

磷酸化类固醇受体激活蛋白 2 抗体

产品货号： mlR17095

英文名称： phospho-KAT13C (SER736)

中文名称： 磷酸化类固醇受体激活蛋白 2 抗体

别名： KAT13C / NCOA2 (phospho S736); p-KAT13C / NCOA2 (phospho S736); p-NCOA2 (phospho S736); bHLHe75; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 75; glucocorticoid receptor interacting protein 1; GRIP 1; GRIP1; hTIF2; MED1; MGC138808; NCoA 2; NCoA-2; Ncoa2; NCOA2_HUMAN; nuclear receptor coactivator 2; Oncogene FGR; p160; SRC 2; src2; Steroid receptor coactivator 2; TIF 2; TIF2; Transcriptional intermediary factor 2

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 信号转导 细胞凋亡 转录调节因子 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Dog, Pig, Horse, Zebrafish, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500
(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 159kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human KAT13C around the phosphorylation site of Ser736:PV(p-S)PK

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 The NCOA2 gene encodes nuclear receptor coactivator 2, which aids in the function of nuclear hormone receptors. Nuclear hormone receptors are conditional transcription factors that play important roles in various aspects of cell growth, development, and homeostasis by controlling expression of specific genes. Members of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily, which includes the 5 steroid receptors and class II nuclear receptors (see below), are structurally characterized by 3 distinct domains: an N-terminal transcriptional activation domain, a central DNA-binding domain, and a C-terminal hormone-binding domain. Before the binding of hormone, steroid receptors, which are sometimes called class I of the nuclear hormone receptor family, remain inactive in a complex with heat-shock protein-90 (MIM 140571) and other stress family proteins. Binding of hormone induces critical conformational changes in steroid receptors that cause them to dissociate from the inhibitory complex, bind as homodimers to specific DNA enhancer elements associated with target genes, and modulate that gene's transcription. After binding to enhancer elements, transcription factors require transcriptional coactivator proteins to mediate their stimulation of transcription initiation (Hong et al., 1997 [PubMed 9111344]).[supplied by OMIM, Nov 2010]

Function:

Transcriptional coactivator for steroid receptors and nuclear receptors. Coactivator of the steroid binding domain (AF-2) but not of the modulating N-terminal domain (AF-1). Required with NCOA1 to control energy balance between white and brown adipose tissues.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

DISEASE:

Note=Chromosomal aberrations involving NCOA2 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias. Inversion inv(8)(p11;q13) generates the KAT6A-NCOA2 oncogene, which consists of the N-terminal part of KAT6A and the C-terminal part of NCOA2/TIF2. KAT6A-NCOA2 binds to CREBBP and disrupts its function in transcription activation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SRC/p160 nuclear receptor coactivator family.

Contains 1 bHLH (basic helix-loop-helix) domain.

Contains 1 PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domain.

SWISS:

Q15596

Gene ID:

10499

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.