Anti-N-CoR antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to N-CoR.

Model	STJ94364
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human N-CoR
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	9611
Gene Symbol	NCOR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	N-CoR Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of N-CoR protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Nuclear receptor corepressor 1 N-CoR N-CoR1
Molecular Weight	270 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG

Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:7672OMIM:600849
Alternative Names	Nuclear receptor corepressor 1 N-CoR N-CoR1
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. Participates in the transcriptional repressor activity produced by BCL6.
Sequence and Domain Family	The N-terminal region contains three independent domains that are capable of mediating transcriptional repression (RD1, RD2 and RD3).; 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 .
Cellular Localization	Nucleus
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated; mediated by SIAH2 and leading to its subsequent proteasomal degradation.