Anti human LXR alpha Ligand Binding Domain mouse monoclonal antibody

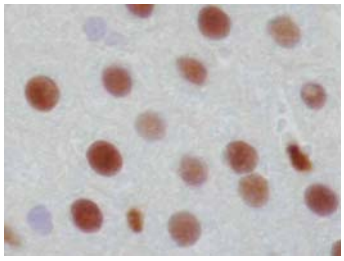
LXR alpha: Liver X Receptor alpha

Code No	PP-PPZ0412-00 old No. 2ZPPZ0412H
Clone No.	PPZ0412
Lot.	A-2
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Volume	100 uL
Ig Class	G2a
Description	Liver X receptor alpha (LXRa, RLD-1; NR1H3) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. LXRa activator is the naturally occurring compound 22(R)-hydroxycholesterol (22(R)-HC), 20(S)HC, 24-HC, 25-HC, 7a-HC. LXRa is expressed in the liver, kidney and spleen. LXRa has important role in regulating cholesterol metabolism. It is believed that LXR specific agonist may have important medical applications in the regulation of cholesterol homeostasis. LXRa forms heterodimer with RXR.
Nomenclature	NR1H3
Genbank	U22662
Origin	Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites after inoculation with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with E.coli-expressed recombinant human LXR alpha (164-447 aa).
Specificity	This antibody specifically recognizes human LXR alpha and cross reacts with mouse and rat LXR alpha. This antibody does not recognize human LXR beta.
Purification	Ammonium sulfate fractionation
Formulation	Physiological saline with 0.1% NaN3 as a preservative.

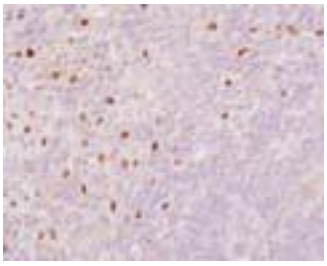
Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot	1 ug/mL
Non reducing Western Blot	Not yet tested
ELISA	0.2 ug/mL
Immunoprecipitation	Decide by use
Supershift Assay	Decide by use
Chromatin immunoprecipitation	Decide by use
Immunohistochemistry	20-40 ug/mL



Rat Liver
Hepatocyte, Kupffer cell
paraffin section



Rat Spleen
Macrophage
paraffin section

Storage Store at 2 - 8 ºC up to one month. For long-term storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in a frost-free freezer is not recommended.

Reference

Blaschke F, et al., Circ Res. 2004 Dec;10;95(12):e110-23.
Watanabe Y, et al., Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2005 Mar; 25(3):622-7
Sakamoto A, et al., J Histochem Cytochem. 2007 Jun; 55 (6):641-9

Notes Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.

MADE IN JAPAN

Dec 16, 2008

Distributed by

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