth and excitability at synapsin II deficient hippocampal neurons. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 96: 25-34.
2. Li, C., et al. 2022. Inflammation-dependent activation of NCOA2 associates with p300 and c-MYC/Max heterodimer to transactivate RUNX2-AS1 and mediate RUNX2 downstream bone differentiation genes in the pathology of septic nonunion. Cytokine 158: 155992.


## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

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