

Rabbit NCOA1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NCOA1 antibody

NCOA1 Antibody

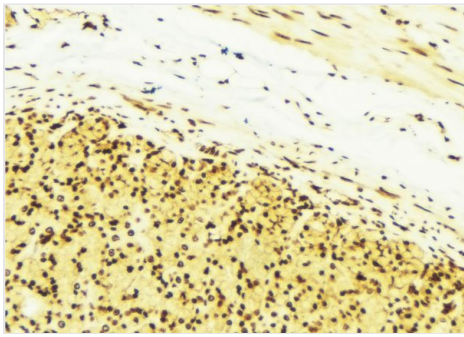
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326043	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

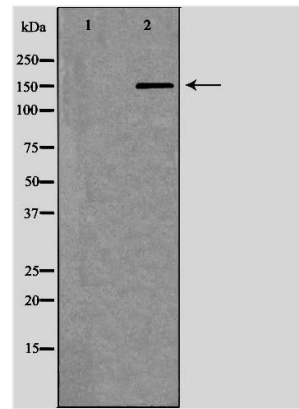
NCOA1; Polyclonal Antibody; NCOA1 Antibody; bHLHe74; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 74; F SRC 1; Hin 2 protein; Hin2 protein; MGC129719; MGC129720; mNRC 1; NCoA 1; NCoA-1; Ncoa1; NCOA1_HUMAN; Nuclear receptor coactivator 1; Nuclear receptor coactivator protein 1; NY REN 52 antigen; Protein Hin 2; Protein Hin-2; Protein Hin2; Renal carcinoma antigen NY REN 52; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-52; RIP 160; RIP160; SRC 1; SRC-1; Steroid receptor coactivator 1; anti-NCOA1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	NCOA1 antibody detects endogenous levels of total NCOA1
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	1441
Applicable Applications for anti-NCOA1 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human NCOA1
Subcellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**IHC (Immunohistochemistry)**

AAA326043 at 1/100 staining Human gastric tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.

**WB (Western Blot)**

Western blot analysis of testis lysate using NCOA1 antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NCOA1 antibody

Description: There are three members of the steroid receptor co-activator (SRC) family of proteins: SRC-1 (NCoA-1), SRC-2 (TIF2/GRIP1/NCoA-2), and SRC-3 (ACTR/pCIP/RAC3/TRAM-1/AIB1). All SRC family members share significant structural homology and function to stimulate transcription mediated by nuclear hormone receptors and other transcriptional activators such as Stat3, NF-kappaB, E2F1, and p53 (1-4). Two SRC proteins, SRC-1 and SRC-3, function as histone acetyltransferases (5, 6). In addition, all three family members can recruit other histone acetyltransferases (CBP/p300, PCAF) and histone methyltransferases (PRMT1, CARM1) to target promoters and cooperate to enhance expression of many genes (5-8). The SRC proteins play important roles in multiple physiological processes including cell proliferation, cell survival, somatic cell growth, mammary gland development, female reproductive function, and vasoprotection (9). SRC-1 and SRC-3 are conduits for kinase-mediated growth factor signaling to the estrogen receptor and other transcriptional activators. Seven SRC-1 phosphorylation sites and six SRC-3 phosphorylation sites have been identified, which are induced by steroids, cytokines, and growth factors and involve multiple kinase signaling pathways (9-11). Research has shown that all three SRC family members are associated with increased activity of nuclear receptors in breast, prostate, and ovarian carcinomas. According to the literature, SRC-3 is frequently amplified or overexpressed in a number of cancers (12), and SRC-1/PAX3 and SRC-2/MYST3 translocations are found associated with rhabdomyosarcoma and acute myeloid leukemia, respectively (13, 14).

Function: Nuclear receptor coactivator that directly binds nuclear receptors and stimulates the transcriptional activities in a hormone-dependent fashion. Involved in the coactivation of different nuclear receptors, such as for steroids (PGR, GR and ER), retinoids (RXRs), thyroid hormone (TRs) and prostanoids (PPARs). Also involved in coactivation mediated by STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B and STAT6 transcription factors. Displays histone acetyltransferase activity toward H3 and H4; the relevance of such activity remains however unclear. Plays a central role in creating multisubunit coactivator complexes that act via remodeling of chromatin, and possibly acts by participating in both chromatin remodeling and recruitment of general transcription factors. Required with NCOA2 to control energy balance between white and brown adipose tissues. Required for mediating steroid hormone response. Isoform 2 has a higher thyroid hormone-dependent transactivation activity than isoform 1 and isoform 3. **Subunit Structure:** Interacts with the methyltransferase CARM1 (By similarity). Interacts with NCOA6 and NCOA2. Interacts with the FDL motif of STAT5A and STAT5B. Interacts with the LXXLL motif of STAT6. Interacts with STAT3 following IL-6 stimulation. Interacts with the basal transcription factor GTF2B. Interacts with the histone acetyltransferases EP300 and CREBBP. Interacts with PCAF, COPS5, NR3C1 and TTLL5/STAMP. Interacts with PSMB9. Interacts with UBE2L3; they functionally interact to regulate progesterone receptor transcriptional activity. Interacts with PRMT2 and DDX5. Interacts with ASXL1. Interacts with PRMT6. Interacts (via LXXLL 1, 2 and 3 motifs) with RORC (via AF-2 motif). Interacts in a ligand-dependent fashion with RXRA. Interacts with TRIP4. Interacts with NR4A3 (By similarity). Interacts with VDR.

Post-translational Modifications: Sumoylated; sumoylation increases its interaction with PGR and prolongs its retention in the nucleus. It does not prevent its ubiquitination and does not exert a clear effect on the stability of the protein. Ubiquitinated; leading to proteasome-mediated degradation. Ubiquitination and sumoylation take place at different sites.

Similarity: The C-terminal (1107-1441) part mediates the histone acetyltransferase (HAT) activity. Contains 7 Leu-Xaa-Xaa-Leu-Leu (LXXLL) motifs. LXXLL motifs 3, 4 and 5 are essential for the association with nuclear receptors. LXXLL motif 7, which is not present in isoform 2, increases the affinity for steroid receptors in vitro. Belongs to the SRC/p160 nuclear receptor coactivator family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	22538455
NCBI GeneID	8648
NCBI Accession #	NP_003734.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003743.5
UniProt Accession #	Q15788; O00150; O43792; O43793; Q13071; Q13420; Q2T9G5; Q53SX3; Q6GVI5; Q7KYV3
Molecular Weight	Observed: 157 kDa Predicted: 157 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear receptor coactivator 1 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear receptor coactivator 1
NCBI Official Symbol	NCOA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SRC1; KAT13A; RIP160; F-SRC-1; bHLHe42; bHLHe74
NCBI Protein Information	nuclear receptor coactivator 1
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear receptor coactivator 1
UniProt Gene Name	NCOA1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BHLHE74; SRC1; NCoA-1; bHLHe74; SRC-1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ncoa1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326043>