

Estrogen Receptor beta Antibody

Catalog No: tcna149



Available Sizes

Size: 20ug

Size: 100ug



Specifications

Application:

WB, IHC-P, FACS, IF

Species Reactivity:

Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Horse and Sheep. Other species not known.

Host Species:

Mouse

Immunogen / Amino acids:

The C-terminus fragment of recombinant human Estrogen Receptor beta protein was used as the immunogen for this antibody.

Conjugation:

Unconjugated

Clonality:

Monoclonal

Clones:

ERb455

Isotype:

Mouse IgG2a

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide

Concentration:

0.2 mg/ml

Recommended Dilution:

FACS: 0.5-1ug/10e6 cells

IF: 1-2ug/ml

WB: 0.5-1ug/ml

IHC (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT (1)

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols secondaries and substrates may require the Estrogen Receptor beta antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer pH 6.0

for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.

2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required)

drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Storage Instruction:

Store the Estrogen Receptor antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

SwissProt:

Q92731

Gene ID:

2100 (human);

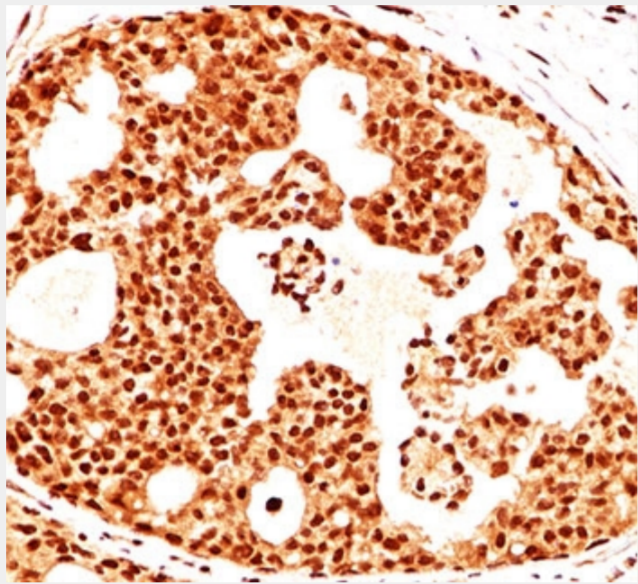
References

Protein G purified monoclonal antibody

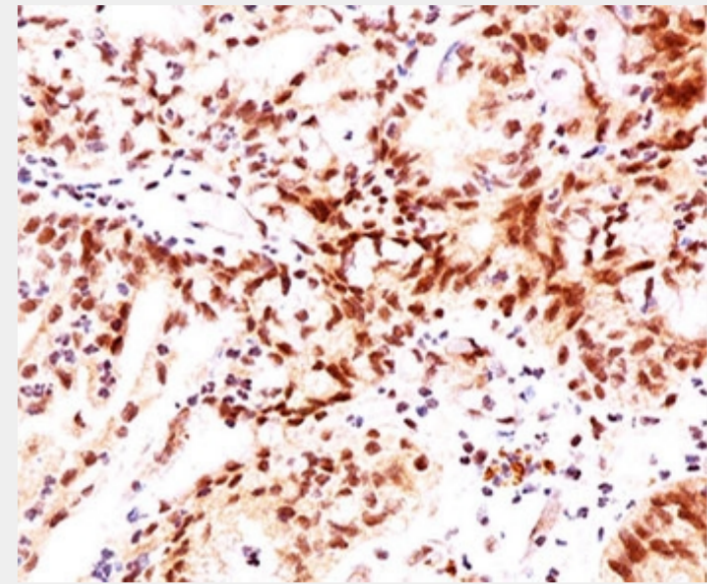
Product Description

Estrogen receptors (ER) are members of the steroid/thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of ligand-activated transcription factors. Estrogen receptors, including alpha and beta, 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 alpha and beta are differentially activated by various ligands. Ligand interaction triggers 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 alpha and beta may be regulated by distinct mechanisms even though they share many

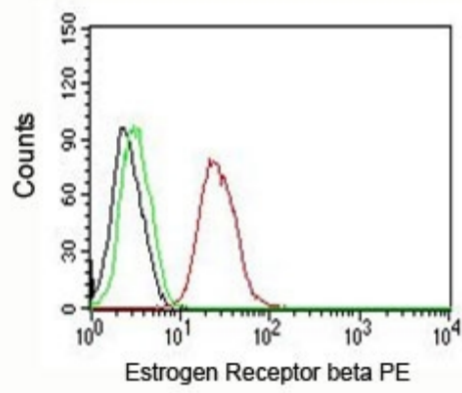
functional characteristics.



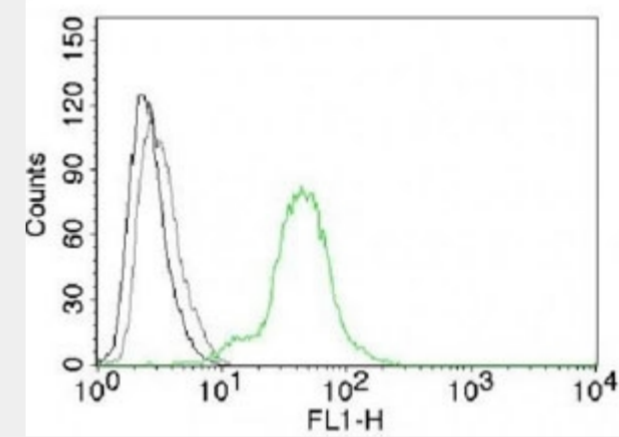
IHC testing of breast cancer stained with Estrogen Receptor beta antibody (ERb455).



