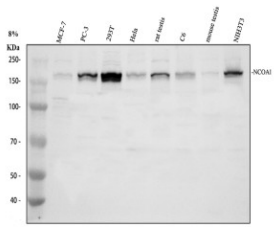
SRC-1 Antibody / Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 Antibody (R30158)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R30158	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q15788
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This SRC-1 Antibody / Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 Antibody is available for research use only.



SRC-1 Antibody Human, Mouse and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of SRC-1 in human MCF-7, PC-3, 293T and HeLa cell lysates, rat testis tissue and C6 cell lysates, and mouse testis tissue and NIH3T3 cell lysates using SRC-1 Antibody. Lane 1: MCF-7; Lane 2: PC-3; Lane 3: 293T; Lane 4: HeLa; Lane 5: rat testis; Lane 6: rat C6; Lane 7: mouse testis; Lane 8: mouse NIH3T3. A specific band is detected at approximately 157 kDa, consistent with the expected molecular weight of NCOA1. This SRC-1 Antibody, also called a Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 Antibody, detects SRC-1 across human, rat and mouse samples and supports studies of nuclear receptor signaling and transcriptional regulation.

Description

SRC-1 Antibody / Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 Antibody recognizes SRC-1, a transcriptional coregulator encoded by the NCOA1 gene. SRC-1 was originally identified as a coactivator of steroid hormone receptors and is a founding member of the p160 steroid receptor coactivator family. The protein interacts with ligand-activated nuclear receptors and promotes transcription of hormone-responsive genes by facilitating the assembly of transcriptional regulatory complexes. SRC-1 therefore occupies an important position between nuclear receptor activation and changes in gene expression, making it relevant to studies of steroid hormone signaling, transcriptional regulation and cellular responses to endocrine

signals.

SRC-1 functions as a molecular scaffold that recruits additional transcriptional regulators to nuclear receptor complexes. It contains multiple LXXLL nuclear receptor interaction motifs that mediate binding to activated receptors and domains that interact with chromatin-modifying proteins. SRC-1 can recruit proteins with histone acetyltransferase activity, including CBP and p300, helping create a chromatin environment favorable for transcription. SRC-1 also possesses intrinsic histone acetyltransferase activity and is classified as KAT13A, reflecting its role in chromatin-associated transcriptional regulation.

NCOA1 participates in signaling mediated by numerous members of the nuclear receptor superfamily. These include estrogen, progesterone, androgen, glucocorticoid, thyroid hormone and other nuclear receptors. The biological effects of SRC-1 can therefore vary substantially according to cell type, receptor expression and hormonal environment. Regulation of coactivator abundance, localization and interactions provides an additional level of control over nuclear receptor signaling beyond ligand binding to the receptor itself. An SRC-1 Antibody can support investigation of these mechanisms and the relationship between transcriptional coactivators and hormone-dependent gene regulation.

SRC-1 has been studied extensively in endocrine physiology and hormone-responsive tissues. Its transcriptional regulatory functions are relevant to reproductive biology, metabolism and other physiological processes controlled by nuclear receptors. Altered expression or activity of SRC family coactivators has also been investigated in hormone-dependent cancers, particularly breast and prostate cancer, where changes in nuclear receptor signaling can contribute to tumor development, progression and therapeutic response. SRC-1 additionally participates in transcriptional programs outside classical steroid receptor signaling through interactions with other transcription factors and regulatory proteins.

As a central nuclear receptor coregulator, SRC-1 provides an important molecular connection between extracellular hormonal signals, transcription factor activity and chromatin-dependent gene expression. These functions place NCOA1 within the broader study of signal transduction as well as transcriptional and epigenetic regulation. NSJ Bioreagents supplies antibodies to SRC-1 and other proteins involved in cellular signaling and gene regulation. An SRC-1 Antibody can support research on steroid receptor coactivation, nuclear receptor signaling, hormone-responsive transcription and mechanisms connecting cellular signaling with gene expression.

For related targets that connect receptor activation with downstream cellular responses and gene regulation, explore our Signal Transduction Antibodies page.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting points. Titration of the SRC-1 Antibody / Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

Human partial recombinant protein (AA 614-826) was used as the immunogen for this SRC-1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the SRC-1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

SRC-1 antibody, Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1 antibody, NCOA1 antibody, Nuclear Receptor Coactivator 1 antibody, Nuclear Receptor Coactivator-1 antibody

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