

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

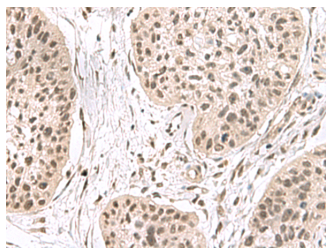
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human ERH
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:40-1:200
ELISA	1:5000-1:10000

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ERH Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

ERH (enhancer of rudimentary homolog), also known as DROER, is a 104 amino acid transcriptional coregulator that is ubiquitously expressed and highly conserved among eukaryotes. ERH may play a role in cell cycle regulation and pyrimidine biosynthesis. ERH represses the function of the coactivator PCBD, preventing it from enhancing the activity of the tissue-specific transcription factor HNF-1 (hepatocyte nuclear factor-1). HNF-1 is a homeodomain transcription factor that binds DNA as a dimer and the HNF-1/DNA complex is stabilized by PCBD. By repressing PCBD, ERH disrupts the stability of the HNF-1/DNA complex, affecting the expression of multiple genes in the liver. The structure of ERH is characterized by a single domain consisting of three alpha-helices and four beta-strands. ERH has a long flexible loop that is significantly conserved, suggesting that this loop region may be important for the function of ERH. ERH has two casein kinase II phosphorylation sites that are thought to disrupt the ability of ERH to dimerize.

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