

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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

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