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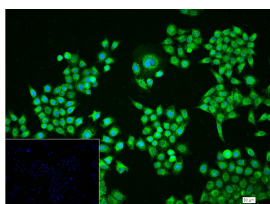
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**Estrogen receptor alpha Rabbit pAb****— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal <b>GeneID:</b> 2099 <b>Target:</b> Estrogen receptor alpha <b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Estrogen Receptor alpha : 241-300/595. <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml <b>Storage:</b> 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. <b>Background:</b> 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 estrogen 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.	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG <b>SWISS:</b> P03372 <b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000) <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:50-200) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:50-1:200) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000) <b>Reactivity:</b> Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 66 kDa <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
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**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed MCF-7 (H) cell;  
Triton X-100 at r.t. for 20 min; Antibody  
incubation with (Estrogen receptor alpha)  
polyclonal Antibody, unconjugated (bs-0253R)  
1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by conjugated  
Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green,  
bs-40295G-FITC) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue,  
C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS  
instead of the primary antibody was used as the  
blank control.

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=2.65]** Zaki Asmaa Hussein. et al. Medicinal Mushroom Leucocalocybe mongolica Imai Extracts Improve Mammary Gland Differentiation in Lactating Rats via Regulating Protein Expression. EVID-BASED COMPL ALT. 2022;2022:5762847 IHC

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

;Rat. 35761899

- **[IF=2.089]** Huan He. et al. BDE-209 disturbed proliferation and differentiation of spermatogonia during mitotic process through estrogen receptor  $\alpha$ . REPROD BIOL. 2023 Jun;23:100737 WB,IF ;Rat. 36821943
- **[IF=1.487]** Mengmeng Yu. et al. Daidzein promotes milk synthesis and proliferation of mammary epithelial cells via the estrogen receptor  $\alpha$ -dependent NF $\kappa$ B1 activation. 2020 May 13 WB,IF ;Bovine. 32401613