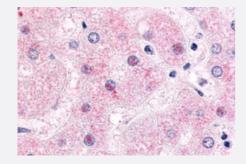


NR0B2 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB27775 Size 50 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human liver, hepatocytes with NR0B2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB27775). Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval.

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of NR0B2.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to 16 amino acid at ligand-binding domain of human NR0B2.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Hamster, Human, Monkey, Mouse, Rabbit
Specificity	BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (4 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



Product Information

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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Gene Info — NR0B2	
Entrez GenelD	<u>8431</u>
Protein Accession#	Q15466
Gene Name	NR0B2
Gene Alias	FLJ17090, SHP, SHP1
Gene Description	nuclear receptor subfamily 0, group B, member 2
Omim ID	<u>601665</u> <u>604630</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is an unusual orphan receptor that contains a putative ligand-bi nding 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, inhibit ing 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	OTTHUMP0000004414 orphan nuclear receptor SHP short heterodimer partner small heterodim er partner

Disease

- Asthma
- Birth Weight



- Body Weight
- Diabetes Mellitus
- <u>Disease Progression</u>
- Disease Susceptibility
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- HIV Infections
- Hyperinsulinism
- <u>Liver Cirrhosis</u>
- Obesity
- Ovarian Failure
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder