

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO12739

Specification

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>Q15788</u>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Nuclear rece	ptor coactivator 1(NCOA1) detection. Tested with
WB in Human.	

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8648

Other Names Nuclear receptor coactivator 1, NCoA-1, 2.3.1.48, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 74, bHLHe74, Protein Hin-2, RIP160, Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-52, Steroid receptor coactivator 1, SRC-1, NCOA1, BHLHE74, SRC1

Calculated MW 156757 MW KDa

Application Details Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization Nucleus .

Tissue Specificity Widely expressed. .

Protein Name Nuclear receptor coactivator 1

Contents Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human KAT13A recombinant protein (Position: H614-Q826). Human KAT13A shares 92% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse KAT13A.



Purification Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities Belongs to the SRC/p160 nuclear receptor coactivator family.

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name NCOA1

Synonyms BHLHE74, SRC1

Function

Nuclear receptor coactivator that directly binds nuclear receptors and stimulates the transcriptional activities in a hormone- dependent fashion. Involved in the coactivation of different nuclear receptors, such as for steroids (PGR, GR and ER), retinoids (RXRs), thyroid hormone (TRs) and prostanoids (PPARs). Also involved in coactivation mediated by STAT3, STAT5A, STAT5B and STAT6 transcription factors. Displays histone acetyltransferase activity toward H3 and H4; the relevance of such activity remains however unclear. Plays a central role in creating multisubunit coactivator complexes that act via remodeling of chromatin, and possibly acts by participating in both chromatin remodeling and recruitment of general transcription factors. Required with NCOA2 to control energy balance between white and brown adipose tissues. Required for mediating steroid hormone response. Isoform 2 has a higher thyroid hormone-dependent transactivation activity than isoform 1 and isoform 3.

Cellular Location Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00981}.

Tissue Location Widely expressed.

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Images





Anti- KAT13A antibody, ABO12739, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti KAT13A (ABO12739) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 2: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 60KDObserved bind size: 60KD

Anti-KAT13A/SRC1 Antibody - Background

The nuclear receptor coactivator 1 (NCOA1), also known as SRC1, is a transcriptional coregulatory protein that contains several nuclear receptor interacting domains and an intrinsic histone acetyltransferase activity. NCOA1 is recruited to DNA promotion sites by ligand-activated nuclear receptors. NCOA1, in turn, acylates histones, which makes downsteam DNA more accessible to transcription. Hence, NCOA1 assists nuclear receptors in the upregulation of DNA expression. It has been found that NCOA1 can enhance the transcriptional activity of ligand-bound PGR but does not alter the basal activity of the target promoter. It also enhances estrogen receptor, glucocorticoid receptor, thyroid hormone receptor, and retinoid X receptor transcriptional activities through their cognate DNA response elements in the presence of hormone. What's more, SRC1 may play a role as a bridging molecule between nuclear hormone receptors and general transcription factors.