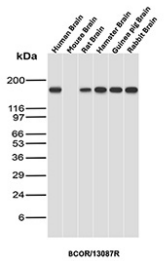
Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR Antibody / BCL6 corepressor [clone BCOR/13087R] (V5974)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5974-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5974-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5974SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

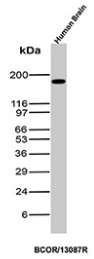
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

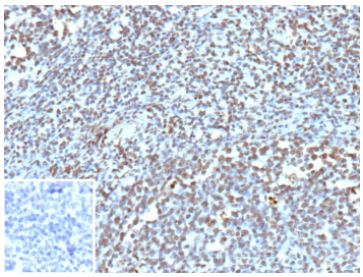
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	BCOR/13087R
Purity	Protein G affinity
UniProt	Q6W2J9
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Western Blot: 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody in brain tissue lysates from multiple species. Human brain, mouse brain, rat brain, hamster brain, guinea pig brain, and rabbit brain lysates each show a prominent band at approximately 190 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of BCOR. The banding pattern is conserved across species, supporting recognition of BCOR protein in diverse mammalian brain tissues. The observed signal corresponds to full-length BCL-6 corepressor under reducing SDS-PAGE conditions, with minimal non-specific background.



Western blot analysis of Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody in human brain tissue lysate. Human brain lysate shows a distinct band at approximately 190 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of BCOR. The signal appears as a single predominant band with minimal background, supporting specific detection of endogenous BCL-6 corepressor protein in neural tissue. BCOR is known to localize to the nucleus and function as a chromatin-associated transcriptional corepressor, and the observed band aligns with the expected full-length protein size under reducing SDS-PAGE conditions.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody in human tonsil tissue. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with BCOR Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (clone BCOR/13087R) demonstrates predominant nuclear HRP-DAB brown staining in lymphoid cells within germinal center and interfollicular regions, consistent with the known nuclear localization of BCL-6 corepressor. Background stromal elements show minimal staining. The inset image represents the negative control in which PBS was used instead of the primary antibody, confirming absence of non-specific secondary antibody binding. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9, 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 45 minutes at 95oC followed by cooling prior to immunostaining.

Description

Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody recognizes BCL-6 corepressor, a nuclear transcriptional regulator encoded by the BCOR gene. BCOR is a chromatin-associated protein that functions as a transcriptional corepressor and epigenetic modulator, primarily localizing to the nucleus where it participates in gene silencing complexes. As a component of noncanonical Polycomb repressive complex 1 variants, BCOR contributes to histone modification and stable transcriptional repression of lineage-specific genes.

BCOR interacts with sequence-specific transcription factors, including BCL6, to regulate gene expression programs involved in cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Through recruitment of histone deacetylases and Polycomb group proteins, BCOR promotes chromatin condensation and transcriptional repression. These functions are critical during embryonic development, hematopoietic lineage commitment, and maintenance of cellular identity. BCOR is expressed in a range of tissues, with prominent nuclear expression in proliferative and differentiating cell populations.

The BCOR gene is located on the X chromosome and produces multiple transcript variants. Genetic alterations, mutations, and gene fusions involving BCOR have been reported in hematologic malignancies, certain sarcomas, and developmental disorders. Because of its role in epigenetic regulation and tumor biology, BCOR has become an important research target in oncology and developmental biology. Altered BCOR expression patterns may support tumor classification and molecular characterization in research settings.

This Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody (clone BCOR/13087R) is suitable for detecting BCOR expression in research applications. The expected staining pattern is predominantly nuclear, consistent with its established role in transcriptional repression complexes. A Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody is useful for studying chromatin remodeling, Polycomb-associated repression, hematologic malignancies, and developmental signaling pathways.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in human HEK293 cells.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment (around amino acids 100-400) of human BCOR protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used

as the immunogen for the Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody.

Storage

Transcriptional Corepressor BCOR antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

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