

Immunotag™ N-CoR Monoclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM0467
Product Description	Immunotag™ N-CoR Monoclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	N-CoR
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of N-CoR (aa1-192) expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	N-CoR Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of N-CoR protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Form	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Gene Name	NCOR1
Accession No.	O75376 Q60974
Alternate Names	NCOR1; KIAA1047; Nuclear receptor corepressor 1; N-CoR; N-CoR1

Antibody Specification

Description	nuclear receptor corepressor 1(NCOR1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a protein that mediates ligand-independent transcription repression of thyroid-hormone and retinoic-acid receptors by promoting chromatin condensation and preventing access of the transcription machinery. It is part of a complex which also includes histone deacetylases and transcriptional regulators similar to the yeast protein Sin3p. This gene is located between the Charcot-Marie-Tooth and Smith-Magenis syndrome critical regions on chromosome 17. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 17 and 20.[provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010],
Protein Expression	Brain,Colon,Epithelium,Fetal brain,Lung,Ovary,Pancreas,Pooled,Skin,Testis,
Subcellular Localization	histone deacetylase complex,nuclear chromatin,nucleus,nucleoplasm,spindle microtubule,membrane,Sin3 complex,transcriptional repressor complex,
Protein Function	domain:The C-terminal region contains two separate nuclear receptor-interacting domains (ID1 and ID2), each of which contains a conserved sequence referred to as the CORNR box. This motif is necessary and sufficient for binding to unligated nuclear hormone receptors, while sequences flanking the CORNR box determine the precise nuclear hormone receptor specificity.,domain:The N-terminal region contains three independent domains that are capable of mediating transcriptional repression (RD1, RD2 and RD3).,function:Mediates transcriptional repression by certain nuclear receptors. Part of a complex which promotes histone deacetylation and the formation of repressive chromatin structures which may impede the access of basal transcription factors.,PTM:Ubiquitinated; mediated by SIAH2 and leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Belongs to the N-CoR nuclear receptor corepressors family.,similarity:Contains 2 SANT domains.,subunit:Interacts with SIAH2, HDAC7, SAP30, SIN3A and SIN3B (By similarity). Forms a large corepressor complex that contains SIN3A/B and histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC2. This complex associates with the thyroid (TR) and the retinoid acid receptors (RAR) in the absence of ligand. Interacts with DACH1. Component of the N-CoR repressor complex, at least composed of NCOR1, NCOR2, HDAC3, TBL1X, TBL1XR1, CORO2A and GPS2. Interacts with TRIM28 and MJD2A/JHDM3A. Interacts with ZBTB33/KAISO, and this interaction serves to recruit the N-CoR complex to promoter regions containing methylated CpG dinucleotides. Interacts with the catalytic domain of HDAC9. Interacts with CBFA2T3 and HEXIM1. Interacts with C1D.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.