

## Product datasheet for **TA347122**

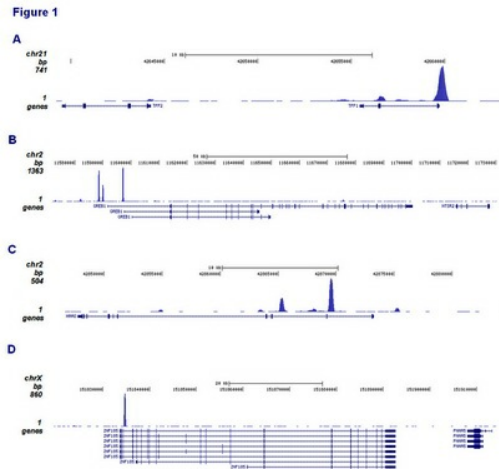
### Estrogen Receptor 1 (ESR1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Recommended Dilution:	ChIP/ChIP-seq (2.5 µl); ELISA (1:500 -1:5,000); Western blotting (1:500 -1:5,000); Gel Supershift (1:10 ?? 1:20); Immunochemistry (1:500 -1:5,000); Immunoprecipitation (1:200 -1:5,000)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-ER alpha antibody: human ERalpha (estrogen receptor alpha), using a synthetic peptide.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ascites from mouse containing 0.05% azide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	estrogen receptor 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_000116</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 2099 Human P03372</a>
Background:	The estrogen receptor alpha (ERalpha, UniProt/Swiss-Prot entry P03372) belongs to the family of nuclear hormone receptors, which are ligand-activated transcription factors. They are important for the regulation of gene expression, cellular proliferation and differentiation, sexual development and reproductive function. Estrogen receptors are also involved in pathological processes such as breast cancer, and osteoporosis. ERalpha can regulate transcription by direct binding to estrogen response elements (EREs) in the DNA or by interaction with other transcription factors. It may also form a heterodimer with ERbeta.
Synonyms:	ER; Era; ESR; ESRA; ESTRR; NR3A1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors



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**Product images:**


ChIP was performed with the ab against ERalpha on sheared chromatin from MCF7 cells treated for 1 hour with estradiol. The IP'd DNA was analysed with an Illumina Genome Analyzer. The 36 bp tags were aligned to the human genome using the ELAND algorithm. Image shows the obtained peaks near the TFF1 gene on chromosome 21 (A), the GREB1 and HAAO genes on chromosome 2 (B and C), and the ZNF185 gene on the X-chromosome (D).