



# NR1H4 (PTR1431) Mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-19269
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB,IF,IP,ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	NR1H4 BAR FXR HRR1 RIP14
<b>Protein Name</b>	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)
<b>Immunogen</b>	
<b>Specificity</b>	Endogenous
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal,Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200;
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	56kD
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	56kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus .; [Isoform 1]: Nucleus .; [Isoform 2]: Nucleus .; [Isoform 3]: Nucleus .; [Isoform 4]: Nucleus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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.
<b>Function</b>	Receptor for bile acids such as chenodeoxycholic acid, lithocholic acid and deoxycholic acid. Represses the transcription of the cholesterol 7-alpha-hydroxylase gene (CYP7A1) and activates the intestinal bile acid-binding protein (IBABP). Activates the transcription of bile salt export pump ABCB11 by directly recruiting histone methyltransferase CARM1 within its gene locus.,online information:Farnesoid X receptor entry,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Heterodimer of NR1H4 and RXR. Interacts with CARM1 and



SMARD1.,

**Background**

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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

**Products Images**