

Product Specification Sheet

**Estrogen Receptor  $\beta$  (ER $\beta$ ) Antibodies**

<b>Cat.</b> ERb12-S	Rabbit Anti-Rat ER Beta antiserum # 2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ul
<b>Cat.</b> ERb12-A	Rabbit Anti-Rat ER Beta IgG # 2 (aff pure)	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug
<b>Cat.</b> ERb12-P	Rat ER Beta Control peptide # 2	<b>SIZE:</b> 100 ug

Estrogens, produced by ovaries and testis, affect growth and differentiation of many target tissues. These include the male and female reproductive tissues (mammary gland, uterus, ovary, and prostate). Estrogens have also been implicated in the physiology of the bone, cardiovascular tissues, and the brain. Estrogens bind to the intracellular proteins known as estrogen receptors (ER). Estrogen receptor is a member of the super family of nuclear receptor that show a similar structure and mode of action. Once bound by their ligand, ER undergoes a conformational change to a form that can specifically binds to its target genes and later their transcription.

Rat/mouse **ER $\beta$ 1** gene encodes a protein of 485 aa with a calculated size of approx. 54 kDa. **ER $\beta$ 1** is 477 aa in human. As compared to **ER $\alpha$** , **ER $\beta$ 1** is highly conserved in the DNA-binding domain (>90% homology) and the C-terminal ligand binding domain (55% homology). The A/B domain, the hinge region and the F-domain are not conserved. Rat ER $\beta$ 1 is primarily expressed in prostate, ovary, lung, bladder, brain, uterus, and testis. Ligand binding experiments with the recombinant ER $\beta$ 1 revealed a single binding component for 17 $\beta$ -E2 with Kd=0.6 nM. Both ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$ 1 binds to common agonists and antagonists with more or less overlapping specificity. Most recently functional variants of ER $\beta$ 1, termed ER $\beta$ 2, have been cloned. ER $\beta$ 2 has an additional 18 aa as a results of in-frame mutation within the ligand-binding domain. ER $\beta$ 2 is expressed in ovary, prostate, pituitary, brain, and muscle. Variants of both ER $\beta$ 1 and ER $\beta$ 2 (ER $\beta$ 1 $\delta$ 3, ER $\beta$ 2 $\delta$ 3) were detected that show deletion of 39 aa in the DNA-binding domain. Both ER $\beta$ 1 and ER $\beta$ 2 specifically bind to ER response element. ER $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ 1 and ER $\beta$ 2 have been found to heterodimerize with each other.

**Source of Antigen and Antibodies**

<b>Antigen</b>	19aa peptide of Rat ER $\beta$ ; <b>Designated (ERB12-P or control peptide)</b> conjugated to KLH; epitope location ~ C-terminus
<b>Ab Host/type</b>	Rabbit, polyclonal Unpurified antiserum (cat #ERB12-S) Aff pure IgG (cat #ERB12-A) purified over antigen-agarose column
<b>2-Ab</b>	<b>Goat Anti-rabbit IgG-HRP</b> cat # 20320 (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available)
<b>-ve control</b>	<b>Non-immune control rabbit IgG Cat # 20009-1</b> for use in Western, IHC, and ELISA

**Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control**

**Antiserum (unpurified)**  
100ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied 0.05% azide, **Reconstitute** powder in 100 ul PBS

**Affinity pure IgG**  
100 ug/100ul solution lyophilized powder

Supplied in **Buffer:** PBS+0.1% BSA  
**Reconstitute powder** in PBS at 1mg/ml

**Control/blocking peptide**  
100 ug/100 ul solution lyophilized powder  
Supplied in **Buffer:** PBS pH 7.5,  
**Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1 mg/ml.**

**Storage**  
**Short-term:** unopened, undiluted liquid vials at -200C and powder at 4oC or -20oC..

**Long-term:** at -20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

**Stability:** 6-12 months at -20oC or below.  
**Shipping:** 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder

**Recommended Usage**

**Western Blotting** (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure using Chemiluminescence technique). The predicted size of the ER $\beta$  receptor is approx. 54-kDa (1).

**ELISA** (1:100K; using 50-100 ng ERb12 control peptide/well).

**Immunohistochemistry:** We recommend the use of affinity pure antibodies at 2-10 ug affinity pure antibody.

**Specificity & Cross-reactivity**

The 19-aa rat ER $\beta$  immunogenic peptide shows 84% homology with the mouse and 73% with the human ER $\beta$  (2). Actual crossreactivity of antibodies in all species is not established. The ERb12-P, Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol at the web site).

**General References:** Kuiper GG et al (1996) Proc Natl Acad Sci 93, 5925-5930; Tremblay, GB et al (1997) Mol. Endocrinol. 11, 353-365, Mosselman S et al (1996) FEBS Lett. 392, 49-53.

**Citation of ADI's antibodies for ER-Beta:**

Hosokawa, K, 2001 Mol. Hum. Reprod. 2001 7: 137-145; Stoilov IR, 2005, Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci., 46: 3525, IHC, Javeshghani D, 2003, Hypertension, 42, 761-767, WB,

\*This product is for in vitro research use only.

**Related material available from ADI**  
**Monoclonal Mouse Anti-Bovine ER**

ERB12-S-A-P 71217A

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