

DESCRIPTION

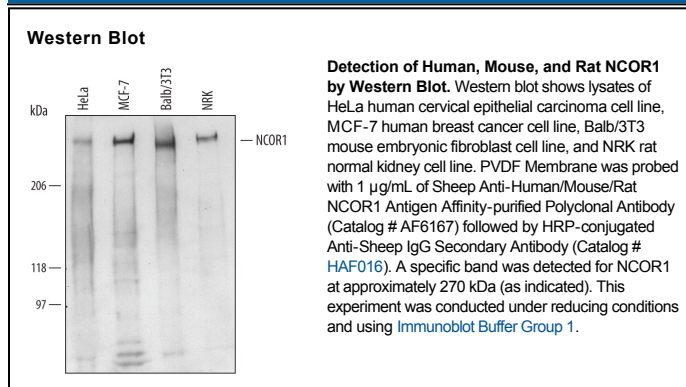
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat NCOR1 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human NCOR1 Gln1770-Ala1947 Accession # O75376
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

NCOR1 (Nuclear receptor Co-Repressor 1) is a 270 kDa member of the NCoR family of molecules. It is widely expressed, being found in hepatocytes, intestinal crypt cells, neural stem cells, plus immature thymocytes and erythrocytes. NCOR1 is a transcriptional repressor. It forms a complex with HDAC3, TAB2 and ZBTB33, and interacts with a ligand-independent THR:RXR heterodimer bound to select gene promoters. Human NCOR1 is 2440 amino acids (aa) in length. It possesses one N-terminal repression domain (aa 1-312), two DNA-binding SANT domains (aa 437-674) and a second repression domain (aa 737-1004). Multiple Ser, Thr and Tyr phosphorylation sites exist that regulate complex dissociation. There are multiple potential splice variants. Short poly Lys motifs serve as substitutions for the C-terminal 1900-1910 amino acids. There is also a 16 aa insertion after Glu727, coupled to either a Ile substitution for aa 1842-1961, or a six aa substitution for aa 31-145. Over aa 1770-1947, human NCOR1 shares 96% aa identity with mouse NCOR1.