

NR0B2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00008431-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human NR0B2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human NR0B2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human NR0B2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — NR0B2

Entrez GeneID	8431
GeneBank Accession#	NR0B2
Gene Name	NR0B2
Gene Alias	FLJ17090, SHP, SHP1
Gene Description	nuclear receptor subfamily 0, group B, member 2
Omim ID	601665 604630
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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]
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000004414 orphan nuclear receptor SHP short heterodimer partner small heterodimer partner

Disease

- [Asthma](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Body Weight](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hyperinsulinism](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)