**bs-1643R** **[ Primary Antibody ]**

# Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Tyr537) Rabbit pAb

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## DATASHEET

**Host:** Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**GeneID:** 2099 **SWISS:** P03372

**Target:** Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Tyr537)

**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ER alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr537: PL(p-Y)DL.

**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.

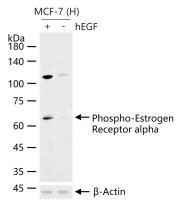
**Applications:** **WB** (1:500-2000)
**Flow-Cyt** (0.2µg /test)
**ICC/IF** (1:100)

**Reactivity:** Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Cow, Dog)

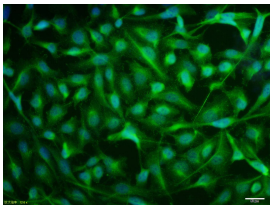
**Predicted MW.:** 66 kDa

**Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm ,Nucleus

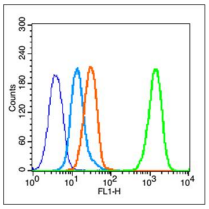
## VALIDATION IMAGES




MCF-7 (H) cells were treated withhEGF (100ng/ml) for 15 min, 25 µg total protein per lane of cell lysates (see on figure) probed with Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Tyr537) polyclonal antibody, unconjugated (bs-1643R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



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 (Tyr537) ) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-1643R) 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 nuclei.




Blank control (blue line): MCF7 (blue). Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Estrogen Receptor alpha (Tyr537) antibody (bs-1643R) Dilution: 0.2µg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 80% ethanol (Overnight at 4°C) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 15 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

## SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=7.7]** Yuejie Yang. et al.Estrogen and glucocorticoid promote the lactoferrin synthesis and secretion ability of bovine mammary epithelial cells through ER and GR signaling pathways.INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL MACROMOLECULES.2025 Feb 2:140636. Western Blot ;bovine. 39904446