

ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes LXR alpha + LXR beta
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat, Cow, Dog
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, WB
Specificity	This antibody is expected to recognise an epitope corresponding to aa 429-442 of human LXR alpha protein (NP_005684.2) and to aa 443-456 of human LXR beta protein (NP_009052.3).
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	LXR alpha + LXR beta
Species	Pig
Immunogen	CRLQDKKLPLLSEI
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	LXR alpha: RLD-1; Oxysterols receptor LXR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group H member 3; LXRA; LXR-a; Liver X receptor alpha LXR beta: Ubiquitously-expressed nuclear receptor; UNR; Liver X receptor beta; NER; RIP15; Oxysterols receptor LXR-beta; LXRb; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group H member 2; Nuclear receptor NER; LXR-b; NER-I

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	10 µg/ml
	ICC/IF	10 µg/ml
	WB	1 - 3 µg/ml
Application Note	WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

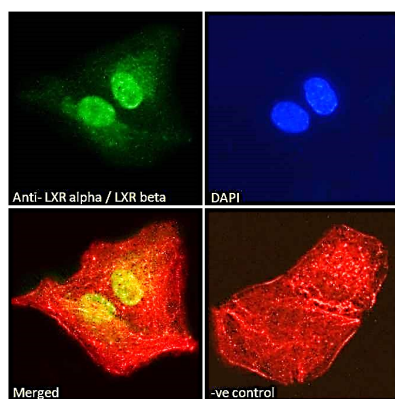
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from goat serum by antigen affinity chromatography.
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
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.

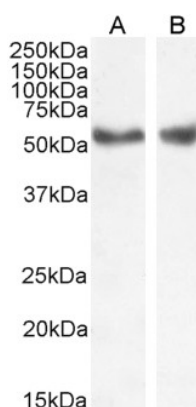
Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 7376 Human Swiss-port # P55055 Human
Gene Symbol	NR1H3; NR1H2
Gene Full Name	nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 3; nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 2
Background	The liver X receptors, LXRA (NR1H3; MIM 602423) and LXRβ, form a subfamily of the nuclear receptor superfamily and are key regulators of macrophage function, controlling transcriptional programs involved in lipid homeostasis and inflammation. The inducible LXRA is highly expressed in liver, adrenal gland, intestine, adipose tissue, macrophages, lung, and kidney, whereas LXRβ is ubiquitously expressed. Ligand-activated LXRs form obligate heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs; see MIM 180245) and regulate expression of target genes containing LXR response elements (summary by Korf et al., 2009 [PubMed 19436111]).[supplied by OMIM, Jan 2010]
Function	<p>LXR alpha: Nuclear receptor that exhibits a ligand-dependent transcriptional activation activity (PubMed:19481530, PubMed:25661920). Interaction with retinoic acid receptor (RXR) shifts RXR from its role as a silent DNA-binding partner to an active ligand-binding subunit in mediating retinoid responses through target genes defined by LXRES (By similarity). LXRES are DR4-type response elements characterized by direct repeats of two similar hexanuclotide half-sites spaced by four nucleotides (By similarity). Plays an important role in the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis, regulating cholesterol uptake through MYLIP-dependent ubiquitination of LDLR, VLDLR and LRP8 (PubMed:19481530). Interplays functionally with RORA for the regulation of genes involved in liver metabolism (By similarity). [UniProt]</p> <p>LXR beta: Nuclear receptor that exhibits a ligand-dependent transcriptional activation activity (PubMed:25661920). Binds preferentially to double-stranded oligonucleotide direct repeats having the consensus half-site sequence 5'-AGGTCA-3' and 4-nt spacing (DR-4). Regulates cholesterol uptake through MYLIP-dependent ubiquitination of LDLR, VLDLR and LRP8; DLDLR and LRP8. Interplays functionally with RORA for the regulation of genes involved in liver metabolism (By similarity). Plays an anti-inflammatory role during the hepatic acute phase response by acting as a corepressor: inhibits the hepatic acute phase response by preventing dissociation of the N-Cor corepressor complex (PubMed:20159957).</p>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	LXR alpha: 50 kDa LXR beta: 51 kDa



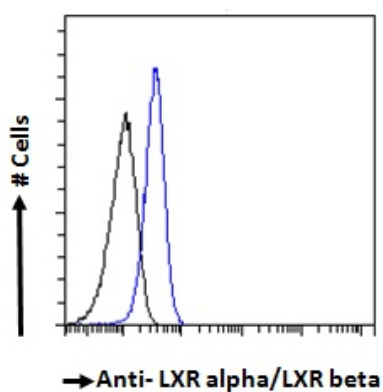
ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Paraformaldehyde fixed A549 cells permeabilized with 0.15% Triton. Cells were stained with ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody (green) at 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ dilution for 1 hour. DAPI (blue) for nuclear staining. Phalloidin (red) for Actin filaments staining. Negative control: Unimmunized goat IgG (green) at 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ dilution.



ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 μg of Human liver (A) and Human kidney (B) lysates (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody at 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.



ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Paraformaldehyde-fixed A549 cells permeabilized with 0.5% Triton. Cells were stained with ARG63670 anti-LXR alpha + LXR beta antibody (blue line) at 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ dilution for 1 hour, followed by incubation with Alexa FluorR 488 labelled secondary antibody. IgG control: Unimmunized goat IgG (black line).