

SRC1-RID (Residues 627-786) TEV

Steroid Receptor Coactivator 1-Receptor Interacting Domain, TEV cleavage site
human, recombinant, *E. coli*

Cat. No.	Amount
PR-875	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

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 has been shown to be over expressed in some cancers. 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 liganddependent receptor-cofactor interactions. This protein contains the Tobacco Etch virus (TEV) protease site and can be cleaved using acTEV to yield untagged SRC1 RID. This protein will be useful for assays where a native untagged protein is desired.

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**:1681-1692.
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.