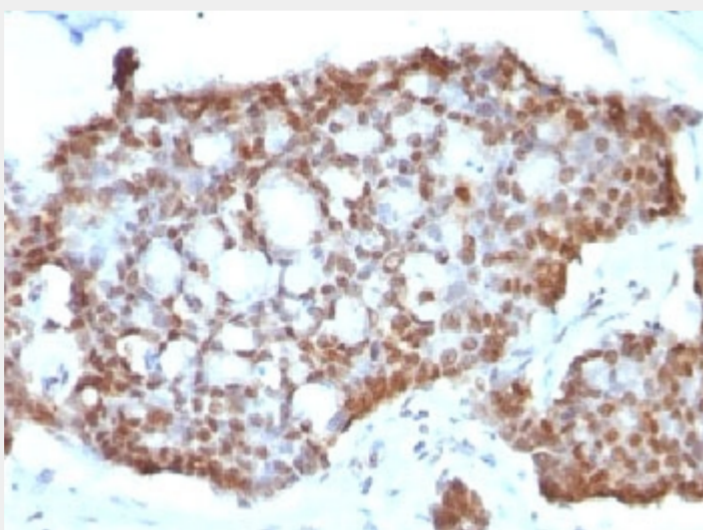
IHC testing of ovarian cancer stained with Estrogen Receptor beta antibody (ERb455).



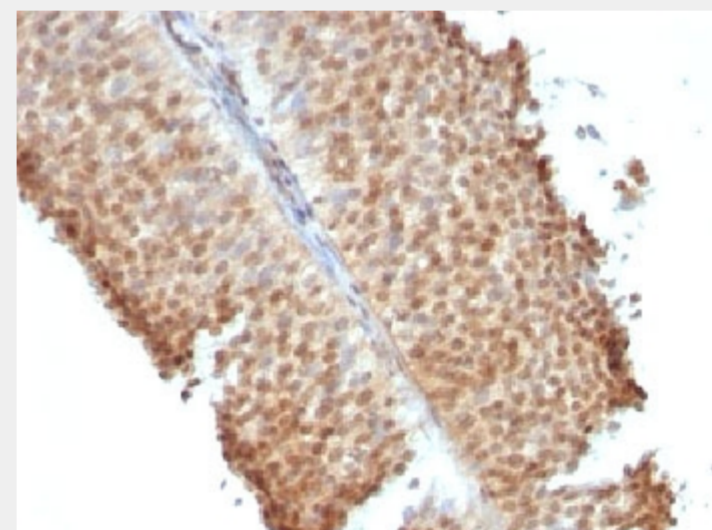
FACS testing of MCF-7 cells: Black=cells alone; Green=isotype control; Red=[Estrogen Receptor beta antibody PE conjugate](#)



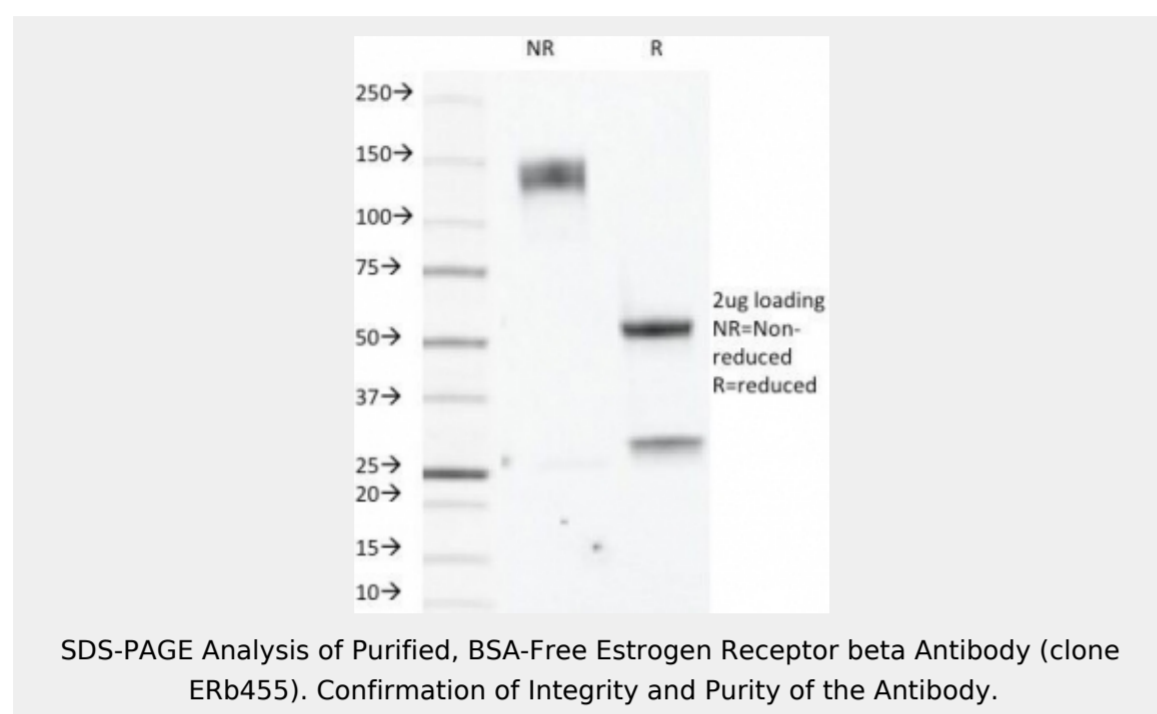
FACS testing of BT474 cells: Black=cells alone; Gray=isotype control; Green=Estrogen Receptor beta antibody AF488 conjugate



IHC testing of gastric carcinoma stained with Estrogen Receptor beta antibody (ERb455).



IHC testing of bladder carcinoma stained with Estrogen Receptor beta antibody (ERb455).



All products are for RESEARCH USE ONLY. Not for diagnostic & therapeutic purposes!