



# ER $\alpha$ (Acetyl Lys303) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20065

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	ER $\alpha$ (Acetyl Lys303) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB; ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human ER $\alpha$ (Acetyl Lys303)
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human ER $\alpha$ (Acetyl Lys303)
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	ER $\alpha$ (Acetyl Lys303)
<b>Gene Name</b>	ESR1 ESR NR3A1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform 1]: Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Cell membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . A minor fraction is associated with the inner membrane.; [Isoform 3]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Associated with the inner membrane via palmitoylation (Probable). At least a subset exists as a transmembrane protein with a N-terminal extracellular domain. .; Nucleus. Golgi apparatus. Cell membrane. Colocalizes with ZDHHC7 and ZDHHC21 in the Golgi apparatus where most probably palmitoylation occurs. Associated with the plasma membrane when palmitoylated.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml





<b>Observed band</b>	65kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2099
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P03372
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Estrogen receptor (ER;ER-alpha;Estradiol receptor;Nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group A member 1)
<b>Background</b>	<p>domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain.,function:Nuclear hormone receptor. The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues.,online information:Estrogen receptor entry,polymorphism:Genetic variations in ESR1 are correlated with bone mineral density (BMD). Low BMD is a risk factor for osteoporotic fracture. Osteoporosis is characterized by reduced bone mineral density, disruption of bone microarchitecture, and the alteration of the amount and variety of non-collagenous proteins in bone. Osteoporotic bones are more at risk of fracture.,PTM:Glycosylated; contains N-acetylglucosamine, probably O-linked.,PTM:Phosphorylated by cyclin A/CDK2. Phosphorylation probably enhances transcriptional activity.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR3 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Interacts with SLC30A9 (By similarity). Binds DNA as a homodimer. Can form a heterodimer with ESR2. Interacts with NCOA3, NCOA5 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Interacts with NCOA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with PHB2, PELP1 and UBE1C. Interacts with AKAP13. Interacts with CUEDC2. Interacts with KDM5A. Interacts with SMARD1. Interacts with HEXIM1 and MAP1S. Interacts with PBXIP1. Interaction with MUC1 is stimulated by 7 beta-estradiol (E2) and enhances ERS1-mediated</p>





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transcription. Interacts with DNTTIP2, FAM120B and UIMC1. Interacts with isoform 4 of TXNRD1. Interacts with MLL2. Interacts with ATAD2 and this interaction is enhanced by estradiol.,



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