

DESCRIPTION

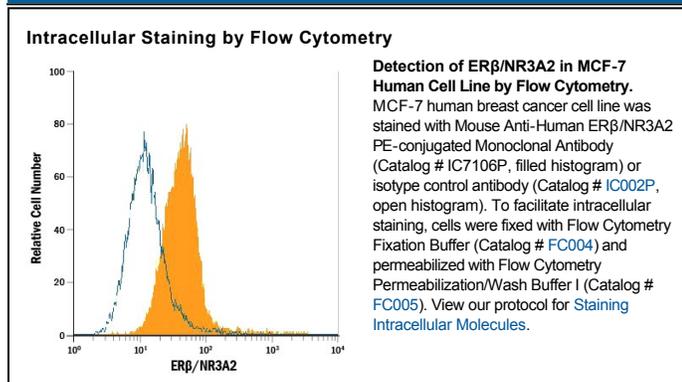
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ERβ/NR3A2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human ERα is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 733930
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human ERβ/NR3A2 Met1-Gly318 Accession # Q92731
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

Estrogen Receptor beta (ERβ; also known as NR3A2) is a member of the steroid receptor family. The natural ligand for ER is the classical estrogenic compound 17β-estradiol. ERβ is expressed in the granulosa cell layer of primary, secondary and mature follicles in the ovary, in bone, bladder, uterus, testis, epididymis, gastrointestinal tract, kidney, breast, heart, vessel wall, immune system, lung, pituitary, hippocampus and hypothalamus. Roles for ERβ in the reproductive and cardiovascular systems have been reported, although these are the subject of conflicting reports. ERβ has been postulated to act primarily as a modulator of ERα function. ERβ has been shown to form homodimers as well as heterodimers with ERα. Both ERα and ERβ can give rise to numerous isoforms.