

SRC1-RID (residues 627-786)^{His} Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1-Receptor Interacting Domain human, recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-873	10 µg

For *in vitro* use only
Quality guaranteed for 12 months
Store at -80°C

Avoid freeze / thaw cycles

Form

Liquid. Supplied in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100 mM KCl, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT and 20% glycerol.

Activity

100 ng are sufficient for a protein-protein interaction assay.

Application

Use only for research and not for drug or diagnostic purposes. Recombinant SRC1 (627-786) can be used for protein-protein interaction assays.

Molecular Weight

20 kDa

Purity

> 95% by SDS-PAGE

Description

Steroid receptor coactivator 1 (SRC1) is a transcriptional coactivator that mediates the activating functions of many of the nuclear hormone receptors. It is also known as NCoA1 and is a member of the SRC/p160 coactivator family. SRC1 is a 160 kDa protein that contains several LXXLL motifs, which are involved in nuclear receptor interaction. The region 627-786 contains 3 LXXLL motifs that are involved in interaction with nuclear hormone receptors and has been previously used in assays detecting ligand-dependent receptor-cofactor interactions.

Selected References:

- Onate *et al.* (1995) Sequence and characterization of a coactivator for the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. *Science* **270**:1354.
Yanase *et al.* (2004) Coregulator-related diseases. *Intern. Med.* **43**:368.
Heery *et al.* (1997) A signature motif in transcriptional co-activators mediates binding to nuclear receptors. *Nature* **387**:733.
Xu *et al.* (2003) Review of the *in vivo* functions of the p160 steroid receptor coactivator family. *Mol. Endocrinol.* **17**:1681.
Bai *et al.* (2003) Isoform-selective interactions between estrogen receptors and steroid receptor coactivators promoted by estradiol and ErbB-2 signaling in living cells. *Mol. Endocrinol.* **17**:589.
Cho *et al.* (2003) Increased dietary protein modifies glucose and insulin homeostasis in adult women during weight loss. *J. Biochem. Mol. Biol.* **36**:207.