

Recombinant Human Estrogen Receptor α /ER alpha Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032405

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

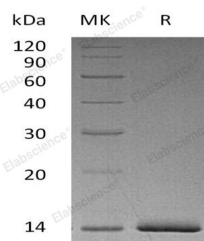
Description

Synonyms	Estrogen Receptor;ER;ER-Alpha;Estradiol Receptor;Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 3 Group A Member 1;ESR1;ESR;NR3A1
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met 1-Gln116
Accession	P03372
Calculated Molecular Weight	14.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	14 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM Glycine-HCl, 8% Sucrose, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 3.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Estrogen Receptor is a major ligand-activated transcription factor belonging to the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily. Estrogen Receptor is composed of several domains important for hormone binding, DNA binding, and activation of transcription. The protein localizes to the nucleus where it may form a homodimer or a heterodimer with estrogen receptor 2. Estrogen and its receptors are essential for sexual development and reproductive function, but they also play a role in other tissues such as bone. Estrogen receptors are also involved in pathological processes including breast cancer, endometrial cancer, and osteoporosis. Alternative splicing results in several transcript variants, which differ in their 5' UTRs and use different promoters.