## bs-3130R

# [ Primary Antibody ]

# phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118) Rabbit pAb



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DATASHEET -

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

**GenelD: 2099 SWISS:** P03372

Target: Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118)

**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human

ER alpha around the phosphorylation site of Ser118: QL(p-S)PF.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%

Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Estrogen and progesterone receptor are members of a family of transcription factors that are regulated by the binding of their cognate ligands. The interaction of hormone-bound estrogen receptors with estrogen responsive elements(EREs) alters transcription of ERE-containing genes. The carboxy terminal region of the estrgen receptor contains the ligand binding domain, the amino terminus serves as the transactivation domain, and the DNA binding domain is centrally located. Two forms of estrogen receptor have been identified, ER Alpha and ER Beta. ER Alpha and ER Beta have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. The biological response to progesterone is mediated by two distinct forms of the human progesterone receptor (hPR-A and hPR-B), which arise from alternative splicing. In most cells, hPR-B functions as a transcriptional activator of progesterone-responsive gene, whereas hPR-A function as a transcriptional inhibitor of all steroid hormone receptors.

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

**IHC-P** (1:100-500) **IHC-F** (1:100-500) **IF** (1:100-500) Flow-Cyt (1µg/Test) ICC/IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human, Rat

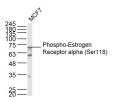
(predicted: Mouse, Rabbit,

Predicted MW.: 66 kDa

Subcellular Cell membrane, Cytoplasm

Location: , Nucleus

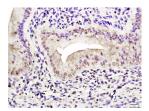
#### VALIDATION IMAGES



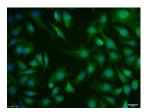
MCF7 (Human) Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118) (bs-3130R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDve800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 66 kD Observed hand size: 71 kD



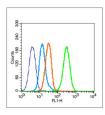
Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat uterus): Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3130R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat uterus): Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha; p-ESR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3130R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



MCF7 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118)) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-3130R) 1:100, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell



Blank control (blue line): MCF7 (fixed with 80% ethanol (Overnight at  $4\,^\circ\text{C}$ ) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice). Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Ser118) antibody (bs-3130R),Dilution:  $1\mu g/10^6$  cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC,Dilution:  $1\mu g$ 

### - SELECTED CITATIONS -

• [IF=5.195] Jiawei Wang. et al. Validation of MAPK signalling pathway as a key role of paeoniflorin in the treatment of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy based on network pharmacology and metabolomics. EUR J PHARMACOL. 2022 Nov;935:175331 WB; Rat. 36273619