info@arigobio.com

ARG57934
anti-NR0B2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes NR0B2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	NR0B2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 1-257 of Human NR0B2 (NP_068804.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	SHP; Nuclear receptor subfamily 0 group B member 2; Orphan nuclear receptor SHP; SHP1; Small heterodimer partner

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Rat liver
Observed Size	25 kDa

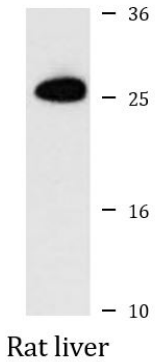
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	NR0B2
Gene Full Name	nuclear receptor subfamily 0, group B, member 2
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is an unusual orphan receptor that contains a putative ligand-binding domain but lacks a conventional DNA-binding domain. The gene product is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor family, a group of transcription factors regulated by small hydrophobic hormones, a subset of which do not have known ligands and are referred to as orphan nuclear receptors. The protein has been shown to interact with retinoid and thyroid hormone receptors, inhibiting their ligand-dependent transcriptional activation. In addition, interaction with estrogen receptors has been demonstrated, leading to inhibition of function. Studies suggest that the protein represses nuclear hormone receptor-mediated transactivation via two separate steps: competition with coactivators and the direct effects of its transcriptional repressor function. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Acts as a transcriptional regulator. Acts as a negative regulator of receptor-dependent signaling pathways. Specifically inhibits transactivation of the nuclear receptor with whom it interacts. Inhibits transcriptional activity of NEUROD1 on E-box-containing promoter by interfering with the coactivation function of the p300/CBP-mediated trancription complex for NEUROD1. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	28 kDa
PTM	Arginine methylation by PRMT5 enhances repression activity of metabolic genes in liver in response to bile acid signaling, by increasing interaction with cofactors. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus. [UniProt]

Images



ARG57934 anti-NR0B2 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Rat liver lysate stained with ARG57934 anti-NR0B2 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.