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Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12889

Specification

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q96RI1
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Bile acid receptor(NR1H4) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9971

Other Names
Bile acid receptor, Farnesoid X-activated receptor, Farnesol receptor HRR-1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group H member 4, Retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14, RXR-interacting protein 14, NR1H4, BAR, FXR, HRR1, RIP14

Calculated MW
55914 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Nucleus .

Tissue Specificity
Liver and hepatocyte-related cells express mainly FXRalpha1-type isoforms with isoform 3 and isoform 4 in approximative equal proportions. In intestine and kidney mainly FXRalpha2-type isoforms are expressed with isoform 1 and isoform 2 in approximative equal proportions. Expressed in pancreatic beta cells and macrophages. .

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human NR1H4 (442-486aa QHFACLLGRLTELRTFNHHHAEMLMSWRVNDHKFTPLLCEIWDVQ), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name NR1H4

Synonyms BAR, FXR, HRR1, RIP14

Function
Ligand-activated transcription factor. Receptor for bile acids (BAs) such as chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA), lithocholic acid, deoxycholic acid (DCA) and allocholic acid (ACA). Plays a essential role in BA homeostasis through the regulation of genes involved in BA synthesis, conjugation and enterohepatic circulation. Also regulates lipid and glucose homeostasis and is involved innate immune response (PubMed:10334992, PubMed:10334993, PubMed:21383957, PubMed:22820415). The FXR-RXR heterodimer binds predominantly to farnesoid X receptor response elements (FXREs) containing two inverted repeats of the consensus sequence 5'-AGGTCA-3' in which the monomers are spaced by 1 nucleotide (IR-1) but also to tandem repeat DR1 sites with lower affinity, and can be activated by either FXR or RXR-specific ligands. It is proposed that monomeric nuclear receptors such as NR5A2/LRH-1 bound to coregulatory nuclear responsive element (NRE) halfsites located in close proximity to FXREs modulate transcriptional activity (By similarity). In the liver activates transcription of the corepressor NR0B2 thereby indirectly inhibiting CYP7A1 and CYP8B1 (involved in BA synthesis) implicating at least in part histone demethylase KDM1A resulting in epigenomic repression, and SLC10A1/NTCP (involved in hepatic uptake of conjugated BAs). Activates transcription of the repressor MAFG (involved in regulation of BA synthesis) (By similarity). Activates transcription of SLC27A5/BACS and BAAT (involved in BA conjugation), ABCB11/BSEP (involved in bile salt export) by directly recruiting histone methyltransferase CARM1, and ABCC2/MRP2 (involved in secretion of conjugated BAs) and ABCB4 (involved in secretion of phosphatidylcholine in the small intestine) (PubMed:12754200, PubMed:15471871, PubMed:17895379). Activates transcription of SLC27A5/BACS and BAAT (involved in BA conjugation), ABCB11/BSEP (involved in bile salt export) by directly recruiting histone methyltransferase CARM1, and ABCC2/MRP2 (involved in secretion of conjugated BAs) and ABCB4 (involved in secretion of phosphatidylcholine in the small intestine) (PubMed:10514450, PubMed:15239098, PubMed:16269519). In the intestine activates FGF19 expression and secretion leading to hepatic CYP7A1 repression (PubMed:12815072, PubMed:19085950). The function also involves the coordinated induction of hepatic KLB/beta-klotho expression (By similarity). Regulates transcription of liver UGT2B4 and SULT2A1 involved in BA detoxification; binding to the

UGT2B4 promoter seems to imply a monomeric transactivation independent of RXRA (PubMed:12806625, PubMed:16946559). Modulates lipid homeostasis by activating liver NR0B2/SHP-mediated repression of SREBF1 (involved in de novo lipogenesis), expression of PLTP (involved in HDL formation), SCARB1 (involved in HDL hepatic uptake), APOE, APOC1, APOC4, PPARA (involved in beta-oxidation of fatty acids), VLDLR and SDC1 (involved in the hepatic uptake of LDL and IDL remnants), and inhibiting expression of MTTP (involved in VLDL assembly (PubMed:12554753, PubMed:12660231, PubMed:15337761). Increases expression of APOC2 (promoting lipoprotein lipase activity implicated in triglyceride clearance) (PubMed:11579204). Transrepresses APOA1 involving a monomeric competition with NR2A1 for binding to a DR1 element (PubMed:11927623, PubMed:21804189). Also reduces triglyceride clearance by inhibiting expression of ANGPTL3 and APOC3 (both involved in inhibition of lipoprotein lipase) (PubMed:12891557). Involved in glucose homeostasis by modulating hepatic gluconeogenesis through activation of NR0B2/SHP-mediated repression of respective genes. Modulates glycogen synthesis (inducing phosphorylation of glycogen synthase kinase-3) (By similarity). Modulates glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and is involved in insulin resistance (PubMed:20447400). Involved in intestinal innate immunity. Plays a role in protecting the distal small intestine against bacterial overgrowth and preservation of the epithelial barrier (By similarity). Down-regulates inflammatory cytokine expression in several types of immune cells including macrophages and mononuclear cells (PubMed:21242261). Mediates trans- repression of TLR4-induced cytokine expression; the function seems to require its sumoylation and prevents N-CoR nuclear receptor corepressor clearance from target genes such as IL1B and NOS2 (PubMed:19864602). Involved in the TLR9-mediated protective mechanism in intestinal inflammation. Plays an anti-inflammatory role in liver inflammation; proposed to inhibit pro-inflammatory (but not antiapoptotic) NF-kappa-B signaling) (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. [Isoform 2]: Nucleus [Isoform 4]: Nucleus

Tissue Location
Liver and hepatocyte-related cells express mainly FXRalpha1-type isoforms with isoform 3 and isoform 4 in approximately equal proportions. In intestine and kidney mainly FXRalpha2-type isoforms are expressed with isoform 1 and isoform 2 in approximately equal proportions. Expressed in pancreatic beta cells and macrophages

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety

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- Cell Culture

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Images

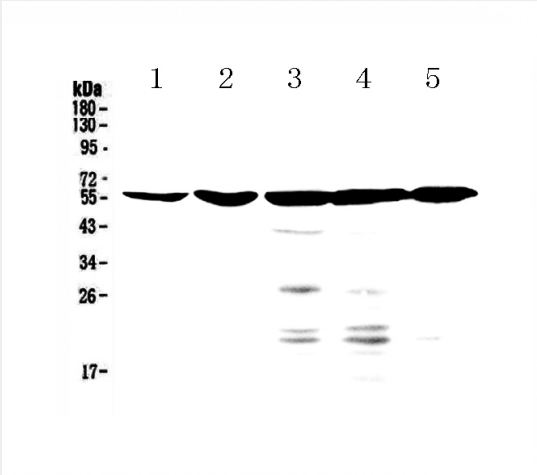

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of NR1H4 using anti-NR1H4 antibody (ABO12889).

Anti-NR1H4 Picoband Antibody - Background

The bile acid receptor (BAR), also known as farnesoid X receptor (FXR) or NR1H4 (nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group H, member 4) is a nuclear receptor that is encoded by the NR1H4 gene in humans. This gene encodes a ligand-activated transcription factor that shares structural features in common with nuclear hormone receptor family members. This protein functions as a receptor for bile acids, and when bound to bile acids, binds to DNA and regulates the expression of genes involved in bile acid synthesis and transport.