



GRIP-1 Polyclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No | BYab-03314 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Gene Name | NCOA2 |
| Protein Name | Nuclear receptor coactivator 2 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NCoA2. AA range:702-751 |
| Specificity | GRIP-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GRIP-1 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | NCOA2; BHLHE75; TIF2; Nuclear receptor coactivator 2; NCoA-2; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 75; bHLHe75; Transcriptional intermediary factor 2; hTIF2 |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Nucleus . |
| Tissue Specificity | Epithelium,Placenta,Spinal cord,Testis, |
| Function | disease:Chromosomal aberrations involving NCOA2 may be a cause of acute myeloid leukemias. Inversion inv(8)(p11;q13) generates the MYST3-NCOA2 oncogene, which consists of the N-terminus part of MYST3/MOZ and the C-terminus part of NCOA2/TIF2. MYST3-NCOA2 binds to CREBBP and disrupts its function in transcription activation.,domain:Contains 2 C-terminal transcription activation domains (AD1 and AD2) that can function independently.,domain:Contains four Leu-Xaa-Xaa-Leu-Leu (LXXLL) motifs. The LXXLL motifs are essential for the association with nuclear receptors and are, at least in part, functionally redundant.,domain:The LLXXLXXXL motif is involved in transcriptional coactivation and CREBBP/CBP binding.,function:Transcriptional |

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd



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). Requi

Background

The protein encoded by this gene functions as a transcriptional coactivator for nuclear hormone receptors, including steroid, thyroid, retinoid, and vitamin D receptors. The encoded protein acts as an intermediary factor for the ligand-dependent activity of these nuclear receptors, which regulate their target genes upon binding of cognate response elements. This gene has been found to be involved in translocations that result in fusions with other genes in various cancers, including the lysine acetyltransferase 6A (KAT6A) gene in acute myeloid leukemia, the ETS variant 6 (ETV6) gene in acute lymphoblastic leukemia, and the hes related family bHLH transcription factor with YRPW motif 1 (HEY1) gene in mesenchymal chondrosarcoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],

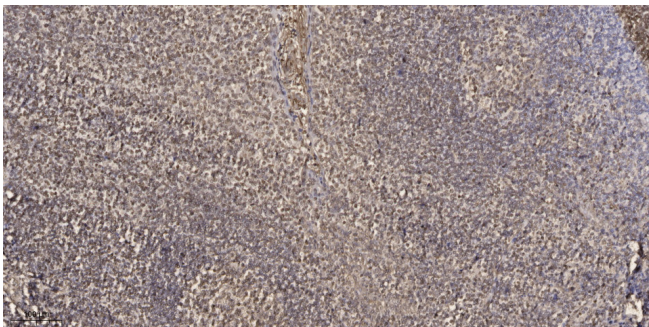
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).