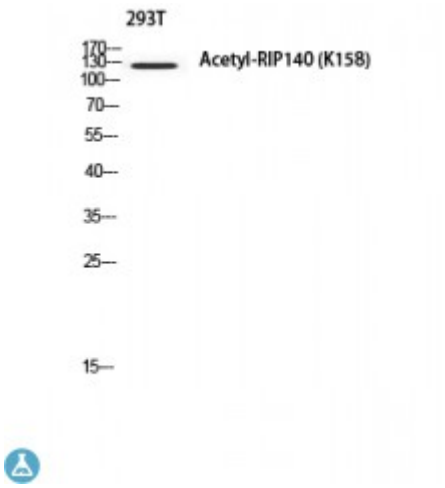
Anti-RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158) antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to RIP140 (Acetyl Lys158).

Model	STJ97698
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human RIP140 around the acetylation site of K158.
Gene ID	8204
Gene Symbol	NRIP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Acetyl-RIP140 (K158) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RIP140 around the acetylation site of K158 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-interacting protein 1 Nuclear factor RIP140 Receptor-interacting protein 140
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:8001OMIM:602490
Alternative Names	Nuclear receptor-interacting protein 1 Nuclear factor RIP140 Receptor-interacting protein 140
Function	Modulates transcriptional activation by steroid receptors such as NR3C1, NR3C2 and ESR1. Also modulates transcriptional repression by nuclear hormone receptors. Positive regulator of the circadian clock gene expression: stimulates transcription of ARNTL/BMAL1, CLOCK and CRY1 by acting as a coactivator for RORA and RORC.
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains 9 Leu-Xaa-Xaa-Leu-Leu (LXXLL) motifs, which have different affinities for nuclear receptors. The C-terminal LTKTNPILYYMLQK motif is required for ligand-dependent interaction with RAAR and RXRB homodimers and heterodimers, for the corepressor activity, and for the formation of an HDAC3 complex with RARA/RXRB . Contains at least four autonomous repression domains (RD1-4). RD1 functions via a histone deacetylase (HDAC)-independent mechanism, whereas RD2, RD3 and RD4 can function by HDAC-dependent or independent mechanisms, depending on cell type. RD2 is dependent on CTBP binding.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Localized to discrete foci and redistributes to larger nuclear domains upon binding to ligand-bound NR3C1.
Post-translational Modifications	Acetylation regulates its nuclear translocation and corepressive activity . Acetylation abolishes interaction with CTBP1. Phosphorylation enhances interaction with YWHAH.