

ARG52450 anti-TR4 antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes TR4
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	TR4
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Fusion protein from the N-terminal region of mouse TR4
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	NR2C2; Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 2 Group C Member 2; TAK1; TR4; Orphan Nuclear Receptor TAK1; Orphan Nuclear Receptor TR4; TR2R1; HTAK1; Nuclear Receptor Subfamily 2, Group C, Member 2; Testicular Nuclear Receptor 4; Nuclear Hormone Receptor TR4; Testicular Receptor 4; Orphan Receptor TR4

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	<p>Specific for the ~64 kDa TR4 protein by Western blot in cerebellum and nuclear extracts from MEL cell lines.</p> <p>* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.</p>	

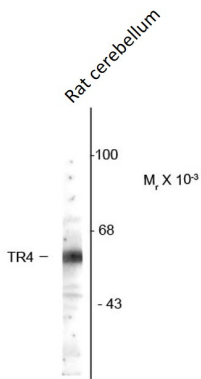
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Neat Serum
Buffer	Neat serum
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 or below. 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	NR2C2
Gene Full Name	nuclear receptor subfamily 2, group C, member 2
Background	Testicular receptor 4 (TR4) is a member of the orphan nuclear receptor superfamily. Data suggests that TR4 may function as a regulator that modulates many signaling pathways. It has been suggested that TR4 is required for normal cerebellar development as TR4 knockout mice exhibit behavioral deficits in motor coordination (Chen, YT et al.,2008) and plays important roles in growth, embryonic and early postnatal survival (Collins, LL, et al., 2004).
Function	Orphan nuclear receptor that can act as a repressor or activator of transcription. An important repressor of nuclear receptor signaling pathways such as retinoic acid receptor, retinoid X, vitamin D3 receptor, thyroid hormone receptor and estrogen receptor pathways. May regulate gene expression during the late phase of spermatogenesis. Together with NR2C1, forms the core of the DRED (direct repeat erythroid-definitive) complex that represses embryonic and fetal globin transcription including that of GATA1. Binds to hormone response elements (HREs) consisting of two 5'-AGGTCA-3' half site direct repeat consensus sequences. Plays a fundamental role in early embryonic development and embryonic stem cells. Required for normal spermatogenesis and cerebellum development. Appears to be important for neurodevelopmentally regulated behavior (By similarity).
Research Area	Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	65 kDa
PTM	Acetylation; Isopeptide bond; Phosphoprotein; Ubl conjugation
Cellular Localization	Nucleus

Images



ARG52450 anti-TR4 antibody WB image

Western blot: Rat cerebellum lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~64 kDa TR4 protein stained with ARG52450 anti-TR4 antibody.