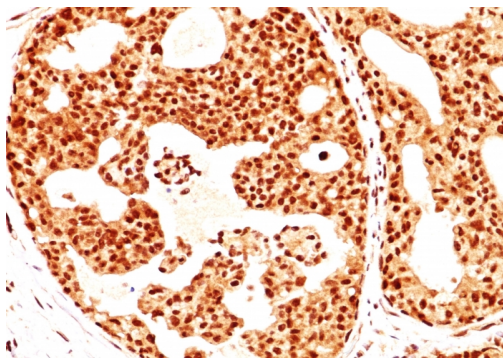


## ER-beta-1 (Estrogen Receptor beta-1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ERb455]

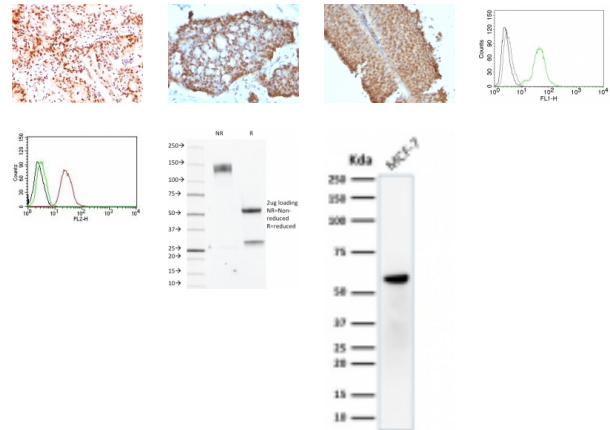
Catalog No	Format	Size	Price (USD)
2100-MSM1-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug	219.00
2100-MSM1-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug	499.00
2100-MSM1-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug	499.00

Human Entrez Gene ID	2100
Human SwissProt	Q92731
Human Unigene	660607
Human Gene Symbol	ESR2
Human Chromosome Location	14q23.2
Synonyms	Erb, ESR BETA, ESR2, ESRB, ESTRB, estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant a, estrogen nuclear receptor beta variant b, estrogen receptor 2 (ER beta), estrogen receptor beta 4

Immunogen	C-terminus fragment of recombinant human estrogen receptor beta protein
Host / Ig Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	53-59kDa
Cellular Localization	Predominantly nuclear
Species Reactivity	Human. Monkey. Mouse. Rat. Pig. Horse. Sheep.
Positive Control	MCF-7 cells. Ovarian, Breast, Bladder, Gastric or Salivary carcinoma.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Breast Carcinoma stained with ER-beta1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ERb455).



### Specificity & Comments

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

### Known Applications & Suggested Dilutions

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells)  
Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml)  
Western Blot (1-2ug/ml)  
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT) (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)  
Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

### Key References

1. Skliris GP et. al. J Pathol 2002;197:155-62.

### Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

### Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### Limitations

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.

### Warranty

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.