

## Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, WB, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, WB:1:500-1:2000,  
IHC:1:50-1:200

**Protein Background:**

Nuclear hormone receptor. The steroid hormones and their receptors are involved in the regulation of eukaryotic gene expression and affect cellular proliferation and differentiation in target tissues. Ligand-dependent nuclear transactivation involves either direct homodimer binding to a palindromic estrogen response element (ERE) sequence or association with other DNA-binding transcription factors, such as AP-1/c-Jun, c-Fos, ATF-2, Sp1 and Sp3, to mediate ERE-independent signaling. Ligand binding induces a conformational change allowing subsequent or combinatorial association with multiprotein coactivator complexes through LXXLL motifs of their respective components. Mutual transrepression occurs between the estrogen receptor (ER) and NF-kappa-B in a cell-type specific manner. Decreases NF-kappa-B DNA-binding activity and inhibits NF-kappa-B-mediated transcription from the IL6 promoter and displace RELA/p65 and associated coregulators from the promoter.

**Gene ID:**

AMZ1

**Uniprot**

Q400G9

**Synonyms:**

archaelysin family metallopeptidase 1

**Immunogen:**

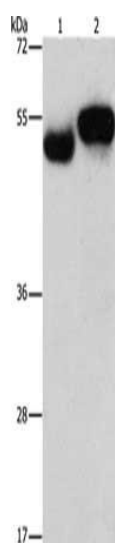
Synthetic peptide of human AMZ1.

**Storage:**

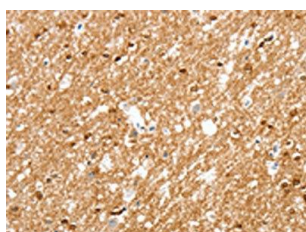
-20&deg; C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

## Product Images

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Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40  $\mu$ g, Lane 1-2: Human fetal brain tissue, Human liver tissue, Primary antibody: PACO19144(AMZ1 Antibody) at dilution 1/1000, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 3 minutes.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using PACO19144(AMZ1 Antibody) at dilution 1/80, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).