

## ESR1

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:1000 - 1:4000

**Calculated MW:**66kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human ESR1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

kq

**Synonym:**

ESR1;DKFZp686N23123;ER;ESR;ESRA;Era;NR3A1 ; Estrogen Receptor

**Catalog #:**A0296

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**2099

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P03372

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Estrogen receptor (ER), a member of the steroid receptor superfamily, contains highly conserved DNA binding (DBD) and ligand binding domains (LBD) (1). Through its estrogen-independent and estrogen-dependent activation domains (AF-1 and AF-2, respectively), ER regulates transcription by recruiting coactivator proteins and interacting with general transcriptional machinery (2). Phosphorylation provides an important mechanism to regulate ER activity (3,4). ER is phosphorylated on multiple sites (5). Ser104, 106, 118 and 167 are located in the amino-terminal transcription activation function domain AF-1, and phosphorylation of these serines plays an important role in regulating ER activity. Ser118 may be the substrate of the transcription regulatory kinase CDK7 (5). Ser167 may be phosphorylated by p90RSK and Akt (4,6). Phosphorylation of Ser167 may confer tamoxifen resistance in breast cancer patients (4).

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